The Cauldron

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The Cauldron 1975

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The City

A city of diverse interests

The Museum of Fine Arts, lunch along Newbury Street, Beacon Hill or an evening at the Colonial Theater mav be all that's right with Boston to some people who live there, those who call themselves "Bostonians."

But the real residents of the city do not live in the Harbor Towers, Tremont On the Common, the Hill, or in the student ghettoes around the universities.

They do not answer "Boston" when an out-of-towner asks them where they live, even if it may be the inner city.

There is still a lot of Boston beyond the Back Bay.

Boston is the kind of city where a lot of students come to school for four or five or six years and then decide to stay.

"Boston" as an international idea is not the real Boston; the Harvard accent is as foreign to most life long residents as the mumbling of the 'Ricans who are now taking the black's place in the city's slum areas.

"Boston" as the center of American liberalism is more an ideal, more imagination than fact.

The city is a place where kids can grow up all right, where maybe one or two on the block will go to college and get a degree without actually becoming a priest or nun.

It's a place where you might go to a museum (usually the Museum of Science) once or twice when you're a kid (and without your whole class); or go to Franklin Park (but only in the daytime on the weekend if you're white because that's when the most MDC cops are there and the park is, after all, in the middle of Rosbury); or go to the movies, or go in town and spend a Saturday wandering around the stores.

It's a place where a guy has to get a car, a high school diploma, and married (if it's only two out of three, it's usually the middle on that's forfeited).

For girls it's easier.

School's easier because they're smarter than boys, their educations are sensible rather than vocational and all they have to do is get married.

The rest, supposedly, comes easy.

It's a place where the kid who lived downstairs may be in jail now, or unemployed, or was killed 'Nam or on a motorcycle, or have three kids of his own while you're not thinking seriously about anything, or be divorced or be a car salesman.

College is a luxury, a painful luxury.

It removes you from the people you grew up with, the neighborhood, best friends.

And so, Boston is like anywhere else, like any other city.

But, it is still different in some way. What makes people leave other parts of the country, other cities smaller and larger than Boston and stay here?

Probably identity, an identity that cannot be found by natives who stay here to further their education.

The university centers of the city are in many ways like small college towns themselves. Unlike the fortress-like structures of a Columbia University or, more locally, a UMass-Boston, the BU, BCs (even

Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Pops established a worldwide reputation for himself and the Pops. Fiedler helped make Boston into the undisputed center of music in the country in the last 40 years.

The bridge over the duck pond in the Public Garden is a miniature replica of the Brooklyn Bridge.

NUs), or across the river, the Harvards or MITs are centers in themselves.

The schools were not planned with the cold precision of a German blitzkrieg, but rather grew and expanded, taking large chunks of the community and chewing them up and digesting and excreting them, changed from their former selves, now new and foreign entities devoid of the old communities, now only blocks to be filled in as pleased.

The students do not destroy the neightborhood, it is the people there, the ones who move out because one of "them" moved in, or the small-time landlord who begins to buy and blockbust and hopes to cash in on the student's parents's rent-in-aid.

The Savin Hill area of Dorchester and along the beach into Southie is littered with many such operators who saw a goldmine in UMass and ended up with just the shaft.

But some areas, like Allston/Brighton or parts of the Back Bay did become student slums.

It is in these areas out-of-towners come and live and mature among their own kind, sharing interests and ideals. These communities become a comfortable alternative to living in a small town or another part of the city.

Students remain in these areas of Boston for the same reason generation after generation of families remain in South or East Boston — they are with their own people, in this case, the academic (or at least educated) community — they are not faced with uncomfortable chal-

Public Garden

The Public Garden as seen from the Boston Common in late fall.

MORRIS'
MEAT
MARKET
MEAT MARKET
SUPREME MARKET

Differing views of Boston are shown with scenes from the Nortn End and South Boston. The meat markets line the street in the North End, top, while two and three-story frame houses comprise the heart of Southie, above and top right. South Boston High School is shown at the end of the street in the above picture.

lenges.

But Boston extends beyond these areas.

It is still very much a city of neighborhoods.

Whether it be the North or Sound End, Roxbury or Roslindale, Dorchester or Hyde Park, South or East Boston, Jamaica Plain or West Roxbury, these areas and their people are tied culturally, economically, and politically to the inner city.

In this way Boston is unlike New York, or any other extremely large city. People could be born, live, and die in an area like Brooklyn and have little reason to be in Manhattan.

Boston is still small enough so that people can have contact with the entire city. Going out to eat, shopping, or to the movies is no big deal. There is a move, however, to decentralize this arrangement.

Little City Halls have been established in every section of the city to offer governmental services that would otherwise necessitate a trek to Government Center. Shopping Malls are moving into the areas and bringing with them chain discount stores that often offer bargains more attractive than the trip intown. Even the public utilities and branches of the federal government have established permanent and mobile centers that bring their services into the communities.

But while there is inter-city contact, the individual neighborhoods are still responsible for what living in Boston means to each resident.

In the white working class areas, the parish you're in still can be used to determine what "type" of neighborhood it is. A good beano game (legal or otherwise) can be found in several locations of the city any night of the week.

A lot of your education comes off the streets. You have a better chance of going to college if you go to parochial school rather than public school.

Corner bars still serve as the social centers for a fair number of the population. Each man's own is as good as a private golf club, and without any of the bother the golf club membership entails.

Certain areas of the city still provide homes for the newly arrived to this country. Chinatown is still a familiar language refuge for immigrants from the far east. Southie and Dorchester remain the homes of many of the Irish who come to

A quiet spring scene by the Fenway provides some relaxation for students in Boston's Back Bay section. The bridge is located just across the street from the Museum of Fine Arts.

this country every year and they remain in these areas either permanently or until they get married or are forced to move to find a job.

But the relative tranquility of the neighborhoods has been shattered by a political and social storm that had been brewing for some time. Politicians were always assumed to be generally crooked and were tolerated as long as they delivered.

Kevin Hagen White has been mayor of the city since 1967. In 1975 he faces another tough fight for the job he now hopes will give him a lift into the national political arena. An unsuccessful candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1970 and an almost last-minute vice presidential alternative to Sen. Thomas Eagleton in 1972, he has gotten close enough to such power to taste it, and now, if critics are to be believed, must have it at any cost.

And that cost is the city of Boston. He must restrain the passions of all the elements, pro and con, in the city. He must try to bandage, if not heal, the wounds caused by blight and unemployment and race and crime and keep the city from bleeding to death, from dying under his care.

And how does this work for the people of Boston?

Quite well, actually.

White has always been elected as a candidate of moderation. Although liberal, he was always a clear choice against more radical thought on both sides of the fence.

This clearly defined but usually tough competition each time he has run for re-election has kept him sharp. He by no means has ever had tenure. There always was, if only in the beginning of each race, at least the impression given that the mayor was in the running and not just expecting to sit aside and recieve a rubber stamp for another four years.

White, in fact, never stops cam-

086
SCHOOL BUS
MASSACHUSETTS
STATE
POLICE

A state policeman patrols in front of South Boston High School, scene of the worst incidents of racial disorder in 1974 following its integration by busing. In the background, idle schoolbuses wait to return students to their homes in Boston.

paigning. His re-election organizations operate full time during off years, city expenditures are done carefully, with an eye toward putting money where it'll do the most good in the community and on election day. Patronage is controlled like the well-oiled machine it was under the man who was probably the greatest political mayor in Boston's history, James Michael Curley.

National eyes are on the city and its chief administrator. It is only recently that the mayor's frequent excursions across country in quest of the Democratic nod have brought him before the eyes of the voting public. These trips to conferences, conventions, and caucuses along with the mayor's habit of entertaining national visitors at Beacon Hill's Parkman House have added more fuel to the "Dump White" movement that has been begun by many formerly moderate areas from where he had drawn his support.

It has always been to Kevin White's best advantage that the city be run as quietly, cleanly, and efficiently as possible, and that its residents be like the people of Switzerland, plump, pleased, and political in so far as it is necessary to keep things the way they are.

This idyllic state of affairs was a dream that was shattered in 1974 with the coming of the infamous school desegregation order of Federal District Court Judge Arthur J. Garrity, a sword that had been waved over the heads of the city and its school committee for over 10 years.

The day the sword fell will go down in Boston school books as being as black as the closing of the harbor and the "Intolerable Acts."

There is a whole cadre of local politicians who built careers over the last decade on the guarantee that desegregation would never be put into effect.

Playing on the fears of the people in the neighborhoods who preferred things like they were and could not see what right the government had telling people where they could or could not go to school, these pols promised something they could not deliver and did so quite effectively — they even believed themselves that it was a promise they would never be called up on, the federal government couldn't do that here.

And so, the John Kerrigans, the Dapper O'Neils, the Billy Bulgers, and the Raymond Flynns have built solid constituencies against the faceless enemy.

But suddenly, the enemy was clearly visible. It was the federal government, specifically the courts; it was the mayor who was forced to do his unpopular job in upholding the court's order that unleashed legions of blacks into white neighborhood schools and bused hundreds of children crosstown when an "adequate" (albeit "unbalanced") school was down the block.

The most famous of these popular pols is the former South Boston housewife and attorney, Louise Day Hicks. Councilwoman Hicks, who began as a strong voice against the black activism of the sixties, is a perennial candidate who worked her way up from a non-salaried position on the school committee through the council and into the United States House of Representatives. She was seriously mentioned for the second spot of George Wallace's 1968 American Party National ticket. Only the mayor's office has eluded her.

Hicks, who last ran for the mayoralty spot in 1971 (under the euphemistic slogan, "You know where I stand"), like the other neighborhood pols, is extremely active behind the scenes of the newly formed "citizens" groups who oppose the busing order.

These school committeemen and councils attend the rallies for groups such as Restore Our Alienated Rights (ROAR) and lend credibility to the actions of the crowds.

The white people of Boston are faced with a repetition of history. The people affected by busing are in the same situation as the black community in the sixties.

The people of South Boston and elsewhere see busing as leading to the destruction of their communities. The law is unpopular. These laws are being enforced by a government outside their community seemingly without regard for the consequences.

Police have moved into the areas in strength. Actions by the Boston Tactical Police Force and the state police are now directed against the people who have always supported the police in their actions against lawbreakers. The people are involved in a crisis. The laws they thought protected them are being enforced against them.

The school committee in 1974 was elected entirely on an anti-busing slate. The 1975 mayoralty promises to be run on the same issue, with Flynn, Bulger, and Christopher Iannella as sure candidates.

Outraged city residents came out on a cold, blustery day in December, 1974 to protest the busing of their children to other schools in Boston. More than 1,000 persons attended. The rallies were staged weekly during the fall.

WEST PE
SAYS
RIGHT
BOSTO

SENAT
KENNE

The moderation of a Mayor White Iannella as sure candidates.

WHDH radio personality Avi Nelson, a foe of forced bussing who supposedly has strong support from Boston republicans, may also enter the race if he feels his chances for a successful run against Congressman John Joseph Moakley next year remain slim.

The moderation of a Mayor White may be replaced with something else by the people who finally decided that moderation is not the answer.

— J. E. Briand

School Committee members John McDonough, John Kerrigan, and Paul Ellison, below, leave Federal District Court in 1974 after being charged with contempt for not submiting a plan for school integration. Above left, State Rep. Raymond Flynn of South Boston speaks to an anti-busing crowd while City Councilor Louise Day Hicks, above right, speaks against the forced busing.

CHARLESTOWN
SUPPORTS
KERRIGAN

The Boston Celtics — pride and tradition

The Boston Celtics were presented with a trophy by Mayor Kevin White at City Hall ceremonies early in 1974 following their successful bid to recapture the NBA championship, their 12th such crown. From left of photographer are General Manager Red Auberback, Celtics captain John Havlicek, forward Paul Silas, a pained broadcaster Johnny Most and assistant trainer Frank Challant.

When you think of a National Basketball Association Championship, there is no need to look any further than the city of Boston and its pride and joy, the Celtics.

Twelve times in the last 18 years the Celtics have been the best in basketball, and it all culminated on May 12, 1974 when the Celts capped a five-year rebuilding program with a seventh game victory over the Milwaukee Bucks that gave them that 12th title.

The man totally responsible for rebuilding the team that lives on pride is Red Auerbach, the superlative general manager of the world champions who also coached the first nine championship teams.

Auerbach took a team that won its last championship in 1969, then finished with the fourth worst record among 14 teams in the 69-70 season and built it back into a champion in five years.

The start of Auerbach's rebuilding actually began in 1968, when the Celtics drafting last as the world champions, plucked defensive genius Don Chaney from Houston out of the college draft. The following year Auerbach came up with yet another blue chipper in

Jo Jo White, a pereninial NBA All-Star, from Kansas.

But the following year Auerbach chose the player who has made the Celtics what they are today, the best team in basketball. Dave Cowens joined the Celtics from Florida State for the 1970-71 season and immediately his impact was felt.

The big redhead was the missing link the Celtics needed to become a champion. It took him a year to learn the NBA, as the Celts finished with a 44-38 record, an improvement from the previous season, but still out of the playoffs. Cowens, thought by almost everyone to be too small to play center in the NBA at 6-9, finished seventh among league rebounders with 1216 rebounds for a 15 per-game average. He pitched in 17 points a game and was a landslide choice for Rookie of the Year honors.

The Celtics, led by Capt. John Havlicek, finished second in team offense during that season, averaging 117. 2 points per game. Only Milwaukee, the world champions that season, scored more than Boston, averaging 115.1 points per contest, finishing 13th among 17 teams. Havlicek finished second among, league scorers, averaging 28.9 points in 81 games.

The following year, 1971-72, the Celtics raced to a 52-26 regular season record, the best in the East and the fourth best in the NBA. Back in the playoffs after a two-year absence, the Celtics eliminated Atlanta, four games to two, but then ran into a red hot New York Knickerbocker team and were eliminated in five games.

The team offense slipped as the club finished third in scoring with a 115.6 per-game average while Havlicek also fell a notch, finishing third with a 27.5 average. Cowens climbed to fifth among NBA centers in the rebound department, picking off 15.2 a game. His scoring also increased, as the redhead averaged 18.8 points per-game.

White, in his third year with the team, averaged 23.1 points and joined Havlicek and Cowens on the Eastern All-Star team. It was White's second straight All-Star appearance as he was beginning to gain the reputation as one of the game's top guards.

Who will ever forget the 1972-73 season? The Celtics completely tore up the league and finished with the second best record in NBA history. Their 68-14 record that season was just one game off the Los Angeles Lakers 1971-72 record of 68 wins and 13 losses.

One month before that season began, Auerbach made a move to strengthen the team that was raved about in NBA circles, but was just another typical Auerbach move. He obtained Paul Silas from Phoenix for the rights to Charlie Scott, who had signed with the rival American Basketball Association and then jumped to the Phoenix team. Auerbach owned the NBA rights to Scott and demanded remuneration in the form of Silas when Scott signed to play with the Suns.

All Silas did was fit perfectly into the Celtics style of play, just as if he had been a Celtic all his life. He made Cowen's job a lot simpler as the tandem immediately became the most feated rebounding duo in the NBA. Cowens finished third among NBA rebounders with 16.2 a game, while Silas backed him up with a 13 per-game and was the ninth best rebounder in the league.

Led by Havlicek (23.8), Cowens (20.5), White (19.7), Silas (13.3), Chaney (13.1), and the always steady Don Nelson (10.8), the Celtics finished second in NBA scoring with 112.7 points a game, just one-tenth of a point behind Houston. The Green Machine was sixth in points allowed, giving 104.6 up on a game.

The Celtics entered the playoffs as heavy favorites and whipped Atlanta four games to two. This was

Boston Celtic center Dave Cowens catches an elbow in the head while going up for the basket in a game with the Washington Bullets.

the year the Celtics were going to wipe out the memory of last season's drubbing by New York and go on to the NBA championship.

But the Knicks were equal to the task and took advantage of a weakened Celtic team to win a bitter, hard-fought seven-game series that ranks among the best in NBA history. The Celtics were hurt when Havlicek injured a shoulder in the sixth game of the series and had to watch from the bench as the Celtics were outclassed on their own floor in the seventh and final game. Without their leader the Celtics were helpless and dropped a 94-78 decision to the Knicks, who easily went on to the NBA championship that year.

The long-awaited championship came the following year, 1973-74, as the Celts put it all together to bring the title back to Boston, where it seemed it had always been. The team finished the regular season at the 56-26, the second best record behind the Milwaukee Bucks.

In the playoffs, the Celtics eliminated Buffalo in a hard fought six games, got their long awaited revenge over New York, knocking off the Knicks in five games, and won the title in a memorable seven-game series with Milwaukee.

Havlicek was named the MVP in the playoffs but was the first to admit that it was the pride of the Celtics and the way the performed as a team that was the reason for the title.

At mid-season in the 1974-75 campaign, the Celtics were well on their way to defending their title. The team had the best record in the league and had four representatives on the East All-Star team in Havlicek, Cowens, White. and Silas. Cowens was in the midst of a streak and required serious consideration as the league's most valuable player.

Celtics pride, the unexplainable phenomenon, and Red Auerbach, the man that built and rebuilt a champion were once again the factors that combined to make Boston the best team in the National Basketball Association.

And there is just no end in sight.

— Kenneth G. Hughes

Red Sox not good enough

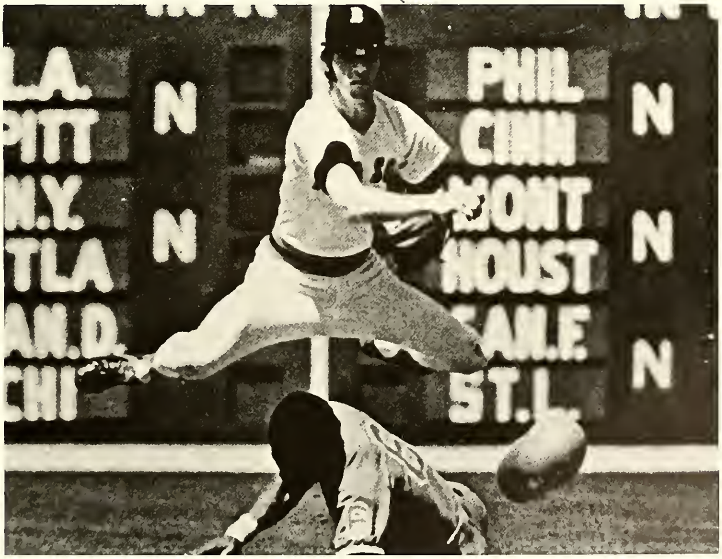
Things just haven't been the same around Fenway Park since 1967. The Red Sox have been stumbling, bumbling, and, for the most part, providing very little excitement over the summer and early fall months for the past five years.

Despite league-leading totals of 125 runs scored and 335 total bases from Carl Yastrzemski, the Red Sox finished a distant third in the American League East standings in 1970. The Sox compiled an 87-75 record and finished 21 games behind the Baltimore Orioles, who won the world championship that season. The Red Sox also belted 203 home runs to lead the American League in '70.

Yastrzemski had a banner season, leading the club in nearly every statistical category. Yaz batted .329, belted 40 homers, banged out 186 hits, drew 128 walks, and stole 23 bases. Ray Culp was the workhorse of the Sox pitching staff, working 251 innings and compiling a 17-14 record and a 3.04 earned run average. Tony Conigliaro led the team in runs batted in with 116 while Reggie Smith hit 32 doubles and seven triples to pace the team in extra base hits.

Things didn't get any better the following season as the team slipped to 85-77 to finish 18 games behind Baltimore. Reggie Smith led the American League with 33 doubles and 302 total bases. He was also the Sox triple crown winner with figures of .283, 30 home runs, and 96 RBI's.

The club provided plenty of excitement in the strike year, 1972, but came up a half-game short of a divisional championship. Led by Rookie of the Year Carlton Fisk, the Sox battled eventual winner Detroit and the Orioles through as exciting a summer as Boston had ever seen. It wasn't until the final day of the season that Detroit was able to take the title, one half-game ahead of Boston's 85-70 mark. Luis Tiant returned to the form that made him a 21-game winner in 1968 for the Cleveland Indians



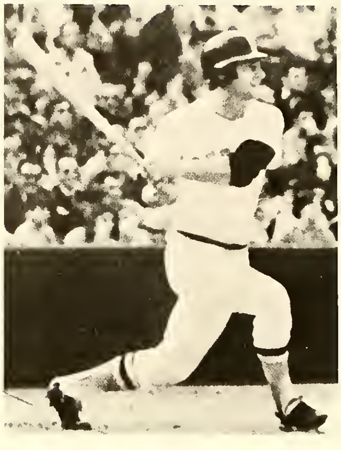
Doug Griffin, Red Sox second baseman, fires the ball to first base to complete a double play against the Oakland A's.

when he compiled a 15-6 record for the Red Sox and won the American League ERA title with an impressive 1.91 mark. Fisk batted .293, hit 22 homers, and drove in 61 runs.

The following year, 1973, belonged to Tommy Harper as the speed demon rewrote the Boston base stealing books with a league-leading 54 thefts. He topped Tris Speaker's old club mark of 52 set in 1912. The team also set a club record of 83 errorless games, led the league in slugging percentage at .401, and had the best won-loss pitcher in Rogelio Moret (13-2), but still finished eight games behind Baltimore with an 89-73 record.

Tiant became the first Red Sox 20-game winner since Jim Lonborg in 1967 when the crafty Cuban won 20 and lost 13. Bill Lee backed up Tiant with a 17-11 record. The 17 wins was the most by a Red Sox lefty since Mel Parnell won 21 in 1953.

Orlando Cepeda also made a contribution, as the new designated hitter rule came into effect in the 1973 season. Cepeda was the top DH in the league, batting .289, hitting 20 homers, and driving in 86 runs.



Carl Yastrzemski's classic stance helped make him a feared hitter.

After leading the league for two and one-half solid months in 1974, the Red Sox died in September and finished in third place with an 84-78 record. Under new manager Darryl Johnson, brought up from the Pawtucket farm system to replace Eddie Kasko, the Red Sox played super baseball through May, June, July, and August. Then, suddenly, the hitters stopped hitting, the pitchers stopped pitching, and the fielders stopped fielding. The team collapsed into oblivion, nevermore to be heard from that season.

Tiant and Yastrzemski had good years, Tiant compiling a 22-13 record and a 2.92 ERA and Yaz batting .301. But the collapse came, much to the dismay of thousands who throng to Fenway Park year after year to see the team.

Wait till next year.

— Kenneth G. Hughes

The Cup came to Boston

It was 30 long years between Stanley Cup victories for the Boston Bruins, but led by Bobby Orr, perhaps the game's greatest defenseman, and Phil Esposito, hockey's most prolific scorer to come along since Bobby Hull, the darlings of the Boston Garden crowd moved into a new era, winning two National Hockey League Championships in the past six year.

Bruins fans had suffered through a few good and a lot of bad years, the worst being the last 1950's and early 60's, but the past ten years have seen a new Bruins team, a championship contender every year, and a source of unending controversy.

The Bruins, coming off their first Stanley Cup victory in 30 years, entered the 1970-71 season with a new coach at the helm. Tom Johnson, a former Montreal defenseman, took over from Harry Sinden and led his squad to an easy Eastern Division crown.

Sinden left the club in a financial dispute after his team had won the 1970 Cup with eight straight wins over the Chicago Black Hawks and the St. Louis Blues in the final two rounds of the playoffs.

Johnson, whose easy-going coaching style seemed to agree with the often unmanageable Bruins, was successful in his first season as coach, largely due to the performance of center Phil Esposito, whose 76 goals and 76 assists that season were an NHL record.

The haughty Bruins were heavily favored to keep the Cup that year, but the Montreal Canadiens and their brilliant goalie Ken Dryden, who had played little during the regular season, had different ideas.

The lanky Dryden kept Esposito, Orr and the rest of the Bruins big guns muttering to themselves as he shut the door on numerous occasions, with the Montreal team winning the quarterfinal round, 4-3.

Esposito scored "only" 66 goals in 1971-72, but Boston again waltzed to the Eastern Division title, losing just 13 games.

The first two rounds of the Stanley Club were a cakewalk for the Bruins, as the Toronto Maple Leafs fell to Boston 4-1 and the St. Louis Blues succumbed in four straight.

That set the stage for the final round against the New York Rangers, who had battled with the Bruins two years before, losing an emotion-filled quarterfinal series to Boston, 4-2.

It was no different this time. Boston's Ace Bailey scored the tie-breaking goal to win the first game, and the Bruins followed up with another win to move the series to New York with 2-0 Bruins lead.

The Rangers won the third game, but newly-acquired defenseman Carol Vadnais led Boston to its third win of the series, and the action moved back to Boston Garden.

New York postponed the Boston celebration, winning the fifth game, 3-2, but Wayne Cashman scored two goals and goalie Gerry Cheevers shut the Rangers out to win the sixth game and the series — the Bruins's second Stanley Cup in three years.

The Stanley Cup Champions fell apart during the off-season, though. Ed Westfall, a long-time Garden favorite, was drafted by the expansion New York Islanders, and scrappy right-winger John McKenzie jumped to the fledgling World Hockey Association.

Don Marcotte, behind Bobby Orr (number 4), scores a goal that ties a game with the Minnesota North Stars. Minnesota goalie Cesare Maniago and teammate Dennis Hextall fall on ice in vain attempt to stop puck.

McKenzie was quickly followed to the WHA by Cheevers, Derek Sanderson, and Ted Green, leaving the Bruins both weak and disunified. To make the outlook even more dismal, Bobby Orr underwent major knee surgery, which took him months to overcome.

Phil Esposito kept rolling, through, as he became a Canadien hero in the Canada-Russia hockey series.

As the '72-73 season opened, Harry Sinden returned to his old club — giving up a position in private business to become Boston's Managing Director, which resulted in longtime favorite Milt Schmidt being kicked upstairs.

The season began badly for the B's, who rallied for a short time between Thanksgiving and Christmas, but again nosedived into third place.

Coach Tom Johnson was unceremoniously dumped and Armand "Bep" Guidolin took over the coaching reins. The club, including Derek Sanderson who was less than happy in the WHA and had returned to his old team, climbed back to second place before the playoffs.

The playoffs were a Boston disaster, as the Bruins tried unsuccessfully to ride 44-year-old goalie Jacques Plante to the Cup. The revenge-minded Rangers took the Bruins in the first round, four games to one, and Esposito hurt his knee, requiring off-season surgery.

Esposito returned in October of the 1973-74 season, not in January as the doctors had predicted, and won his fourth-straight scoring championship. Esposito, Orr and goaltender Gilles Gilbert led the Bruins to an easy playoff win over Toronto and followed up with a final round over Chicago.

Then the roof fell in.

The Bruins won the first game of the final series with the Philadephia Flyers, but lost the next three to put themselves in a hole.

Boston won the fifth game, but lost the sixth — and the series — as Bruin reject Bernie Parent was outstanding for the Flyers in goal and center Bobby Clark skated circles around Esposito.

Following the series, Guidolin jumped ship, citing job security, and was replaced by Don Cherry, coach of the Rochester team in the American Hockey League.

By the middle of the 1974-75 season, the Bruins were fighting to keep up with the Buffalo Sabres in the Adams Division of the Wales Conference in the "new-look" NHL.

Esposito was on his way to another scoring record, but the loss the previous year to the Flyer's dampened the fans' enthusiasm, as Bruins attendance for the first time in decades fell behind that of the Celtics, who had won the 12th National Basketball Association championship the year before.

— Steve Krause

Patriots struggle for respectability

The Boston Patriots. The Foxboro Patriots. The New England Patriots.

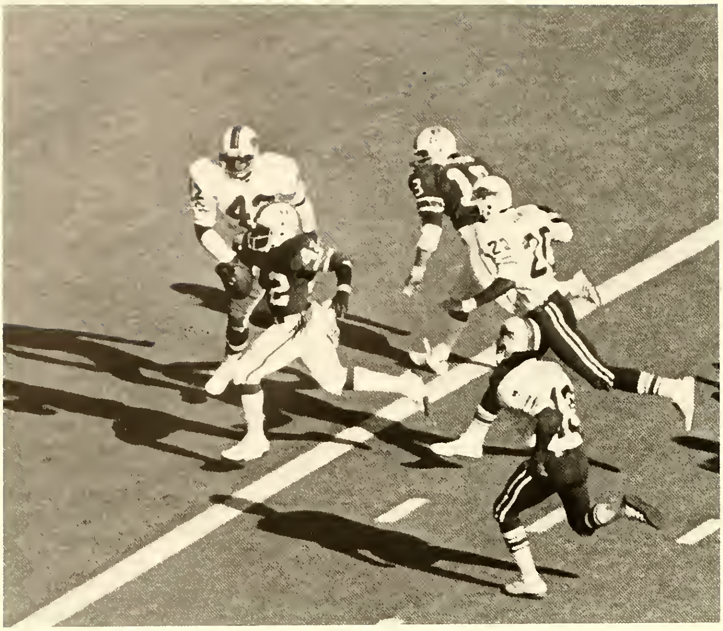
Coach Clive Rush? Coach John Mazur? Interim Coach Phil Bengston? Coach and General Manager Chuck Fairbanks?

Such have things gone for Boston's entry in the National Football League over the past five years. But Fairbanks, a new stadium in Foxboro and a couple of guys named Jim Plunkett and Mack Herron brought an end in 1974 to all the controversy that has surrounded the team.

From 1970 to 1973 the team won 16 games and lost 40. The last winning season the team had was in 1966 when it compiled an 8-4-2 record in the now defunct American Football League.

Something had to be done. The team wasn't supposed to be that bad. It had acquired Plunkett in 1971 after finishing 2-12 the pervious year and things were supposed to get better. After all, Plunkett was the most sought after college player that year, and he came to the Patriots with tremendous credentials.

During his final year at Stanford, Plunkett reaped all the country's major awards for college players. He won the Heisman Trophy, the Maxwell Award, the United Press International Player of the Year, Sporting News Player of the Year, Sport Magazine College Player of the Year, Walter Camp All-Ameri-



"Mini" Mack Herron, the Patriots's 5'5" answer to O.J. Simpson, sprints across the goal line for a touchdown with three Buffalo defenders hot on his trail.

can Player of the Year, American College Football Coaches Association Offensive Player of the Year, and countless other awards.

In his rookie season, Plunkett lived up to his expectations as he led the Patriots to a 6-8 record and was named the NFL's Rookie of the Year. He threw for 2158 yards, 19 touchdowns and completed 48.2 per cent of his passes.

Things were looking up. The Patriots were in a new stadium in Foxboro and Plunkett showed tremendous promise for the future. But the following season things went sour. The Patriots slipped to 3-11 in 1972, gave up more points than any of the 26 NFL teams and scored less than all but two other clubs. The team gave up a whopping 446 points while scoring just 192 and finished dead last in the Eastern Division of the American Football Conference.

There was definitely a missing ingredient in the formula required to make a winner of the New England Patriots. That ingredient was Fairbanks, the fiery coach of Oklahoma, who the Patriots lured on Jan. 26, 1973 with an offer he couldn't refuse.

Fairbanks spent the off-season reorganizing the coaching staff and pouring over the waiver wires for football players. Immediately the Patriots showed an improvement, a slight one, but at least an improvement. In his first year, Fairbanks recorded a 5-9 record and felt it was a good starting year. The team showed marked improvement on both offense and defense, scoring 258 points and giving up 300. Plunkett had his best season in three with the Pats, completing 51.3 per cent of his passes for 2550 yards and 13 touchdowns.

Nineteen seventy-four was the year of "Mini" Mack Herron and the Patriots revival as the team rallied behind the explosive back that Fairbanks dug out of the Canadien Football League. The Pats finished at 7-7, but a rash of injuries from the mid-season point right through the end hurt. The team won its first five games against the best teams in the NFL. At one point the Pats were 6-1 before losing numerous players as well as six of the last seven games.

Herron led the entire NFL in total yardage as there wasn't a single thing the 5-5 package of dynamite didn't do. He led the Patriots in rushing, receiving, punt and kickoff returns and touchdowns. His 2444 total yards set an all-time NFL mark for combined yards in a season, wiping out the eight-year-old standard set by Gale Sayers of the once-awesome Chicago Bears.

Herron was 10th among American Football Conference pass receivers with 474 yards, sixth in the rushing department with 824 years, second in the punt return category with 517 yards and 13th amongst kickoff returners with 629 yards. He scored 12 touchdowns, seven on the ground and five by passes to rank second in the Conference.

Herron was joined in the Patriot backfield by Sam Cunningham, a second-year man out of Southern California. Before being injured, Cunningham teamed with Herron to provide the Patriots with a one-two punch second to none. Cunningham rushed for 811 yards and nine touchdowns and caught 22 passes for another 214 yards and two scores before sitting out the final two games with an injury.

Rookie guard John Hannah anchored an offensive line that provided plenty of holes for Herron and Cunningham, and Fairbanks installed a 3-5 defense that was the key to the Patriots's success.

With the personnel the Patriots possess and the master mind of Fairbanks behind it all, the Patriots must rank as the up-and-coming team in the National Football League.

— Kenneth G. Hughes

Reggie Rucker pulls in a pass from Jim Plunkett that ended in a 69-yard touchdown. The Baltimore defender never got any closer than a waving arm away from breaking up the play.

Subway riding etiquette

The subterranean world of a large city nurtures in its intestinal maze of tunnels an art, solely the creation of modern man.

A science-fiction story of H. P. Lovecraft speaks of strange creatures, the remnants of an ancient age, that inhabit the secret places of the Boylston Street subway stop. What Mr. Lovecraft didn't imagine is the still-stranger beings who stalk the city's underworld at all hours of the day and night, producing fears and fabrications of the mind more bizarre than his brute creations, the daily commuters.

The MBTA commuter has perfected the fine art of survival by public transportation, and the novice about to embark in this peculiar existence should be aware of some of the tested techniques.

Initially, the most difficult technique to master is the "detached unstare." On that train tomorrow morning, while standing up all the way from Quincy Square to Harvard, take notice of the expression on the faces of the other inhabitants of the cylindrical tube. Never again in the novice's commuter-life is he allowed to look anyone in the eye. Noting the expression is for training purposes only and not a general practice.

Observe that the eye contact between two people no less than a half-inch apart and face-to-face is almost nil. These two are instantly marked as veteran commuters. Experts in their field, they manage the detached unstare in the most difficult circumstances.

The technicalities of the skill include avoiding direct eye contact at all costs. Amateurs resort to the ruse of staring at the middle button on their neighbor's coat instead. The result is a decidedly uncomfortable feeling on the part of the person wearing the jacket. Knocking the person behind him in the eye with his elbow, he begins to check that buttons are unbuttoned and zippers zipped. After being reassured, the nervous commuter starts to wonder exactly what classification of pervert is staring at his button. Obviously, this is not the desired result.

The unstare also consists of a glazed look in the eye that appears to be some kind of self-inflicted blindness. It requires forcing the eyes not to focus on a single object.

Another popular alternative to the unstare is a book or newspaper. Reading avoids embarrassing eye contact while giving the impression of intelligence. Any novice commuter will notice the popularity of written material, from Communist handouts to the latest best seller, on the train. They are merely an ingenious unstare device. Newspapers rate lowest on the commuter's reading list. They are large enough to prove a temptation to the man next to the comics-reading traveler who forgot his copy of "The Decline of the Roman Empire."

Three commuters at the Green Line's Copley station protect their personal zones of privacy. Each stays a good distance from the other; all avoid eye contact with each other.

The next maxim for the novice to learn is his general stance in a crowded sardine can, sometimes referred to as the "everybody's a potential pervert" or "Boy, they let crazies out early today" attitude.

In the sweaty, stagnant air of that train, the commuter is faced with being huddled together with perfect or not-so-perfect strangers. His attitude includes considering all body contact, accidental or not, to be the product of some deranged opportunist. This is the time the unstare rule is broken and the wayfarer is allowed to give the suspect a chilling look of daggers. Unfortunately, innocent bystanders are often victimized by this modern evil-eye.

Armed with the unstare expertise and a paranoia of people, comprehended only by fellow refugees from the highway, the novice is as ready as he will ever be for his first solo journey.

A few admonitions should be mentioned about the initial experience.

The rocking, squealing, lurching motion of the train does not necessarily mean the train is about to crash. The novice about to be initiated into the strange world of the modern subterranean nomad should be cautious not to look panic-stricken. (Masters of the commuting life, no matter how certain of impending disaster, never flinch.)

Lastly, the novice is warned about the complexity of the crisscrossing, often incomprehensible, tangle of trains and trolleys. Getting where the greenhorn commuter intends to go is an achievement in itself. It is accomplished only by first-hand experience.

The strange underworld of migratory modern man holds in its cosmos all the mundane and weird experiences that can be part of this unique civilization. Perverts and paranoia, fantasy and freaks, await the incautious commuter at every turn of the winding caverns.

Was the expressway really that bad?

— Mary Wessling

Underground Boston

"So much are the standards of excellence settled by time and place, that man may be heard boasting in one street of that which they would anxiously conceal in another."
Samuel Johnson: "The Rambler' No. 201

No person frequenting Huntington Avenue in front of Northeastern would think anybody was trying to hide anything there. Everything seems to be in plain view.

Northeastern's Dodge Library, Quadrangle, Richards Hall, and the Cabot cage. On the other side various apartment buildings, business establishments and parking lots.

Suppose we were to take the stretch of Huntington Avenue from Forsyth Street east to the YMCA property, and completely dissect, analyze, and muse over what is under the street.

The street whereupon so many thousands drive their cars, ride in trains, walk across the tracks every day. The distinguished Boston address — Huntington Avenue, famous on both sides of Massachusetts Avenue for different reasons. World renowned. What is under it?

If we stand on a point on the sidewalk on the south (Northeastern) side of the street, directly across from the east sidewalk of Opera Place (remembering the sun goes down over Huntington Avenue each day), descend to between four and seven feet, and proceed north, the first unnatural phenomenon we would come to is a Boston Edison power line.

The main lines connect various manholes (oval, circular, and square — all with rounded corners to withstand pressure). The lines from the manholes to the buildings are the umbilical cords of power that enable the area residents to turn on the juice.

The next discovery, at an approximate depth of seven feet, would be an 18-inch City of Boston sewer, that magic carpet for "waste and organic refuse" as Webster so aptly stated.

The resident ace in the Sewer Department at City Hall on Boston's sewer system, the man who really knows what is underground and what is really going on down under there, is Ed Phelan, a junior civil engineer who graduated from Northeastern in 1971.

Most sewers under Huntington Avenue, according to Ed, were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The 18" sewer we first bumped into was built in 1904. How could sewers built so far in the past serve the bloated community today? "They were designed oversized," says Ed, "in anticipation of tremendous growth in the City of Boston." So there is some long gone engineer out there who deserves tremendous credit for great foresight. The unknown engineer.

The next obstacle in our underground path, and this is a highly explosive matter, is an eight-inch line of the Boston Gas Company. A four-inch line extends from this into the alley beside Dodge Library and in all probability provides whatever gas burns in Northeastern's laboratories.

Next we come to a 36-inch X 48-inch brick sewer, rebuilt in 1896. This line, according to Ed Phelan, is the receptacle for all the catch basins on either side of the street.

If we tunnel up to the surface from the top of this pipe, we would break through at the curb running alongside the subway tracks about five feet up.

If we were to pause in our journey here for a look to the right with x-ray vision, we would see a 42-inch high service water main running diagonally across the street in front of the opening to the subway tunnel. It provides an eight-inch fire line to Northeastern's Dodge Library. Secret securities are under the street.

There is a maintenance factor involved in the Boston water system. Water reacts with the cast iron pipes to produce rust.

The water is purified before being delivered to Boston by the MDC. But Joe Finneran, senior engineering advisor in the Water Department thinks, "It picks up some sludge along the way."

For example, it's not unusual for an eight-inch pipe to shrink down to two inches after the buildup of sludge, according to Joe.

This lonely Huntington Avenue fire hydrant is only the tip of the iceberg. The dogs can't even begin to guess what lies beneath it.

These formidable pieces of steel guard the entrances to the stygian caverns below which only Boston Edison, Boston Gas, and Ma Bell are privy to.

When cleaning time comes, he says "truckloads" of the stuff are removed and there is "a tremendous stink." So much for clean water.

Next is the granddaddy of the sewer system. According to Ed Phelan, the big 6'6" X 6'6" circular brick sewer was a major conduit in a Sewer Department master plan of old.

The most massive sewer conduit under the city, through which sewerage from all parts of Boston eventually flows, is located under Gainsborough Street. The Huntington Avenue conduit was to bring in the flow from the entire Brookline area, then dump it in the Gainsborough artery.

But, said Phelan, the MDC took over the conduit from Forsyth Street due east after Huntington Avenue was made a state road and assigned a route number.

So what in actuality exists under the street now is a six foot six inch circular brick sewer that will never reach its full potential. It's simply going to waste under the street.

Next in line, about six feet under, is an eight-inch water main that feeds the hydrants on the north side of Huntington Avenue. Joe Finneran had a story about hydrants, too.

It seems there's been several designs over the years. The first two, the Post hydrant and the Boston Post, are no longer cast, but several remain at work in the city.

The one being installed these days is the BF, named for its two designers, Batchelder and Finneran (no relation to Joe), who worked at City Hall "probably in the 1920's or 30's," according to Joe.

The distinctive feature of the BF is its 4½" opening in the front, facing the street. The old Boston Posts had the big opening on each side and a small one in front. The BF was the more efficient model, said Joe.

Hemenway Street, in Boston's Back Bay, has several post hydrants with the old winter draining system. On these models when the temperature goes below freezing, the firemen have to open up the plates at the base of the hydrant, and drain the water out using the valves. The new models, with automatic draining systems, eliminate this tedious process.

Back under again we find another magic carpet 18-inch sewer servicing the north side of Huntington Avenue.

Finally, last but hardly least, under the sidewalks on the north side, yes, we finally made it across the street, is a 10-inch steam main installed by the Boston Edison Company, the main purpose of which is to heat one building in the Back Bay.

John Dunlea of the Survey and Layout Department of the Boston Edison's Roxbury plant said it is a practice to install entire steam mains under the street to serve one building "if the building is big enough."

He also explained the two possible answers to the question, "Why do manhole covers sometimes smoke?"

First of all only Edison manholes smoke. Dunlea said, "It could be one of two things. It could be steam escaping from the pipe because there are valves in the manhole, or it could be condensation." What about this condensation?

Dunlea also said, "Some manholes have transformers in them and they're hot. And when cool air comes in through the vents in the manhole, it looks like smoke, but it's condensation." And thus another mystery of the age is solved.

So in our journey across and under the street we bumped into a total of 14 lines and five institutions. Three private companies, Boston Edison with three lines, Boston Gas with two lines, New England Telephone and Telegraph with one line. Two public departments, the Sewer Department and Water Department had four lines each.

The experts and operators of the technology under the street from the private sector, with the exception of the Boston Edison Company, were less willing to reveal their knowledge of the underground.

Peter Cronin, a spokesman for the phone company, and 1958 graduate of Northeastern, said in response to a request for information, "My reaction is that we could not disperse that information for security reasons. We don't even want to talk about the dangers involved."

Frank Ariacale, public relations man for the Boston Gas Company, said information about gas lines is "something we prefer not to make public."

So there is no doubt that Samuel Johnson was right. We will never really know what is under the street.

— John Desmond

Northeastern and the community

The 1970s were a time of great change in the relationship between Northeastern and the surrounding Fenway community.

The members of the community began again to question the continued expansion of the university into the community. For years the people of the Fenway had watched Northeastern expand, slowly taking over most of the neighborhood, according to one member of the Fenway community.

In 1972, Northeastern purchased a building at 84 St. Stephen Street to be used as a fraternity. The Fenway Interagency Group (FIG), an affiliation of about 30 to 40 community organizations, was upset with the purchase of the building. The Rev. Robert Case of the Fenway Center and a member of FIG, said when the building was sold to Northeastern its tenants were given no prior notice of the sale and were subsequently evicted.

FIG sent a letter to the city building commission. The commission found that 84 St. Stephen Street and several other buildings belonging to three Northeastern fraternities were in violation of city zoning laws. Hearings were held on the violations and two fraternities were forced to relocate by the fall of 1974 and the third, to vacate in June, 1975.

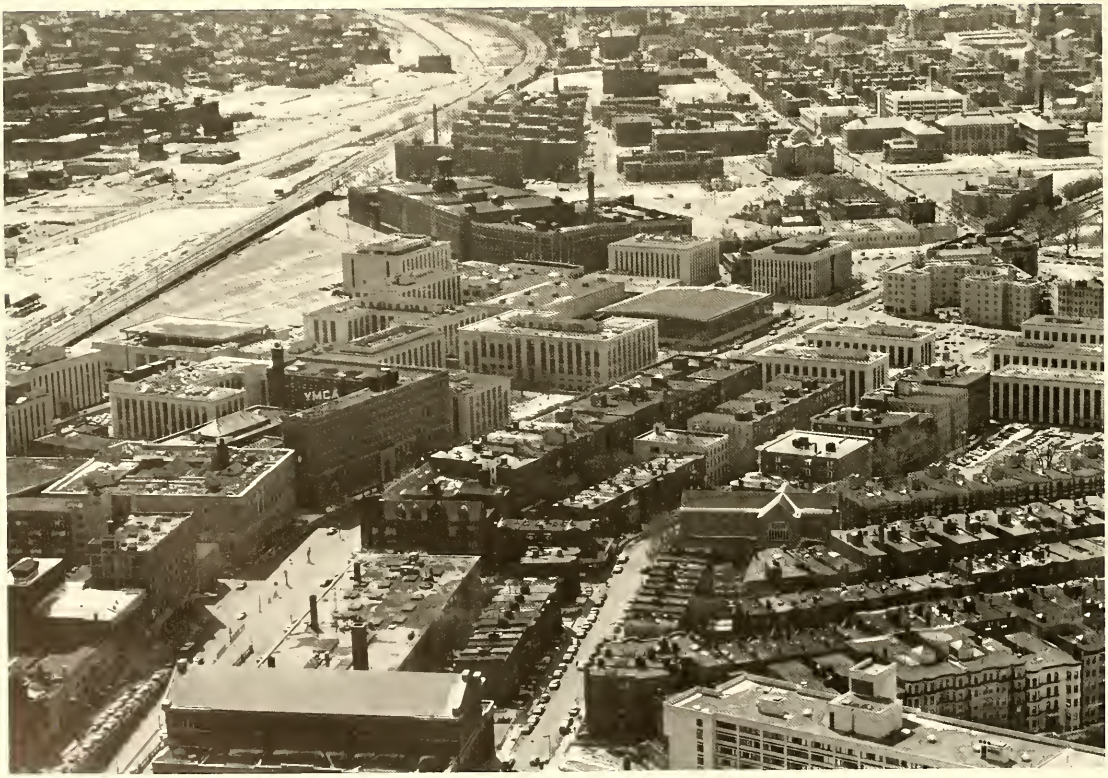
Fr. Case said the community was not against fraternities, it just objected to the uncontrolled expansion of Northeastern or any large corporation in the area.

Loring Thompson, vice president and dean of planning, said the university was not planning any further movement into the community.

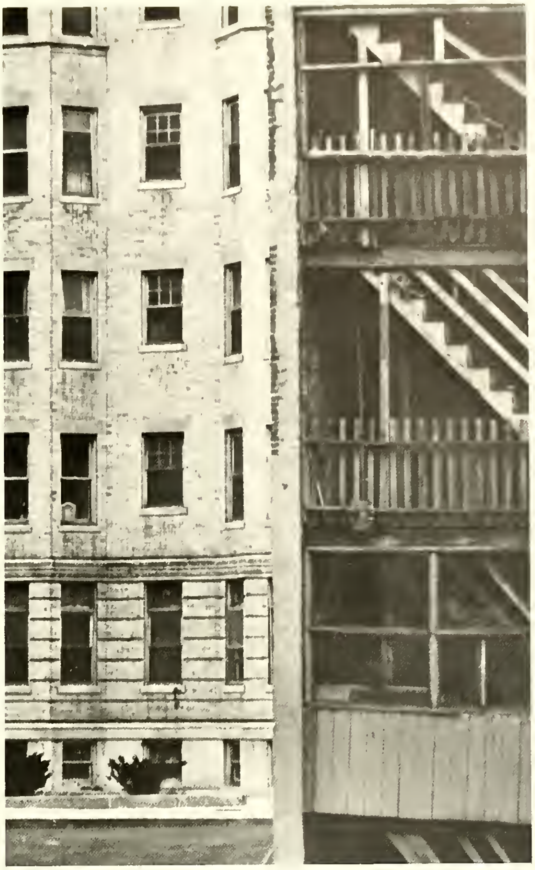
"There is no master plan in the minds of the administration to take over the community," he said.

In July, 1974, the university announced plans for a $1.8 million cooperative education institute to be built on the Huntington Avenue parking lot between John A. Volpe Hall and Greenleaf Street. Construction was slated to begin in November of the same year.

An aerial view from the top of the Prudential Building shows Northeastern as a large sterile looking complex in the midst of the shabbiness and squalor of the surrounding community.



A resident of the Fenway area looks out over the duckpond during the early winter.



An old tenement building in the area shows the poor conditions Northeastern's residents live in, a stone's throw away from the nation's largest private university.

In October, 1974, FIG raised objections to the planned construction. Members asked the university to produce a master plan for any further university expansion.

Sister Rosario Salerno of FIG said the organization did not object to the building but rather to the ability of Northeastern to keep expanding without accounting to the community.

Thompson said FIG was reacting to "an imagined further growth of the university."

The Fenway Project Area Committee (FenPAC) voted its approval of the institute provided that the university provide a master plan within six months. Thompson said no. He said Northeastern was at its peak enrollment and no substantial expansion was in the offing. He

Heavily traveled streets due to a large student population has caused parking and traffic problems for Back Bay residents.

also added that the funds for any major expansion were not available.

In January, 1975, the university did produce a master plan.

Father Case said the plan was the first time the university acknowledged the existence of the Fenway community. The Rev. Colin Gracey of the chaplain's office (and a member of FIG), said Northeastern was finally beginning to hear the needs of the community, but only after many difficulties and legal problems.

Father Case said the relationship between the university and the community could have been much better but the school needed a "conscience-minded administration." He said many students were involved in various community projects in the Fenway but the university corporation was not.

"Compared to Harvard and MIT, Northeastern is far behind in realizing its responsibility to the community," said Fr. Case. He added that because the university was being sued less than other institutions did not mean that it had fewer problems.

Northeastern shared the same problems of all institutions while expanding into the community — the residents said the university was swallowing up the neighborhood and offering little to the community in return.

However, the university had much to offer the community, according to the Jan., 1975, master plan.

Motorcycles parked on the sidewalk and chained to light poles are a sign of the high crime problem felt in the neighborhood.

Included were educational programs for part-time students with open admissions, the library, and Reading Clinic.

Other programs available included cultural events such as Ford Hall Forum, The Silver Masque, various music concerts, movies, and dance recitals.

Unfortunately, many residents were unaware of the activities and did not participate.

The Fenway in the 1970s was a motley gathering of students and professionals, rich and poor, old and young. Community service institutions such as the food co-op and the Fenway Health Clinic grew with more students becoming involved in the workings of these organizations.

At the same time the neighborhood was also politically growing, said Fr. Case. He said residents were becoming aware of their rights and of the injustices that were occurring in the community. The people of the community were speaking out more for their rights and politicians were listening and responding. Responses were at times unfavorable to Northeastern the corporation but good for the Fenway and Northeastern community in general.

One of the university's major goals was to seek out community needs that were not met by existing institutions and to attempt to meet these goals through co-op, said Rev. Gracey.

In the 1950s and 1960s Northeastern expanded to meet these needs, he said. Then in the 1970s, the birth rate declined and the number of students attending college fell off. The university needed to continue expanding to bring in revenue needed for survival, Rev. Gracey said. Programs had to move in all directions to attract more students.

The Fenway community began to organize against the growth of institutions and for survival of the community. Rev. Gracey said Northeastern was in a dilemma of attempting to meet both community and university needs at the same time.

The university was attracting more quality professors and forgetting its original concept of attempting to meet community needs, said Rev. Gracey.

As more and more new people came into the university from outside the neighborhood, the promises of help faded, he said. The relationship between the university and the Fenway community did not appear promising.

— Mary Concannon

A bleak, barren, air of despondency hangs over Hemenway Street. Several of Northeastern's dormitories share the crowded living space of the overpriced old apartment buildings on the street with the areas older residents.

The World

The top man: President Thieu visiting government posts in Danang.

Citizens and soldiers await transport to Neak Loeung.

For Americans, peace in Vietnam

January 15, 1973 — After 12 years of hell the American involvement in Vietnam ended.

There were no parades; just sighs of relief and remarks of "it's about time" as Richard Milhous Nixon, the 37th President of the U.S., said after four years he had finally achieved "peace with honor" in Vietnam.

"The people of South Vietnam have been guaranteed the right to determine their own future without outside interference," said Nixon.

The American people were in no mood to celebrate. The war took the lives of over one million persons, including 46,000 American soldiers, according to Time Magazine. It was difficult to find honor in a war that maimed, killed, and left homeless so many innocent women and children. This "honor" was best exemplified by the My Lai massacre. March 16, 1968, a company of American soldiers, led by Lt. William Calley, killed over 175 civilians in the village of My Lai, South Vietnam.

Yet the world continued to hope and pray for peace as it had many times since 1961. In December, 1968, when President Lyndon Johnson ordered a halt to the bombing, many people though that "peace was at hand."

However, the nation was to learn otherwise. In May, 1970, United States forces invaded Cambodia. Nixon, on the eve of the invasion said, "If, when the chips are down the world's most powerful nation . . . acts like a pitiful, helpless, giant, the forces of anarchy and to-

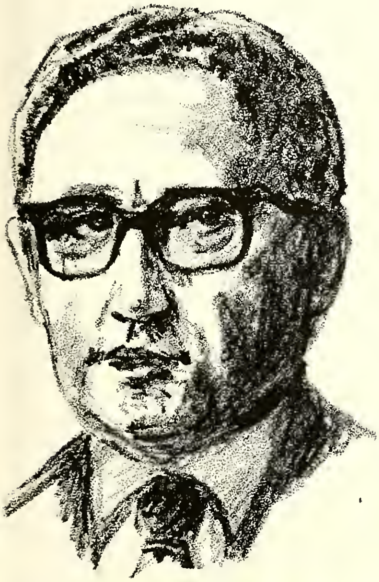
Villagers carrying seriously wounded victim of Communist attack on Pochentong Airport in Cambodia.

talitarianism will threaten free institutions throughout the world."

These "forces of anarchy and totalitarianism" appeared in the "world's most powerful nation" at Kent State College in Ohio when several students were killed by members of the National Guard during a May Day demonstration. Demonstrations were held at various college campuses throughout the country to protest the invasion of Cambodia.

By 1972, American trust in Nixon was faltering. With the June release of the "Pentagon Papers" documenting the secret bombings that took place during 1969 under the direct supervision of the President, the people found it more difficult to believe the government. However the nation's faith was not totally shaken. Nixon achieved a landslide victory at the polls in Nov., 1972, over Democratic Senator George McGovern of South Dakota.

Cambodian woman uses a "krama," or funeral shroud, for her dead husband.



The international peacemaker: Henry Kissinger

Nixon was determined to end the war as he had promised. In Dec. '72, he ordered full scale bombing attacks on Hanoi in what Pope Paul VI later called "a horror show" and a "new tragedy" in the efforts for world peace.

By Jan., 1973, thousands of homes had been destroyed and many were dead in what reporters called "the heaviest bombing campaign in the history of warfare . . . making it clear there is no hope for peace at the present time."

A copter settles down on Mui Tau mountain after soldiers recaptured the strategic hill.

This new attitude toward North Vietnam made many Americans feel they could no longer trust their government. The administration could no longer justify the war involvement as a means of stopping the spread of communism. Nixon was busy making friends with the governments of Russia and China.

When the ceasefire was finally announced there was little reaction. The family of U.S. Army Specialist Fourth Class James Thomas Davis, the first American to die in Vietnam, has a difficult time understanding what tremendous "honor" James had died for. He was dead and no amount of speeches and medals could bring him back.

The families of the POW's were facing other problems. By banding together to publicize the ill-treatment of the captives, they were successful in initiating negotiations with the North Vietnamese. After months of talks a prisoner release plan was established. For the first time since 1961 the entire United States experienced peace and tranquility.

Although the soldiers had gone home the American involvement in Southeast Asia did not end.

In June, 1974, Nixon requested $1.6 billion aid for South Vietnam. Congress approved nine hundred million dollars.

In the winter of 1975, President Gerald Ford requested more money for Southeast Asia. Congress, concerned with the faltering economy, was reluctant to grant the request.

— Mary Concannon

Watergate

'A second-rate burglary' —

The crime of the century

It started as a snowflake, turned into a blizzard, and ended in an avalanche. It is the biggest story so far of the decade and will go down as one of the blackest marks in American history. Its name is Watergate.

Starting as the arrest of a number of campaign aides to the incumbent president in the national Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate office-apartment complex in Washington, D.C., it ended in that re-elected president's resignation from office and the conviction of many of his top aides.

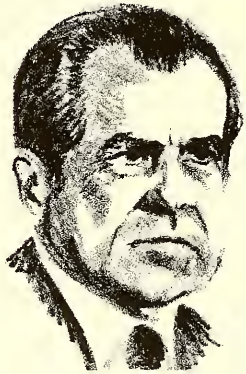
When the Watergate trial verdict came down on Jan. 1, 1975, H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, John Mitchell, and Robert Mardian all faced heavy sentences in jail. While these men faced the prospect of jail, the leading figure in the scandal, Richard M. Nixon, was secluded in his San Clemente, Calif., estate secure in the knowledge that he would not face a trial or prison.

Nixon was pardoned of all crimes by his successor to office, Gerald Ford, soon after Ford took office.

The long road to the destruction of the Nixon administration began on June 17, 1972 when White House and Nixon re-election aides were discovered breaking into the Watergate complex of offices and apartments to eavesdrop and spy on the Democratic National Committee headquarters.

As these men were brought to trial, a trickle of information began to surface indicating that this wasn't an ordinary burglary. Still, the public chose to ignore the small amount of publicity that was leaking, then flowing into the papers and re-elected Nixon by the largest vote plurality ever given an American president.

In early 1973, James McCord, a convicted burglar, decided to tell all in an attempt to soften the prison sentence that Federal District Court Judge John Sirica had given him.


Richard M. Nixon
The president

By March, the tides were turning against the Nixon administration.

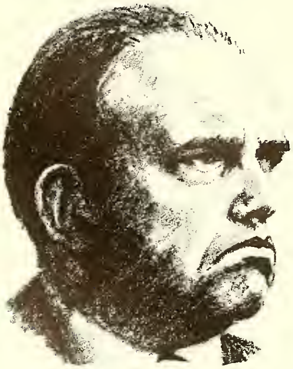
In rapid fire, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, and a phone book-full of Nixon aides resigned because of presidential pressure or other unknown reasons.

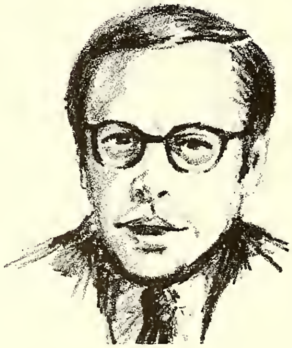
In May, the Watergate special prosecution force was created with Nixon still in the White House. Appointment of a special prosecutor became a condition set by the Senate in order for it to approve Elliot L. Richardson to succeed Richard Kleindienst as the attorney general.

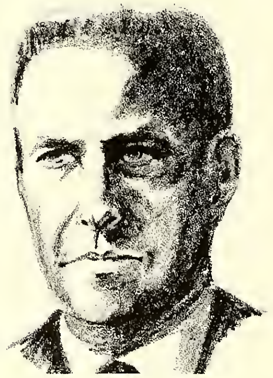
Kleindienst had bitten the dust with the other members of the palace guard in the massive house cleaning or track covering on April 30, 1973.

Archibald Cox, a Harvard Law School professor and reknowned arbitrator who had served as solicitor general under Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, was appointed the special prosecutor. The Watergate prosecution staff enlisted the aid of 38 lawyers to meet the task.

Sen. Sam Ervin, the flamboyant


John Ehrlichman
The advisor


John Dean
The lawyer


H. R. Haldeman
The chief of staff

Richard M. Nixon, speaking on national television, announced his resignation from the office of President of the United States on Aug. 8, 1974, following two years of denials over his alleged role in the Watergate cover-up.

Democratic legislator from South Carolina, headed the Senate Watergate Committee that paralleled the Cox investigation and got under way on May 17, 1973.

McCord faced the Senate committee and while answering questions from Senators Howard Baker and Lowell Weicker, revealed offers of hush money and promises of executive clemency. McCord, a former security director of the Nixon re-election committee pointed directly at Nixon and his staff as being involved in the scandal.

White House Counsel John Dean, who unlike Haldeman and Ehrlichman was fired, in almost a week of testimony said that Nixon had approved the paying of hush money to E. Howard Hunt. Hunt was reportedly the mastermind of the operation with G. Gordon Liddy.

With the conflict coming down to a decision between the words of Nixon and those of Dean, the first major breakthrough came.

Alexander Butterfield, a former White House aide, disclosed the existence of White House tapes documenting all discussions made in the president's oval office.

With this disclosure, Cox quickly subpoenaed tapes of meetings between Nixon and Dean. These tapes sealed the fate of the president in the following months but led to Cox's dismissal on Oct. 20, 1973.

Nixon argued that turning over the tapes would destroy the principle that a president was entitled to advice from his aides in the strictest of confidence.

Sirica upheld Cox's request and a Court of Appeals upheld Sirica's decision. Nixon was trapped. Turning quickly, he offered Cox a compromise. He would supply edited transcripts of the tapes, verified by Sen. John C. Stennis of Mississippi.

Cox was not satisfied with this offer and rejected it. In a maneuver called the Saturday Night Massacre, Nixon dismissed Cox. This action led to resignations in protest by Attorney General Richardson and his deputy, William Ruckelshaus.

It also set the wheels of the House Judiciary Committee in motion.

In another instance of the fancy footwork and contradicting actions that Nixon made throughout the scandal, the president agreed to give the subpoenaed tapes to Sirica and Leon Jaworski, a Texas lawyer, who was given the task of leading the prosecution team.

Where Cox had left off, Jaworski plunged ahead and the tapes became a big issue of strategy and political maneuvering. On April 16,

Gerald Ford takes the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and becomes the 38th president of the United States and the first one in history to achieve that office without first participating in a national election.

A solitary President Ford talks on the phone in his Oval Office in the White House during his first week in the presidency. The early days of the Ford administration were clouded in the continuing Watergate controversy and specifically, the part Richard Nixon played in the extensive cover-up that followed the June, 1972 break-in at the offices of the Democratic National Committee.

Thirty days after his assumption of office, Ford granted Nixon executive clemency, freeing the former president from any fear of criminal prosecution.

1974, Jaworski subpeonaed 64 conversations, breaking the back of the Nixon will to "fight to the finish."

Nixon again went to the courts and in a momentous decision, the Supreme Court on July 24, 1974, unanimously ordered Nixon to turn over the tapes. After almost two weeks when Nixon aides had been ordered to "stonewall it" and to protect the presidency at any cost, Nixon resigned in what now had become a hopeless situation for him.

But, because of Ford's order of executive clemency, Nixon escaped the prosecution that might have shed the final light on one of the darkest situations in American history.

— Daniel Kaferle

Times are getting tougher

What has the economy meant to you in the last five years?

At first it was probably something you thought you would have to study for a freshman course. Then maybe the realization that tuition was going up $50 for the second straight year. And finally, you may have been forced into forming a car pool with friends just so you could get to school to pay that $50 hike.

The economy, like the Vietnam War before it, has become one of the major issues on the minds of the American population. And so it should, because for a number of people it is now purely a case of survival.

One cannot help but get caught up in it. Newspapers report the daily happenings as governments around the world try to cope with inflation and recession. There are articles on saving heating costs through home insulation, saving food costs through home gardens, and saving dress patterns to help with the clothing budget.

The present economic situation first started to develop in 1970 during the administration of Richard Nixon. To combat the rising costs and inflation, Congress passed the Economic Stabilization Act of 1971.

In August 1971, the ESA went into effect with a 90-day freeze on wages, prices, and rents. It was designed to stifle the beginnings of an inflationary spiral that had lifted the consumer price index 3.8 per cent since the first of the year.

According to the Associated Press, the 90-day freeze appeared to work as consumer prices went up at a rate that would yield an annual increase of 2 per cent.

Phase II began in November, 1971, when the government allowed slight increases on some goods. The increases, however, did raise the consumer price index 3.6

BONES FOR SOUP
9¢
3 lbs
Stop&Shop
WELCOMES
YOUR
Food
Stamps

An elderly woman hunts for meat at a reasonable price at a neighborhood supermarket. Inflation has hit food prices hard in the last several years.

The lines at the unemployment office are always unhappy and silent, reflecting the area's frustration. Workers wait to sign for benefits or collect unemployment checks.

per cent over the 14-month period. The index did not show the food price rise that skyrocketed at the end of the period.

In January, 1973, the mandatory guidelines that had ruled for 17 months in Phases I and II were lifted in favor of voluntary self-control in the guise of Phase III.

The government, to back up the Phase III position, said they would return to controls again if prices did not stay down.

Phase III was called "a disaster." In five months prices, especially food, shot to new highs. In that time period, the consumer price index rose 8.3 per cent.

To combat the rising costs, Nixon again froze prices and wages, this time for 60 days. This plan, however, was scuttled when shortages occurred and the freeze had to be lifted for almost every section of the economy.

In August, 1973, Phase IV began and the economy suffered another hard blow. The 1973 Mideast war caused strains between the Arab world and the United States.

The Arabs, attempting to use their rich oil fields as a wedge, called an embargo on exports to the United States to try and stem the American support of the Israelis.

The embargo helped cause an oil shortage and higher prices for American consumer fuels. Home heating oils went up as much as 19 cents a gallon, gasoline climbed over 20 cents a gallon and natural gas became more expensive.

During the months between December, 1973, and April, 1974, long gas lines were evident all across the country as panic for supplies spread. In Denver people would line up starting at 6 a.m. for an 8 a.m. gas station opening. There were many reports of heated words and sometimes violence at stations where irritated costumers were turned away.

Electric companies counted their month's supplies and warned customers to turn their thermostats down.

In May, 1974, Labor Department figures showed that the comsumer price index had risen 10.7 per cent over the last 12 months. The Associated Press reported that wages had also increased in that period but their increase was not big enough or quick enough to keep up with the rising costs of fuels, goods, and services.

Figures for that period showed that the average worker had seen his buying power reduced by 4.6 per cent. As the cost of fuel, sugar, and just about everything skyrocketed, Nixon stock also took a tumble and he resigned in the wake of the Watergate turmoil.

Ford, trying to keep the Watergate waves behind him, quickly dived into the sagging economy crisis. With a phrase, Whip Inflation Now (WIN), Ford declared inflation as the United States's number one enemy, a post that for the last year had been occupied by Nixon.

In his first moves, Ford asked Congress to re-establish the Cost of Living Council to monitor wages and prices. Ford said he was against strict controls as he continually bucked Congress on certain measures.

In October, 1974, Ford urged a new mobilization against inflation with the unveiling of a basically conservative program ranging from reducing oil imports to a one-year tax increase on wealthy private citizens and a tax decrease for Americans to help pour more money into the hands of the workers and back into the economy.

Congress, which was not satisfied with the President's program and thought it not strong enough, was unsparing with the president since. The oil tariff was debated heatedly as well as a proposed gasoline tax by the legislators.

The stock market was the thermometer of the economic weather. It showed the strain of all the troubles in August, 1974, when the Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped almost 100 points in three weeks time. Consumer stocks were reportedly worth only one-third of what they were 18 months before.

The recession has begun to take a heavy toll of personal and business finances. After increasing only three per cent all of 1974, the number of business bankruptcies rose 27 per cent to 2,177 in the first two months of 1975. Here, traders crowd floor of New York Stock Exchange while continuing to ignore bad news about the economy.

As the country slipped into what has been termed a recession, jobs became scarce and the unemployment percentage climbed into the 8 per cent range, with indications it would go higher.

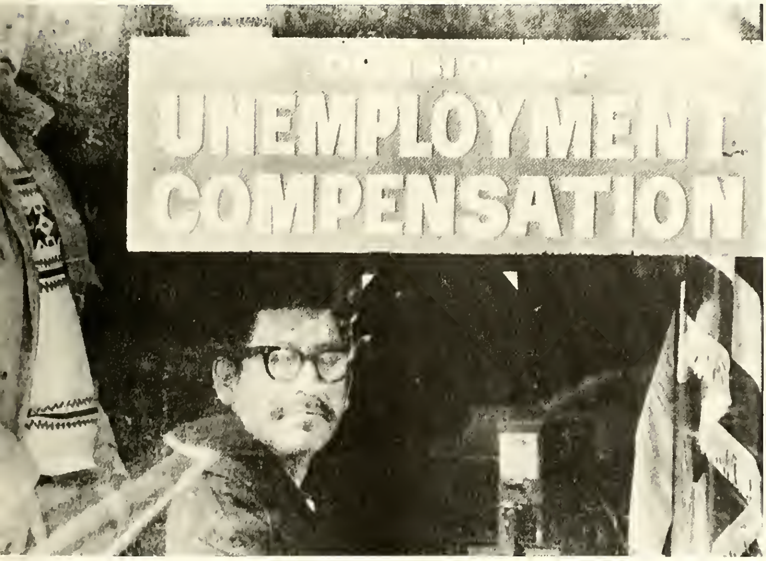
And who should know better than the students at Northeastern about unemployment. Many students found their co-op jobs gone or phased out. Some were let go right in the middle of their work periods.

Interviews by the companies at the campus were reportedly down and some students found there was not a big chance that they would be able to choose where they wanted to work. Some said they would just be happy to get jobs in the fields they trained in.

But things haven't been all dark and all bad. The stock market in January, 1975, started a turnaround and rose steadily for some months. A rebate program by the suffering car industry put some of the laid-off auto workers back on the assembly lines. There were hopes that by the end of the summer, the whole economy would be back on an upward swing.

Until then, as students graduate, we'll all have to put up with and make the best of it. There doesn't appear to be any other choice.

— Dan Kaferle



Eusebio Castellon, left, and Angelo Ross stare glumly through a window as they await unemployment checks at a state office.

The Olympics — Triumph and Tragedy

The 1972 Olympics will be an event long remembered, not for its pageantry, color, or for the brotherhood it portrayed but for its tragedy.

Foremost was the tragedy that struck the Israeli team. And a secondary tragedy occurred to the rest of the athletes in the village, athletes who performed so brilliantly for their respective countries. Many of these athletes were hindered by poor judging by the referees.

The Olympics were more bizarre than the Outer Limits. Strange things happened each day.

THE LONGEST THREE SECONDS

In basketball, the finals boiled down to an experienced Russian team against a young group of United States collegiates that barely knew each other's names. The red, white, and blue trailed the Russians most of the game. But with three remaining seconds Southern Illinois's Doug Collins, now a Philadelphia 76er, sank two free throws to give the Americans the lead for the first time.

The controversy followed.

The Soviet Union put the ball in play under its own basket. The inbounds pass was deflected as time ran out. Or did it? American players were slapping each other in jubilation. Pandemonium broke loose.

A ruling was issued at courtside by Robert Jones, secretary-general of the International Amateur Basketball Federation, informing the officials and the coaches that the clock would be reset with three seconds still showing. Hank Iba, head coach of the U.S. squad, stalked after the officials to protest and had to be restrained.

After order was restored, a Soviet Union player launched a desperation pass the length of the court to 6'8" Aleksander Belov. Belov literally knocked two Americans, Kevin Joyce and James Forbes, with a mighty sweep of his arm. The referees missed the foul.

Belov hauled the ball in and sank a layup.

Bedlam and confusion again filled the gymnasium. The Russians were ecstatic, the Americans were in tears.

"I've never seen anything like this in all my years of basketball," said Iba.

The Americans protested and a jury composed of representatives from Italy, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Poland, and Spain conferred following the protest.

Ken Davis, the U.S. player representative, said the team would not accept the silver medal if the appeal was turned down. The decision left empty silver medal blocks. The loss broke the American's 63-game winning streak.

When ABC sportscaster Howard Cosell asked the scorekeeper who had won the game, he answered, "Under the rules and regulations governing Olympic basketball, the United States of American won the game.

THE MASSACRE AT MUNICH

The Israelis. They had two chances of winning a medal. Slim and none.

The Germans gave the tiny country a rousing ovation during the opening day celebration, the largest ovation given to any country.

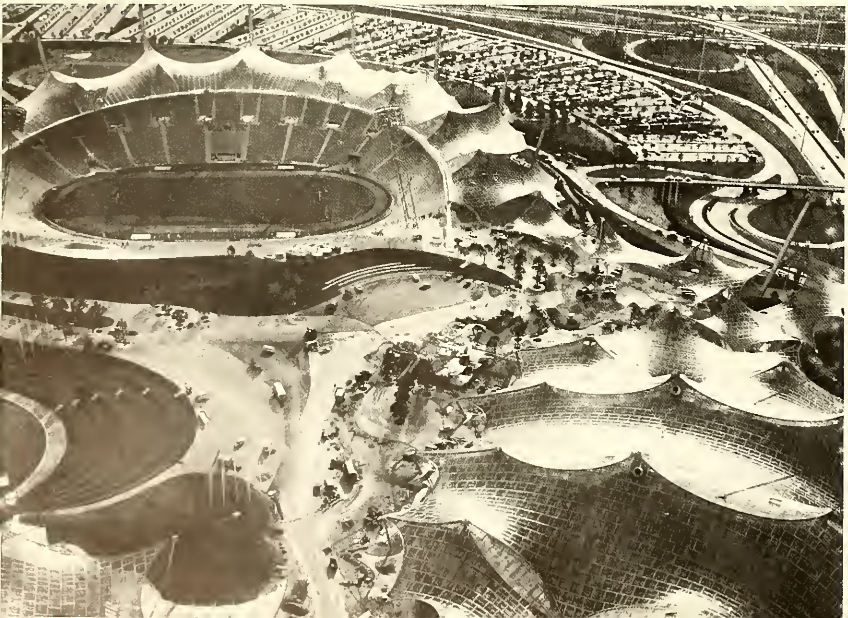
The German people wanted the Israelis to feel welcome. Less than 100 miles away were concentration camps run by Hitler where some of the six million Jews were slaughtered. The Germans wanted to erase that memory.

One morning at 4:30, disguised Arabs climbed a wall past security at the main gate. They entered building 31 — the Israeli's quarters. The Israelis were awakened by gunfire, the gunfire which they had often heard in their homeland. They were startled. Two were murdered, and nine were taken hostage. Few escaped.

It was a daylong vigil. Arab terrorists were inside the building while German authorities stood helpless and millions of television viewers around the globe looked on in horrified amazement.

Rumors spread. Af first it was believed that the Israelis had been freed or had escaped. But then came the tragic news flash.

The Munich Olympic Complex, scene of the 1972 games, more closely resembles a barren moon landscape than the meeting place of the world's top amateur athletes. The 1972 winter games were held in Sapporo, Japan.



ABC commentator Jim McKay had the ugly chore of obituary editor. He delivered the message that the Israelis had been killed on the runway at Furitenfeler Airport. The games continued.

A WRONG TIME

U.S. track coach Stan Wright will never forget the blunder he committed. His sprinters in the 100-meter dash, Eddie Hart, Ray Robinson, and Robert Taylor, were watching television in the ABC building the afternoon of their heat. They watched in amazement as the runners lined up for the quarterfinal heats of the 100-meter dash that Hart and Robinson were entered in.

Taylor, with the aid of an ABC car, made it in time to his heat. Hart and Robinson didn't. Taylor got into his lane with no warmups and finished second to the Russian Valery Borzov.

The accusing finger was pointed in the direction of Wright. Even his players lambasted him.

In an interview with Cosell, Wright said, "I am responsible for the sprinters. There was a misunderstanding of time schedules. There was another time schedule that I had not seen. The only thing I can do is be a man and take full responsibility. I'm deeply grieved about it and will forever be sorry on their behalf."

THE FIBER GLASS POLE

Bob Seagren was the world record holder in the pole vault. He used a fiber glass pole, a model lighter and more flexible than most but one that was legal according to the rules.

The night before the competition, Seagren along with Steve Smith and a Swedish vaulter had their poles confiscated while they were out of their rooms.

Seagren was forced to use a pole that he had never used before and lost. Following defeat he flung his pole in the direction of Adrian Paulen, the man who had barred the pole. Seagren left the village the next morning.

BOXING

Boxing proved to be yet another controversial story.

U.S. fighter Reggie Jones was battling Valery Tregubov of Russia for the light middleweight crown. Jones punished his far more experienced opponent throughout the three-round affair. Jones looked to be the unanimous choice. But Tregubov was given the decision and the crowd of 6,200 in "Der Boxhall mitt der Gloves" claimed fraud.

Heavyweight Duane Bobick displays a fierce attack that was to no avail as Teofilo Stevenson, a sugarcane picker, beat Bobick so badly his eyes were shut at the end of the three-round fight.

Following the fight, six judges were fired and 18 others were reprimanded.

In the heavyweight division the U.S. had a fighter referred to by Muhammad Ali as the "Great White Hope." Duane Bobick was indeed the hope of America to capture the heavyweight crown that George Foreman and Cassius Clay had previously held.

Bobick fought Teofilo Stevenson, a Cuban sugarcane picker with a peek-a-boo style, a la Floyd Patterson.

Bobick somehow lasted the three rounds. The American was a ghastly sight. Stevenson pummeled his opponent and at the conclusion of the fight Bobick's eyes were closed shut.

Sugar Ray Seales won the welterweight crown, and his favorite fan was there. Garbed in flowery dresses, Mrs. Seales was at ringside rooting her son on. Her high-pitched screams and antics at the boxing ball won her worldwide attention. She was interviewed by a sportscaster because of her cheering.

RYUN TUMBLES, AN IMPOSTOR

In track the matchup between America's Jim Ryun and Kenya's

America's sweetheart, Kathy Rigby, disappointed millions by not taking a gold medal in gymnastics. Rigby, in her second Olympics at Munich, later gained fame as Peter Pan.

Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore., a member of the American Team, tests the course in a trial run in preparation for the winter games at Sapporo, Japan.

Kip Keino was one of the classic duels. Both were in the same heat.

Ryun was in the back of the pack in the beginning of the race, and as he began to make his move, he and a runner from Ghana collided. Ryun tumbled to the track. He got up, but it was hopeless.

Ryun had once, in his heyday, run the mile in 3:51.1. No other runner has ever done that.

The marathon is one of those special events. So ABC had a special commentator just for the event, Erich Segal, author of "Love Story" and track freak.

Frank Shorter was the leader of the race and was entering the stadium for his victory lap when an impostor ran on the track.

Here's how Segal described the action:

"That's not Frank! That's not Frank! He's an impostor! He's an impostor! Get him off the track! Here comes Frank now. He doesn't know what's happening. My God, look at the anguish on his face. It's all right, Frank! It's all right, Frank! It's all right! You've won, Frank!"

The impostor was a German college student and he brought to the Olympics — which not too many other people did — a lighthearted moment.

THE PILL

In swimming, Rick DeMont, a 15-year-old Californian, came to the Olympics suffering from asthma. He won the 400-meter free-style but was stripped of his medal because his doctor failed to report he was taking pills for his condition. He was subsequently barred from the 1500-meter.

OTHER EVENTS

In the 800-meter run Dave Wottle and his famed golf cap won the event.

The Americans surprisingly grabbed three medals in the wrestling competition. Dan Gable won the lightweight division, Wayne Wells won the welterweight crown, and Ben Peterson won the light heavyweight championship.

SPITZ, KORBUT AND THE END

Throughout the Olympics the names that were mentioned most were Mark Spitz and Olga Korbut.

Spitz won seven gold medals in swimming — the 100-meter butterfly, 200-meter butterfly, the 200-meter freestyle, 400-meter freestyle relay, 800-meter freestyle relay, 100-meter freestyle, and the 400-meter medley relay.

Korbut dazzled the German audience with a brilliant display of gymnastics, winning gold medals in the floor exercises and balance beam. But more than anything else the petite Russian won the hearts of millions.

But these fine athletes, possibly the best in the Olympics, were overshadowed by the tragedies and the judging.

The shadows of the Arab terrorists will linger on. So will the empty silver medal blocks. It will be hard to recall the good that came out of the 20th Olympiad.

"Our last glimpse of Munich was of armed German soldiers patrolling the airport," Cosell said.

— Glenn S. Feldman

Robbie Ftorek falls on top of teammate Stuart Irving of the United States as the puck entered the Swedish net during ice hockey at the 1972 Winter Olympics. The referee ruled it no goal, claiming the puck was pushed in by the pileup. Sweden went on to win the game, 5-1.

'The times, they are a changin''

Elvis Presley's prayers were finally answered.

With the swing into the 1970s, fiends were no longer able to step on your blue suede shoes, dirty your chinos, or run fingers through your Brillcreemed hair.

Penny loafers gave way to inflation, letter sweaters became a costume item, anks and the universal peace symbol replaced senior rings around your best girl's neck, and a bob meant what kids do for apples on Halloween.

Style changed.

Chic became radical-chic and blue jean-chic.

The beautiful people continued their beautiful existence — but not untouched.

Funky crept into all levels of society, leaving its khaki, blue denim, comfortable, manufactured individuality everywhere it touched.

The ecology movement mutated into a back to nature quest that was quickly latched onto by everyone from 97-pound weaklings who saw themselves as the new Daniel Boone, to cereal conglomerates who frosted the world with concoctions containing all and every "natural" ingredient excepting compost.

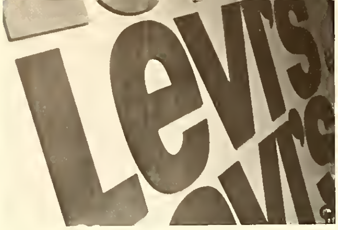
Sailing and golf were out — tennis, skiing, jogging or just about any potentially strenuous activity that could leave the participant with a bruised badge of courage was in.

Yoga remained unassuming while the martial arts, promoted by a popular television show and a flood of movies from the orient, flourished.

Kung Fu schools sprang up overnight in abandoned Arthur Murray studios across the nation.

American Indians became THE cause (followed by a resurgence in popularity of turquoise jewelry). The redmen replaced the urban

Among the change in style was the trend to wearing tee-shirts, a fun way to express yourself, above. A handbag over the shoulder and thick heels came in during the 1970s, right.



A sign of the times

blacks as the sweetheart of the truly chic, truly educated.

Mini-skirts went the way of all good things but the trend in fashions still veered to the soft, to the feminine.

After a highly reported death, the midi-skirt appeared on the streets. Lack of legs was amply compensated for by the natural, braless look. Nipples came out of hiding.

Hot pants came and the trend cooled off with the weather, by spring, 1975, the skimp was here.

The tee-shirt finally came into its own, almost twenty years after Brando did his part, and whole collections of the valuable commodity were based on visits to Gettysburg, trips on the Jersey Turnpike, and the last concert of Elton John.

Youth was given a chance to express itself, to find an identity, to convey an ideal — and all on a piece of cotton like dad used to wear in the summer.

Glitter hit the concert stages and floated out over the audience. Along with the satanic Alice Cooper look, a glitter subculture wandered the streets looking like a cross between Gypsy Rose Lee, Barnum and Bailey, and last week's coven.

Skateboards were popular for a time usually among the pre-teenagers although college students soon joined for a ride.

Platform shoes appeared along with an outbreak of bad posture. The cute little clogs of a few years back had grown into monsters, making the tiny tall and the tall colossal.

But, all considered, they were good years.

Plants grew in favor, there were almost as many new pubs as MacDonalds and college enrollment started to drop.

A new era of street vendors and sidewalk salesmen seemed in step with the high unemployment times.

In a clear decision over all contenders, the nostalgia madness reigned supreme by 1975.

The depression was being brought back by popular demand.

Anybody got a dime?

— J. E. Briand

The Almanac

RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON, United States president, resigned Aug. 8, 1974. Seriously ill with phlebitis and emotionally drained by the developments of the past months, Nixon stepped down following two years of Watergate revelations in an effort to start the "process of healing that is so desperately needed in America."

PATRICIA "TANIA" HEARST, 20, kidnapped daughter of Randolph A. Hearst, "San Francisco Examiner's" president and editor, rejected freedom from her captors, the Symbionese Liberation Army, on April 3, 1974. Object of an intense manhunt by the FBI for a month, Patty avowed her membership in the SLA, stating a desire to fight for "the freedom of the oppressed people."

CHOU EN-LAI, premier of the People's Republic of China, entertained U.S. President Nixon on February 21-28, 1972. The meeting between the two nations, part of continuing progress toward normalization of their relationships, followed the Oct., 1971, seating of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

J. EDGAR HOOVER, 77, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, died May 2, 1972. Serving under eight presidents for a total of 48 years, he achieved fame and notoriety for his strict control of bureau operations.

HAROLD WILSON, Labor Party leader, formed Britain's first minority cabinet in 45 years on March 4, 1974. Edward Heath, former prime minister, was forced to resign following a vote of no confidence caused by threatening economic conditions in the country.

GERALD R. FORD, representative from Michigan, was approved by Congress to succeed former vice president Spiro Agnew in Dec., 1974. In August, following Nixon's resignation, Ford assumed the responsibilities of the 38th U.S. president. Two immediate decisions by him that caused much controversy were a full pardon of Nixon and an amnesty plan for draft evaders. The nomination of Nelson Rockefeller for the post of vice president created the unique situation of two unelected officials in the highest offices of the United States government.

MUHAMMAD ALI, once known as Cassius Clay, in Oct., 1974, became the second man in the history of boxing to regain the world heavyweight championship. Ali, cheered on by 60,000 fans in Zaire, knocked out opponent George Foreman in the eighth round.

LOUIS "SATCHMO" ARMSTRONG, 71, jazz musician and composer, died July, 1971. Born in New Orleans, he came to New York where he achieved his fame. He refused to play in his home city until the Civil Rights Amendment of 1956 allowed him to perform with an integrated band. When asked about his career, Louis Armstrong claimed, "It's been hard, goddam work, man."

SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS, 62, president of Chile, was killed Sept., 1973, by a military junta. Allende, who was the first democratically elected Marxist chief-of-state, nationalized the banks and large industries with his sweeping programs for economic and social reforms. Pinochet, junta leader, claimed power in order to "exterminate Marxism."

DR. DANIEL ELLSBERG, government employee, publicized the "Pentagon Papers" in cooperation with the "New York Times" on June 13, 1971. On June 30, the Supreme Court upheld the rights of newspapers to print the material. Meanwhile Ellsberg was charged with possession of unauthorized secret documents, which led to formation of the White House "plumbers" to prevent leaks in information influencing foreign policy. Led by John D. Ehrlichman, this group of men proceeded to let "their zeal exceed their judgment," a claim that Nixon accepted "full responsibility" for on April 30, 1973, when the key Watergate conspirators submitted their resignation.

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, 52, president of Egypt, died in Cairo Sept. 28, 1970. One of the most powerful leaders in the Arab world, Nasser was very influential in Egypt's continuing border fights with Israel. In his 14 years as Egypt's leader, he nationalized the Suez Canal and constructed the Aswan High Dam with the assistance of the USSR.

QUEEN HUSKY II, also called Nanook, was dognapped Feb., 1973. Purchased with the funds from the student body, she was irreplaceable.

GEORGE POMPIDOU, successor to President Charles de Gaulle, died April 2, 1974 after five years as head of the French republic. While governments and heads of states from more than 50 countries gathered in Paris to pay their last respects, French leaders began announcing their candidacies for the new election to be held May 5, an election Valery Giscard D'Estaing eventually won.

GENERAL CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS, 59, Army Chief of Staff, died Sept., 1974. Residing in Washington, D.C. at the time of his death, he was most widely recognized as former commander of forces in Vietnam.

LT. WILLIAM L. CALLEY JR., convicted of massacre at My Lai, was released Sept., 1974. Federal Judge Robert Elliott ruled that "massive adverse pretrial publicity" made a fair trial impossible. The Army said it would appeal the decision to a higher court.

HAILE SELASSIE, 82, "Lion of Judah," was deposed as emperor of Ethiopia on Sept. 12, 1974. The ruler, who had been in command for 58 years, had been gradually stripped of his power since February, 1974, when the Armed Forces Committee of Ethiopia forced him to become a figurehead for their government.

W. ARTHUR GARRITY, federal district judge, ordered busing in June to integrate Boston schools. In Sept., 1974, classes erupted violently, causing parents, both black and white, to boycott in protest. On Oct. 31, 1975, Garrity issued a "final order" instructing the Boston School Committee to design an alternative plan to become effective the following fall.

J. PAUL GETTY III, grandson of J. Paul Getty, oil tycoon, kidnapped in Italy in the summer of 1973. Before the captors demands were met, one of Getty's ears was sent to his grandfather as an indication of intent.

SPIRO T. AGNEW, vice president of the U.S., resigned in Oct., 1973. Pleading "nolo contendere" to charges of tax evasion, he was disbarred the following May.

CHARLES LINDBERGH, 72, famous aviator, died Aug. 26, 1974. The first solo flyer to cross the Atlantic Ocean, he received a tremendous welcome in Paris upon his arrival.

HENRY LOUIS (HANK) AARON, 41, National League baseball player, tied and surpassed Babe Ruth's major league lifetime home run record in April, 1974. Righthanded Aaron hit his 714th and 715th home runs within a week of each other at the beginning of the 1974 season to top an outstanding 22-year career.

JUAN DOMINGO PERON, 78, Argentina president, died July 1, 1974. The colorful figure of Latin American history, who returned to Argentina after almost 20 years of exile, was succeeded by his vice president and wife, Isabel. Country leaders pledged support to the politically inexperienced new leader, who vowed to follow her late husband's policies without "an iota of change."

TOM REZZUTI, Northeastern football player, set a New England interception record of 23 passes in his three-year career.

ELLA TAMBURRI GRASSO, Democrat in Connecticut, became the first woman governor of the state of Connecticut. The fourth woman to be elected governor in the United States, she is distinguished from her predecessors by the fact that she did not follow her husband into office.

LEONID I. BREZHNEZ, general secretary of USSR, met with U.S. president Richard Nixon in May, 1972. Cooperation in areas of intercontinental missles, health and environment, and trade and science, were pledged.

FRANK ROBINSON, former Baltimore Oriole, became the first black manager in history of baseball. His selection as manager/player of the Cleveland Indians capped an outstanding career that included being the only Most Valuable Player recipient of both the American and National Leagues.

IRWIN COHEN, track coach, was voted New England Coach of the Year in the 1972 and 1973 seasons.

ASA S. KNOWLES, 55, president of Northeastern, stepped down from his position of leadership to accept the post of University Chancellor. Knowles said it was time for a new president with new ideas to strengthen and improve the university community.

GEORGE C. SCOTT, alias Patton, shocked the film industry by refusing his Oscar for his performance in the movie "Patton." Claiming that all awards served no purpose for the actor, he also declined an Emmy, raising a commotion in both the movie industry and the general public.

JOHN Q. STUDENT of Northeastern University, helped make the 1975 blood drive the most successful to date. Advertised by the Student Federation, Red Cross nurses collected over 900 pints of blood and rejected many more students, faculty, and administrators willing to donate.

EDWARD KENNEDY ELLINGTON, 75, known as the Duke, died May, 1974. Famous jazz composer and pianist, he achieved his greatest moments with his "instrument," an orchestra that he formed in the twenties and was still performing his compositions in the early 1970s.

WILLY BRANDT, West German Chancellor, resigned May 6, 1974. Worried that his private life would be drawn into the case, Brandt accepted responsibility for "negligence" that allowed an East German spy to become a member of the staff.

KING FAISAL, 71, supreme ruler of Saudi Arabia, was struck down by an assassin's bullet while attending a public audience in March, 1975. Faisal, a moderate, pro-American ruler and the strongest voice for unity among the oil-producing countries, was mourned by western and arab countries alike. The alleged assassin, a nephew to the king, faced the traditional Moselm punishment for murder — death by decapitation.

THE FINAL TEST for the Domino Theory came about when the refusal of the American people to become re-involved in Southeast Asia brought down the last remnants of Nixon / Kissinger foreign policy (and the Vietnam War). Saigon (which was renamed "Ho Chi City" by the victorious Viet Cong) fell May 1, 1975 following a month-long retreat south along the coast by ARVN forces who left an estimated one billion dollars of U.S.-provided supplies for the advancing North Vietnamese and Viet Cong armies. Neighboring Cambodia, left untouched by the destruction until the U.S.-led invasion in May, 1970, fell into the hands of its own popular revolutionary forces, the Khmer Rouge, in April, 1975.

Yelena Riabinkina and Vladimir Romanenko of the Bolshoi Ballet perform in "Swan Lake" during a visit to New York City.

The Arts

'And some came to dance'

The graceful artistic flow of a dancer's body momentarily camouflaging the blood, sweat, and tears of rigorous training, best describes the history of dance at Northeastern.

The artistic accomplishment of Boston-Bouve's dance department in the past five years might have concealed the department's patient struggle for funds and recognition.

When Judy Roberts, department chairman, came to Northeastern in the fall of 1968, there were only three dance courses offered. A methods of teaching dance course for physical education majors, a beginning modern dance and a folk and square dance course. No organized activity was available for those interested in interpretative dancing.

The curriculum changed as the student's interest in dance increased. By 1971, ballet, jazz dance, dance composition, and the history of dance were included in the curriculum. In addition, Dance Emphasis was offered to physical education majors interested in teaching dance.

Professor Roberts, who holds a Master of Science in dance education from Springfield College, attributed the increase of interest in dance to the fact that the early 1970's were a period of great student unrest.

"It was a period when people were searching themselves and there was a need to express. And some came to dance," she said.

"The great desire to express overcame the people's fear to express through dance," Professor Roberts added.

The interest was present and the art of dancing was beginning to achieve an academic and artistic standing on campus. The Northeastern dance club, which began as an informal group of students interested in modern dance (mainly members from Professor Robert's classes), helped strengthen the position of dance at Northeastern.

In the fall of 1970, members of the Northeastern Dance Club who were primarily interested in performing established the Northeastern Dance Theater. Beginning that year, the Dance Theater, whose members are chosen on an audition basis, presented their first annual concert.

Under Professor Roberts' guidance the Dance Theater participated in other activities that ranged from performances in greater Boston public schools to performances with the "Music at Noon" series to promote dance.

The germinating interest in dance at Northeastern created the need for another dance instructor. Sandy Hagen, who received her MSA in dance from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, taught on a part-time basis in September of 1972.

The following year, as a full-time dance instructor, Mrs. Hagen was instrumental in the formation of the Jazz Dance Club which is open to all students, faculty members, and staff.

During 1973 the club presented

Practicing for Concert '75, David Tisdale takes a leap. — Photo by Jeanne Rowlands.

Rudolph Nureyev and Valerie Harwood in the National Ballet of Canada production of "Swan Lake."

Michelle DeLeo, Kairn Solla, Liz Rice, Fanny Bergman, Bonnie Pasek, and Jude Wido rehearse for the annual dance theatre concert. — Photo by Jeanne Rowlands.

Jazz Three, a revolutionary program of dance, music, and song directed by Mrs. Hagen. "The five successful performances attracted many students and promoted the club," said Mrs. Hagen.

Members of the club primarily interested in performing officially established the Jazz Dance Company in the fall of 1974. The company in December presented the second Jazz Three, which was also successful.

Both the Jazz Dance Company and the Northeastern Dance Theater are funded by the physical education department and student activities. The groups have expanded their memberships and activities schedules to include concert productions, lecture demonstrations, workshops, and tours.

The Northeastern Dance Club and the Jazz Dance Club still remain as the more instructive phase. The clubs offer training to beginning and advanced students. Here members learn and continually develop skills that incorporate the inner feeling with total body control.

Together, the four dance organizations present a full range of development to the students interested in dance. These dance organizations also sponsor guest artists including professional dancers, teachers, and choreographers.

However, the dance organizations have had to depend on other activities for funding.

The Distinguished Speaker Series introduced the master classes conducted by Ted Rotante and Nora Guthrie; the Northeastern Diamond Fine Arts Committee presented Luigi, a jazz dance instructor and choreographer who was in residence here in February of 1974, and the newly formed Creative Arts Committee presented John Parks, a former dancer in Alvin Ailey's company, who served as choreographer-in-residence and taught master classes.

These guest artists, inspired the public and made it aware of dance.

"Colleges like Brandeis, Boston University, and Northeastern, who are bringing in performance companies with the aid of funds like the National Endowment for the Arts, are helping dance by giving it exposure," said Professor Roberts.

"The greater exposure will produce greater interest in dance. This is how colleges are helping dance become an accepted art in Boston," she added.

"Dance has survived in Boston partially because of the great numbers of small companies. Some of these companies have done well here because the Boston audience has been exposed to the small company production. "Godspell" and "The Proposition" for instance," said Professor Roberts.

The public's new movement consciousness has led many people of all ages to participate in dance. The need for self expression and physical fitness awareness has also given dance a lift in its struggle for recognition.

Boston dance companies struggle might be aided with a development of a "major" in dance in colleges and universities.

"There is not one dance education major in Boston. There is a need for a dance teaching program. Our department's present goal is to make Dance Emphasis, which is designed to prepare teachers of dance on the elementary and secondary levels, available to all interested students. The ultimate goal would be to establish a "major" in dance," said Professor Roberts.

"There has been a lot of student support for a dance major. Six students who have taken dance courses here have gone on to graduate school in dance. The establishment of a dance major here will probably be determined by the economy," she added.

Today the dance department offers modern, ballet, and jazz dance techniques at three levels; dance composition; dance improvisation; folk, square and ballroom dance; dance history; dance production; and teaching methods at the elementary and secondary levels. The Northeastern Dance Club, Jazz Dance Club, and the two student performing groups — Northeastern Dance Theater and the Jazz Dance Company are also available to students interested in dance.

In the past five years Boston-Bouve's dance struggled from a three-course department to the creation of dance as a respected performing art on campus.

— Susana Abele

Linda Lippert, Jude Wido, and Susan DiSabatino in a rehearsal session. — Photo by Jeanne Rowlands.

Hot off the press

There are many ways to classify books: ones you wish you had written, ones that never should have been written; books that stir the blood and books that agitate the bowels; books you're supposed to read and books you're not supposed to read.

The 1974 edition of "Books In Print" lists 435,000 such books, up 37,000 from the previous year. An estimated 40,000 new titles are published annually. Most of these books appear and depart as unobtrusively as a good English butler, soon forgotten by everyone except the authors, the editors of "Books In Print," and an army of squirrels left homeless by the needs of the paper industry.

To write the exception to that general rule is the dream of every literate person who has ever heard of the miracle of royalties. The dream is to write The Book, The Great American Novel, the one that the reading public sucks up at 100,000 copies a week for a couple of years, with a buck a throw going back to the author. It never happens. "Jonathan Livingston Seagull" came closest, with "Love Story" not far behind. "Peyton Place" held the modern record after beating out "Gone With the Wind," while "Uncle Tom's Cabin" held the record longest. "Mein Kampf," "Quotations From Chairman Mao" and "The Collected Works of Lenin" are in a league of their own, since in certain societies, possession of a particular book tends to insure a person's health. The Bible also stands alone, since so many of them are deliberately left in motel rooms to be stolen along with the ashtrays and thus ennoble the morals of transient couples.

1970

- Love Story
- The Sensuous Woman
- Chariots of the Gods
- Everything You've Always Wanted to Know About Sex But Were Afraid to Ask
- Human Sexual Inadequacy
- Ball Four
- Future Shock
- Inside the Third Reich
- Papillon
- The Greening of America
- Khrushchev Remembers
- Time and Again

Few people, however, can fully appreciate the publishing phenomenon that was Richard Bach's "Jonathan Livingston Seagull," absorbed as we all were studying "Campus Values," the Poets at Northeastern Series, and the collegiate directories edited by our retiring President Asa S. Knowles.

The January 3, 1972 issue of "Publishers Weekly," the "Time Magazine" of the bookselling business, notes "JLS" as a comer in non-fiction (no kidding), "published over a year ago." By the end of February it stood at number ten nationally. By August of that year book retailers could not remember a time when it had not been the number one seller, and "Publishers Weekly" was familiar enough with it to have listed it as fiction since July. It was then selling at 25,000 copies per week, and it was not uncommon for a customer to walk into a bookstore and buy a half dozen hardbound copies. The paperback was not published until 1974 because hardbound sales were so strong. Bookstores called in orders to the publisher for 100,000 copies per week during August. By mid-September, there were a million copies in print, and sales were up to 50,000 copies per week. By the end of 1972 there were 1.8 million copies in print. Six months later, at the start of April, 1973, it was still selling at 16,000 per week and there were well over two million copies sold. It remained on the best seller list for nearly two years.

To help put all these numbers in perspective, it should be understood that a publisher considers a book a success if it sells 10,000 copies total hardbound, because that is the average breakeven point between cost and profit. After 10,000 copies a book has usually paid for itself and the publisher can start making money from it.

There were other books which helped to make these past five years distinct if not interesting.

1971

- Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee
- The Sensuous Man
- Female Eunuch
- The Other
- The Exorcist
- I'M Glad You Didn't Take It Personally
- Day of the Jackal
- Any Woman Can
- The Last Whole Earth Catalogue
- Beyond Freedom and Dignity
- Honor Thy Father
- Vantage Point
- The Winds of War

1972

- Monday the Rabbi Took Off
- The Word
- The Boys of Summer
- My Name Is Asher Lev
- Terminal Man
- Dark Horse
- The Peter Principle
- Fire in the Lake
- August 1914
- Joy of Sex
- Journey to Ixtlan
- The Best and the Brightest
- The Persian Boy
- The Primal Revolution
- Harry S. Truman
- Lesbian Nation
- Odessa File
- Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye
- My Sixty Memorable Games
- Bobby Fischer's Chess Games

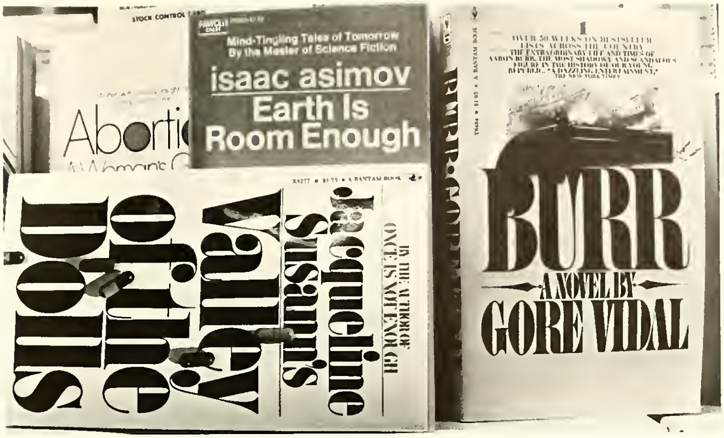
About the time that the 1975 graduates applied to Northeastern in the first months of 1970, "Love Story" made all the girls cry and made all the boys feel masculine consoling them, even if those same boys felt just a little bit shitty because the book ended so sad. And maybe then those Huskies-to-be took advantage of that moment of weakness, of fear of death and love lost, of intimation of mortality. After all, Segal picked Harvard/Radcliffe for his setting, and s/he was now going to distant lonely Boston to school. What better life than to be lonely together, to quench their fears with one another, even if only for a few brief moments that evening . . .

Perhaps that night might have turned out better if they had read a slim yellow book by a boyish if brash young doctor named David Reuben, which would have told them everything they always wanted to know about sex but were afraid to ask. Or to try. But Reuben was a little late bringing his book out, and one hopes that it did not result in lateness for anyone else.

In April, 1970, Masters and Johnson published "Human Sexual Inadequacy" and if our Huskies-to-be had the neurotic impulse to plow through that technical opus, they might have had a better idea of what ailed them and why the climax of "Love Story" was so unfulfilling.

It was also a year for iconoclasts, and for those who were not into sex, Erich von Daniken's "Chariots of the Gods" destroyed the Darwinian myth of man's evolution which had been so laboriously committed to memory in SocAnthrop in senior year. In quick succession "Ball Four" by Jim Bouton toppled Mickey Mantle, Albert Speer's autobiography torpedoed the myth that there had been no good Nazis, and "Future Shock" shocked faith in the future. There wasn't much left by then, since any confidence our Huskies-to-be might have found in themselves should have been shattered already by Masters and Johnson, unless they were hopelessly content in their sexual failings and middle-class psychoses, which is likely. Thus, consciousness in ruins, they came to Northeastern.

But lo, enter Charles Reich, in October, 1970, like McGovern's John the Baptist (a trifle late, perhaps), to convince them, if only for a moment, in "The Greening of America," that Uncle Sam wore bell-bottomed bluejeans and beads and played the guitar, and would rejoice while they dropped daisies down the muzzle of every M-16 in sight. Like a beacon, the glow from that farce led our Huskies deeper into the dark and unknown paths of college and co-op.



These books sitting on a typical bookstore's shelf are typical of what awaits the book buyer. With 40,000 titles published yearly, he must choose his selection carefully.

From then on, memory is a blur. In these five years the forests of North America have been depleted by autobiographies of Anthony Quinn, David Niven, Sid Caesar, Sir Rudolph Bing, Arthur Rubenstein, Liberace, Jim Bouton (in three installments), Lyndon Johnson, Bo Belinsky, Edward G. Robinson, Bobby Riggs, Billie Jean King, Howard Cosell, Wilt Chamberlain, Mason Reese (he's the kindergarten kid in the commercials who looks like a New York cabbie), Henry Aaron (twice, and each claims to be the only authorized etc.), Tug McGraw, Milton Berle, Lawrence Welk, Dick Cavett, William O. Douglas, Angela Davis, Bobby Orr, Lawrence O'Brien (he was the Democratic Party boss whose watergate office was the target of Nixon's Mission Impossible team), and Hiroo Onada, a Japanese soldier who fought a holding action against MacArthur in the Philippines for the past 30 years.

Also published were the autobiographies that W. C. Fields, Marilyn Monroe, Drew Pearson, and Harry Truman would have written had they only lived long enough. Fortunately for the reading public, someone else, usually a close friend or relative, picked up the gauntlet and sifted through the privacy of the defenseless dead to carry the task through to the point where some money could be made off their memory.

(One other note in this connection: William Faulkner spent most of his life unwilling to leave his house in Mississippi, adamant against exposure of his personality, because he wanted his books to stand by themselves. He felt that the work should be the object of study and the author should not intrude. Faulkner is dead, so some clown has published a two-volume biography so detailed that one almost believes the corpse must have been exhumed so the biographer could count Faulkner's fillings. "Blest be the man that spares these stones . . . ")

Other biographies were published of Harry S. Truman, Bobby Fischer, Janis Joplin, Stephen Sondheim, Hugh Hefner, Gertrude Stein, Robert Moses, Babe Ruth, Henry Kissinger, Lenny Bruce, John Kennedy, and Marilyn Monroe. History-as-novel biographies were written about Aaron Burr and Alexander the Great.

Other books dispatched the Brooklyn Dodgers of the early 1940's, the Philadelphia Flyers, ITT, a Russian concentration camp, the Nixon administration, the Bermuda Triangle, the Kennedy family, the United States since the Depression, Charlie Manson's notoriety, at least four studies of Adolf Hitler, the spear that pierced the heart of Christ on the Cross, a woman with sixteen personalities, and a decent sci-fi book about a supposed clone made from tissue samples of the assassinated 35th President of the United States.

Everything known that was worth

1973

Gravity's Rainbow
Once Is Not Enough
Adolf Hitler
Weep No More My Lady (Judy Garland biography)
Evening in Byzantium
The Matlock Paper
Spear of Destiny
Time Enough For Love
Breakfast of Champions
W. C. Fields By Himself: His Intended Autobiography
Sleeping Beauty
Serpico
Bo
Facing the Lions
Harvest Home
North Dallas Forty
The Mind of Adolf Hitler (Secret Wartime Report)
Hitler's Last Days
I Managed Good, But Boy Did They Play Bad
All My Yesterdays
The Billion Dollar Sure Thing
Buried Alive
Rendezvous With Rama
The Making of the President 1972
The Strange Case of Richard Milhous Nixon
World Without End, Amen
The Way to Dusty Death
Marilyn
The Sovereign State of ITT
Gold of the Gods
Court Hustler
Cosell
The Honorary Consul
Joshua, Son of None
Curse of the Kings
Clemente!
Upstairs at the White House
Slimming Down
Aswan
The Salamander
Pentimento
The Onion Field
Fear of Flying
The Bank Book
Mad Ducks and Bears
The First Deadly Sin
Theophilus North
The Art of Walt Disney
Dr. Atkins Diet Revolution
Sybil
Alistair Cooke's America
Wilt
Come Nineveh, Come Tyre
Needlepoint For Men
The Coming Dark Age
Burr
Codex Atlanticus of Leonardo da Vinci (12 vols. at $575 each)
The Harvard Lampoon Centennial Celebration, 1876-1973

1974

Jaws
Tuesday the Rabbi Saw Red
Gettysburg: The Final Fury
Drew Pearson: Diaries, 1949-1959
Postern of Fate
Plain Speaking
The Secret Life of Plants
Ladies and Gentlemen, Lenny Bruce!
Billie Jean
The Fan Club
Times to Remember
The Memoirs of Mason Reese
Encyclopaedia Brittanica, 15th edition
Watership Down
Working
How to Get More Out of Sex
Aftermath
Hitler
Alive: The Story of the Andes Survivors
Bad Henry
Aaron
Screwball
All the President's Men
The Gulag Archipelago
The Baseball Encyclopedia
The Memory Book
Creative Divorce
You Can Profit From a Monetary Crisis
Portrait of a Marriage
Beyond Earth: Man's Contact With UFO's
Khrushchev Remembers: The Last Testament
My Story
Letter to the Soviet Leaders
United States vs. Nixon
Kissinger
The Silver Bears
The Alchemist
Babe
Milton Berle: An Autobiography
Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy
The Madrid Codices of Leonardo da Vinci (five vol. set, $500)
The Unknown Leonardo
The Reincarnation of Peter Proud
Tales of Power
More Joy
The Great Coverup
The Power Broker: Robert A. Moses and the Fall of New York
The Bermuda Triangle
Ah-one, Ah-two
The Sacred and Profane Love Machine
Cavett
Centennial
The European Discovery of America: The Southern Voyages
Charmed Circle: Gertrude Stein and Company
Go East, Young Man
Something Happened
Strictly Speaking
How to Live With Another Person
Angela Davis: An Autobiography
The Inside Story of Patricia Hearst and the SLA
The Palace Guard
I Am Not A Crook
Bobby Orr: My Game
No Final Victories
Myron
The Glory and the Dream
Hefner: An Unauthorized Biography
Sondheim and Co.
The Broad Street Bullies
No Surrender: My Thirty Year War
Supership
The Three Marias

knowing about anything was published as the 15 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Brittanica.*

But it was sex books which kept the publishing industry breathing heavy. The porn parade began in February, 1970, with "The Sensuous Woman," hotly pursued a year later by "The Sensuous Man," and they soon became "The Sensuous Couple." Dr. Reuben followed his ace with a jack, "Any Woman Can!" in September, 1971 and a deuce, "How to Get More Out of Sex" in March, 1974.

Alex Comfort, who also calls himself a doctor, preached the "Joy of Sex" in September, 1972, and two years later plagerized dead authors of classic erotica, tossed in some illustrations, called it "More Joy," billed himself as the editor and cashed the royalty checks. The book sold like a two-penny hooker. And at the mention of that happy word, Xaviera Hollander spread the covers for anyone smelling of sweet green, in a series of "Happy Hooker" books, sharing with Linda Lovelace ("Deep Throat" came out in paperback in the early summer of 1973) the title of "Slut You'd Most Like To Marry." A desultory entrepreneur named Lynda Jordan, billing herself as the Merry Madam, and a Mrs. X, who authored "The Adultery Game" offered only token competition and quickly fell into oblivion (landing, one hopes, on their backs).

We will ignore Jacqueline Susann, Philip Roth, and Harold Robbins.

After all these volumes spent trying to refine and liberate sexual techniques, to convince homosexuals and lesbians not to feel guilty but rather to enjoy and spread the gospel, to teach the correct method for stalking and bagging the sexual quarry, be it male, female, liberated, inhibited, amateur, professional or clinical, finally, one voice rose up in the autumn of 1974 suggesting more modest, but more long-range goals: David Viscott wrote "How to Live With Another Person."

From the sublime to the ridiculous is only a small step, which brings us to Watergate and Richard Nixon.

Howard Hunt set the pace, but an army of word-mongers has set out in hot pursuit. At the time of the bust, Hunt had 44 titles to his credit, mostly paperback spy stuff, authored under various pen names. The companies that had the rights to those titles fell all over themselves to rush back into print with "Howard Hunt" and "Watergate" flourescing new glossy covers, with lugers rampant over sprawling wantons.

Among the johnny-come-latelys were "The Watergate Cookbook," "The National Watergate Test," "Poor Richard's Watergate," "The Fireside Watergate" by Nicholas von Hoffman and Gary Trudeau, "The Offenses of Richard M. Nixon: A Guide to His Impeachable Crimes" with a forward by Raoul Berger, "The Impeachment of Richard Nixon — A Call to Action Now!" by Leonard Lurie, "The End of a Presidency" (a New York Times paperback book, on the stands seemingly within moments of the resignation), "The Final Crisis of Richard Nixon" by Frank Mankiewicz, and "An American Life" by Jeb Stuart Magruder.

Excepting the efforts already mentioned of Mr. Hunt, "I Am Not a Crook" by Art Buchwald, and "Submission of Recorded Presidential Conversations to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives by President Richard Nixon" were the only bona fide fiction to be published in connection with Watergate.

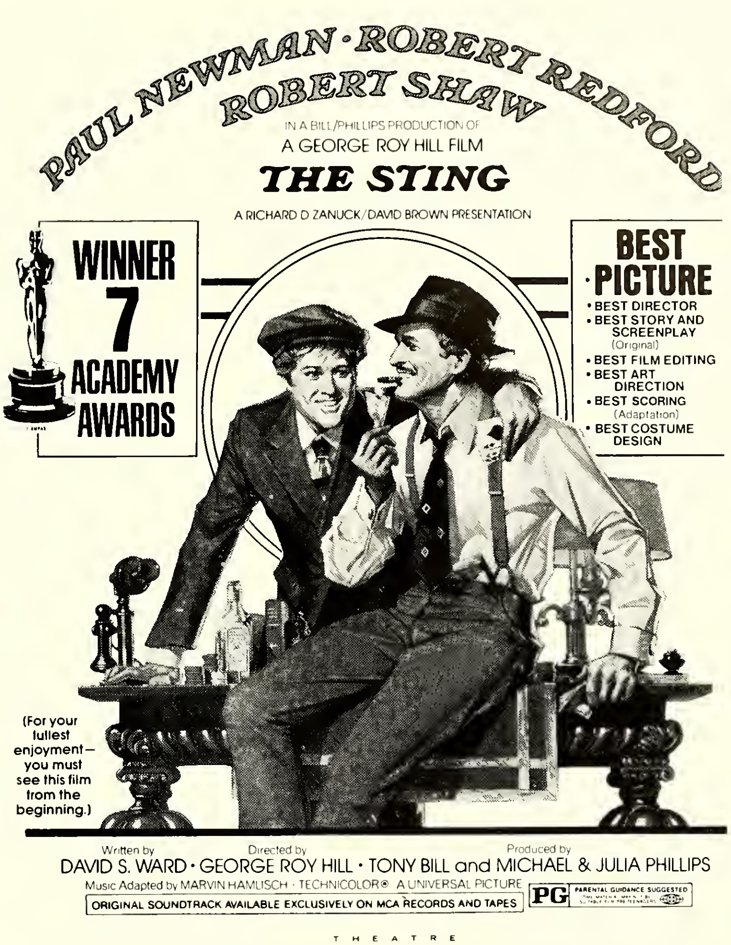
"Quotations From Chairman Sam," edited by Herb Altman, rode the Watergate wave for a while, whereas "The Making of the President 1972" was almost drowned when Theodore H. White was caught with his galley pages still wet and had to juggle printing dates against escalating revelations as reality undermined his history, recalling Napoleon's dismissal of history as a fable agreed upon.

And there can only be more Watergate books to come. Jail seems to inspire people to write. Hitler wrote "Mein Kampf" in Landsberg Prison, for example. Could we expect less from John Mitchell or Haldeman or Ehrlichman?

Between the time of this writing and the time this worthy tome is available for your perusal, we can expect two more biographies of Judy Garland, one each of Will Rogers, Marilyn Monroe, gangsters Lucky Luciano and Joey Gallo, and boxer Joe Louis, plus an autobiography by Sir Edmund Hillary (he climbed Mt. Everest because it was there), a son-of-"Gulag-Archipelago" book by Solzhenitsyn, another Masters and Johnson how-to-fuck-good book, an indictment of the DC-10, and an opus by William Safire describing the good old days when Nixon was in the White House and Gerry Ford was in Congress.

Funny how a fable agreed upon repeats itself.

Movies: love, intrigue, and disaster



PAUL NEWMAN · ROBERT REDFORD
ROBERT SHAW
IN A BILL/PHILLIPS PRODUCTION OF
A GEORGE ROY HILL FILM
THE STING
A RICHARD D ZANUCK/DAVID BROWN PRESENTATION

WINNER 7 ACADEMY AWARDS

BEST PICTURE
- BEST DIRECTOR
- BEST STORY AND SCREENPLAY (Original)
- BEST FILM EDITING
- BEST ART DIRECTION
- BEST SCORING (Adaptation)
- BEST COSTUME DESIGN

(For your fullest enjoyment— you must see this film from the beginning.)

Written by DAVID S. WARD · Directed by GEORGE ROY HILL · Produced by TONY BILL and MICHAEL & JULIA PHILLIPS
Music Adapted by MARVIN HAMLISCH · TECHNICOLOR® A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
ORIGINAL SOUNDTRACK AVAILABLE EXCLUSIVELY ON MCA RECORDS AND TAPES
PG PARENTAL GUIDANCE SUGGESTED

THEATRE

The theme was cleverly different for The Sting — a couple of con men doing their thing.

The inflated prices of candy bars and the disappearance of real butter from theatre popcorn notwithstanding, movies were better than ever.

Well, at least some of them were.

While the major studios continued to suffer large losses due to heavily financed "safe" pictures that were less than successful at the box office, the grey-suited moneymen were quick to recognize the minds behind independent popular hits and lure them into mutated studio systems of the seventies with promises of liberal backing and creative freedom in return for moneymaking films.

While studios like Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer auctioned off props more valuable to movie worshipers than original Da Vincis and sunk millions into a movie motif luxury hotel in Las Vegas, and all the former major name studios geared their output to fill the growing needs of network television, what appeared to be a new breed of directors and a resurgence of the author theory made American motion picture more exciting than ever.

This is not to say, however, that the back lots of Hollywood were taken over by bearded, long haired hordes who saw money as only a means to a creative end.

The studios did keep a hand in the nation's output of motion pictures, especially in the backing and execution of films that required the technical expertise that only Hollywood could provide.

The west coast dream factories proved again that they remain the best when it comes to concentrating effort to produce the blockbuster, that they are still the hub of the movie-making world.

The most notable achievement of these years was the formulation of an entirely new American genre, that of the so-called disaster films.

What began almost fifty years ago with the grandiose destruction of Babylon in D. W. Griffith's "Intolerance" was seen as a sure investment in the escapist movie market of the seventies.

The success of Irwin Allen's "Poseidon Adventure" (of a scale that put it in the top movie moneymakers of all time), spurred many imitators, all hoping to cash in early on what promised to be a natural disaster craze.

And so the early seventies saw the debut "Earthquake," "Towering Inferno" and the flights disasters "Airport" and "Airport 75". All proved successful and studios began planning on a sequel to "Poseidon" and Allen announced plans for a new epic of his own, featuring the destruction of the entire world.

Another genre was born in 1971 with the appearance of John Shaft, black superprivate eye.

Blaxploitation films, catering to the frustrations and violence of the ghetto, dreams for a better life and the racial tensions developed over the sixties, ranged from the quality action features of composer and former "Life" magazine photographer Gordon Parks and his son, Gordon Jr., to the worst type of potboilers, preferring gratuitous violence over story.

Violence, in fact, played a major role in the motion pictures of the seventies.

Joseph Heller's masterpiece of black comedy, "Catch 22," was finally made into a picture after twenty years.

Director Mike Nichols was able to use the freedom moviemaking had developed by 1970, to graphically reproduce all the horrors of war and the madness of the men forced to fight it in his adaptation that, before being released, promised to be a classic.

The insanity that accompanies such wanton violence as found in war was better displayed in another film of that year, "M*A*S*H*." The film that established Robert Altman as a major figure in contemporary cinema, "M*A*S*H" successfully explored the suspension of sanity by rational people in a desperate attempt to cope with a violent world created, and yet not really wanted, by man himself.

This fascination with literally random violence, that unlike a highly calculated attack by renegade Indians or a precisely planned rubout could reach out and drag anyone of us into its grasp, spawned a whole string of films.

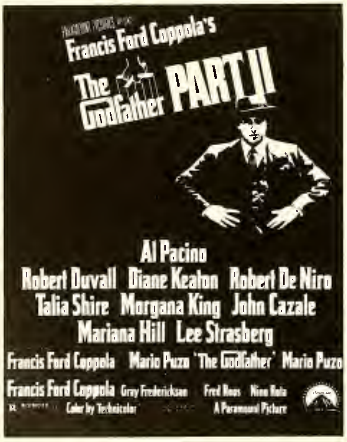
The right-wing "Joe" in which Peter Boyle aided a former liberal in the hunt for (and eventual murder of) his hippie daughter, gained popularity for its handling of the modern urban dilemma.

Cartoonist (and occasional paranoid) Jules Feiffer made his screenwriting debut with the movie adaptation of his play "Little Murders," the story of the greening of Alfred, a photographer who specialized in pictures of dog excrement, into a random sniper as a means of avenging the indiscriminate death of his girlfriend. This movie also served as another in the stepping stone career of Elliot Gould, (who gained stardom in his role as trapper John in "M*A*S*H") who moved from Barbra Steisand's husband to matinee idol to relative obscurity all within these few years.

A whole subculture of the violence film that developed into almost an art-form by itself was the police/detective/chase stories.

Philip D'Antoni, the man who says he made six million dollars form "Bullitt," returned with the academy award for "The French Connection" in 1971. Telling the "true" story of two New York narcotics detectives, it contained the same type of hard-hitting action (violence) and high speed chase as the earlier film and both became a model for the new action film and launched actor Gene Hackman's career.

Dustin Hoffman as "Lenny"


Francis Ford Coppola's
The Godfather PART II
Al Pacino
Robert Duvall Diane Keaton Robert De Niro
Talia Shire Morgana King John Cazale
Mariana Hill Lee Strasberg
Francis Ford Coppola Mario Puzo 'The Godfather' Mario Puzo
Francis Ford Coppola Gray Frederickson Fred Roos Nino Rota
Color by Technicolor
A Paramount Picture

The film also served to help director Billy Friedkin, who began his career in the mail room of a Chicago television station and three years after "The French Connection" would create the graphic "The Exorcist", the most controversial movie of the decade.

Violence continued as a major theme in such films as "WUSA;" "Play Misty for Me"; Kubrick's essay on the future, "Clockwork Orange"; "Dirty Harry" and the later "Magnum Force"; a John Wayne lesson of killing, "The Cowboys"; and the John Boorman adaptation of James Dickey's tale of macho, "Deliverance".

One director emerged from all this gore as the undisputed master of the genre of violence.

Sam Peckinpah, who obtained both critical and popular support with his earlier "The Wild Bunch", continued to direct his own particular type of film during this time, delivering serious studies of violence and its place within any one particular society.

In a manner akin to Ernest Hemingway, Peckinpah concerned himself with the performance of men under pressure, men faced with unavoidable violence, usually not asked for, but there nevertheless.

In "Straw Dogs", Peckinpah interpreted this into a contemporary story of a man (Dustin Hoffman) who tries to escape from the violence of modern society and who, when faced with the impending destruction of his own family, tries unsuccessfully to deal with it in a non-violent way.

His film, "Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid," showed that even friendship must ultimately end, as everything else, in violence.

One of the most prolific young directors of the early seventies was Peter Bogdanovich, whose "The Last Picture Show" in 1971 began a career, that despite an occasional setback, continued to rise throughout the years.

The black and white "Last Picture Show", concerned with boredom and growing up in a small Texas town in the 1950's, also featured the film debut of model Cybil Shepard, a creature of allegedly limited acting talent and whose choice as the lead in "Daisy Miller" made many critics wonder just how far Bogdanovich would go to promote his girlfriend of several years.

Fortunately, Bogdanovich's track record also contained the so-called "mad-cap comedy," "What's Up, Doc?" starring then sex symbol Ryan O'Neal as a geologist who loses his rocks in a case of mistaken identity and featuring Barbra Streisand in one of her better Jewish-American princess roles.

In 1973, Bogdanovich returned with the comedy "Paper Moon," again with Ryan O'Neal — this time joined by O'Neal's daughter Tatum, who went on to win an Oscar for her role as a juvenile con artist. The next year was "Daisy Miller," followed in 1975 by the musical "At Long Last Love," with Burt Reynolds and, yes, Cybil Shepard.

Other filmmakers were not as consistently lucky as Bogdanovich, however.

Altman again achieved success with his "McCabe and Mrs. Miller" (1971) but lost out at the box office with "Brewster McCloud" (1970) and "Thieves Like Us" (1974).

Bob Fosse landed two big hits in his "Cabaret" (1972), which netted an Oscar for singer Liza Minnelli and his black and white biography of comic Lenny Bruce, "Lenny" (1974) with Dustin Hoffman.

But, these were also the times of the "big picture", that one work that could be delivered either by the most devoted disciple of Wells on the most dedicated hack and' gained overnight (or even underground) success.

The true effect of critics on anything but history was, as it was always suspected, minimal.

Some of the biggest successes were icily received by the experts. Reviewers and critics ranging in talent from "New York" magazine's Judith Crist down to the "Boston Globe's" Kevin Kelly, were known to have "re-evaluated" a film after it became a success in spite of bad press.

And so it was with "Love Story," a $75,000 sentimental screenplay by Yale classics professor, Erich Segal, that was hated by everyone but the public — it went on to become one of history's top moneymakers.

Starring Ryan O'Neal and Ali MacGraw in the tearful tale of the tragic love of Oliver Barrett II and Jennifer Cavalieri, "Love Story" brought tears to the eyes of millions — including a few publishing executives. A book version of the script sold 418,000 copies hardbound and 4,350,000 in paperback.

Robert Redford and Barbra Streisand in "The Way We Were"

Other films kept the tradition of the egg before the chicken (or turkey) and continued turning popular novels into, hopefully, popular movies.

"The Godfather," adapted from a novel by Mario Puzo was such a film. Directed by Francis Ford Coppola, and faithful to the novel, the combination of family loyalty and restrained and highly calculated violence thrilled audiences.

The film also revitalized the career of Marlon Brando, who won an Oscar for his role as Don Corleone and helped the careers of James Caan, Al Pacino, and Robert Duval.

"Serpico" was adapted from the Peter Maas biography of the honest New York cop whose revelations of corruption led to the Knapp investigations. Following his role as Michael Corleone by a year, Al Pacino, as Paco Serpico, again proved himself to be one of the finest actors working on the screen.

Other films that made it big were "The Sting," a continuation of popular male-to-male relationship of "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" (both directed by George Roy Hill). Robert Redford and Paul Newman, both singly and as a duo (as in these pictures) continued their success as leading men along with Steve McQueen and Jack Nicholson.

Other highlights of the cinema of the seventies were:

A continuation of the violence syndrome with a flood of "Kung Fu" action films mass produced by Hong Kong productions.

Following the success of Kubrick's "2001," science fiction returned to the screen with a 5-film "Planet of the Apes" series, the bleak and poorly received "THX-1138," "The Omega Man," and "Silent Running" a beautifully executed story of an ecologically barren earth and man's attempt to destroy the last refuge of the vegetation that once covered the earth. Directed by Douglas Trumbull, who worked with Kubrick on the special effects for "2001," "Silent Running" was surpassed only by that earlier masterpiece in technical excellence.

George C. Scott refused an Oscar for his "Patton," and Brando sent an Indian girl to accept the one awarded his "Godfather."

Roman Polanski gained new fame with his handboiled epic "Chinatown," an exercise in the genre that equalled many of the classics of the past.

Sean Connery finally retired from Her Majesty's Secret Service and Roger Moore became the "new" James Bond (much to the dismay of the old fans).

Walt Disney's passing saved him from viewing the first "X-rated" animated film "Fritz the Cat," based on R. Crumb's underground feline.

And yes, the search for a new sex queen and vehicles for talented leading ladies continued.

— J. E. Briand

A night at the opera

The early seventies found several American orchestras searching for new directors; the nation's capital preparing to dedicate a new national center for the arts; and the world of composition still polarized between the more lyrical albeit atonal sound of Igor Stravinsky, and the electronic "musique concrete" of Stockhausen.

In May, 1969, after a 10 year tenure as music director of the New York Philharmonic, Leonard Bernstein resigned. As his final gesture he conducted three performances of Mahler's "Third Symphony." Then he flew off to Europe to conduct over the summer and begin work on a piece to be performed at the opening of the Kennedy Center for Performing Arts.

George Szell, director of the Cleveland Orchestra, agreed to fill in as New York's music director until a successor for Bernstein could be found. Several candidates were in the running: Lorin Maazel, Istvan Kertesz and Seiji Ozawa included. Szell's death a few months later led to Maazel's appointment as director in Cleveland, while the French composer-conductor Pierre Boulez was named to the New York directorship. Kertesz drowned in an unfortunate accident and Ozawa, by 1972, was director of both the San Francisco and Boston.

Bernstein did not remain off the front pages for long.

In September, 1971, music-lovers turned their eyes toward the nation's capital, where the $70 million John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was dedicated.

The doors to the largest of the center's three concert halls opened to a gala congregation of Kennedy's and national dignitaries for the world premiere of Leonard Bernstein's "Mass," written for the event at the request of Jackie Kennedy Onassis, who was not among the opening night guests.

Critics couldn't quite decide what to make of both the center and of Bernstein's work. Architecture critics called the building a "Brobdingnagian shoebox" because of its austere exterior. Criticism was also aimed at the center's inaccessibility and its high ticket prices.

Despite critical condemnation at the time, Bernstein's "Mass" is one of the major works of American composition in the 70s. It is a philisphically incisive work, whose music combines blues, rock, jazz, liturgical and classical sounds. Most important of all, it is a product of its time — it is a cohesive crystallization of the dissolution and spiritual disorientation of the post-war, post-bomb era.

In fact, Bernstein himself stands as one of the most significant figures on the American musical scene. He continues to present his "Youth Concert" series with the New York Orchestra, which, through television, brought both the orchestra and the music it performs to people otherwise culturally deprived.

In 1973 he won the Grammy award for the best operatic recording of the year for his "Carmen". In the same year he delivered a series of six Norton lectures at Harvard, which were also televised. As composer, writer, performer, conductor and educator, Bernstein is rivalled by few Americans.

Bernstein's work shined a little brighter after the glaring brillance of Stravinsky was snuffed in April 1971. The last and longest-lived of the post Romantic composers, Stravinsky's death, according to "Saturday Review's" Irving Kolodin " . . . left the musical community bereft, saddened and deprived . . . , there is nowhere, nohow, his like in sight," Kolodin continued.

Stravinsky's was not the only loss to strike the musical world. Over these years David Oistrakh, violin virtuoso; Pablo Casals, cello master; Otto Klemperer, conductor and a fairly little known name, Goran Gentele, left the scene.

Gentele was named early in 1972 to replace Rudolf Bing who was concluding a 22 year term as general manager of the New York Metropolitan Opera. The gala night that closed Bing's final season was an unsurpassable performance featuring the greatest voices of the operatic world, all of whom Bing had brought to Met audiences over the years. None in that audience would have guessed that within four months Gentele would be dead, along with his daughter, victims of an auto accident in Italy. Bing himself succumbed to illness a few months later.

Despite such tragic losses, the operatic world moved on, with a historic revival amd an American premiere.

In Boston, that grande dame of opera, Sarah Caldwell, presented the first full-length American production of Hector Berlioz's "Les Troyens" ("The Trojans").

Fighting financial and spatial limitations, Caldwell once again displayed her historical, musical and theatrical genius as she turned the Orpheum Theater into a panoramic operatic experience.

Another landmark was achieved in 1972, when a company in Virginia revived "Treemonisha," an opera composed by Scott Joplin, chiefly famous for "The Maple Leaf" and other rags. More

Seiji Ozawa conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ozawa succeeded Istvan Kertesz as director of the symphony in 1972 following Kertesz's tragic death by drowning.

significant perhaps than the opera itself, was that the revival indicated the nation's nascent interest in ragtime music. First Joshua Rifkin, then Willaim Balcom, then the venerable New England Conservatory and before long many of the country's foremost performers were studying and performing rags like "The Easy Winners" and "Sunflower Slow Drag" in the same concert programs with Schumann fantasies and Chopin preludes.

More than a sympton of the rampant nostalgia movement, the rag revival was largely the result of the low-keyed syncopated ease of the rag sound.

It was, in short, fun music.

The most outstanding feature of American concert music during this time was its variety. Walter Carlos gave Bach on the electronic synthesizer while Bernard Krainis toured with a consort of Renaissance recorders.

Sitting at the vortex of most refined musicological and technological methods in history. American audiences were simultaneously bombarded by Gregorian chants, ballads, chorale preludes, ragtime, jazz, rock and even symphonies in monaural, stereo or even quadrophony.

The educated ear became familiar with electronic music, organ music, church music, vocal music, dance music, pop, rock, folk and jazz.

The infinite variety of the music might eventually become the main characteristic of the twentieth century. Far from being a sign of chaos, the fact that not everyone is writing in a similar style, shows a definite unity among composers and performers. Everyone is exploring the myriad techniques now available to find a way to satisfactorily express themselves.

That's called creativity.

— Jeanne Ryder

Dame Quickly (Muriel Greenspan) tells her story to Falstaff (Donald Gramm) as Bardoff (James Billings-left), Pistol (Gimi Beni-left), and the Inkeeper (Nicholas Muni-right) listen in the Opera Company of Boston's production of Verdi's "Falstaff."

The changing rock

Music in the 1970s took a dominant role in the socialization and perspective of its listeners in regard to the level of emotion and expression that began to develop.

The artistic descriptive music of the 1970s moved from sole popularity with one pre-defined audience through the artist's or producer's efforts to restructure the music to widen its overall demographic appeal.

Successful examples on the charts were Elton John's "Bennie and the Jets" which crossed over from the pop charts to rhythm and blues while Kool and the Gang's "Jungle Boogie" moved in the opposite direction.

Herbie Hancock's "Headhunters" which crossed first from jazz to rhythm and blues eventually peaked as a Top Twenty album on the pop charts.

In the 1950s, a cross-over hit meant a white artist covering a rhythm and blues hit, a pop star covering a country song, or a show band covering a black jazz tune. The majority of the listeners were unaware of the growth in the artist's music.

Even Elivs Presley had problems finding his listeners. His first single, a country-tinged cover of Arthur Grudup's 1946 classic "That's All Right" was too black in sound for many mid-1950s country disc jockies, and airplay on black stations was impossible since Elvis was obviously white. A new teenage audience was later developed due to the hybrid influence of both rhythm and blues and rock and roll.

The 1970s produced a new awareness of ethnic backgrounds and a growing pride in minority heritage. Rhythm and blues, country or jazz, the artist didn't suffer in regard to the musical knowledge of his listeners.

The new artists did restructure their music to meet commercial standards, but the experience of the 1960s made them realize a level of mass-audience popularity that would not have been possible in the past.

Folk music, as music conceived as a community avocation, stood to lose the most as its younger players were drawn into commercial concessions. If money was to become the only reason for seeking a larger audience, the music had to live up to the common industrial slander of artistic product.

Such a situation could eventually cause a breakdown of traditional American music such as bluegrass, blues, and classical jazz.

In looking at the music industry and its attempts to commercialize the artist of the seventies it became clear that the cross-over hit would become part of an industry-wide effort to reach wider audiences.

The future for music lies in the confrontation between musical expression and the artist sold, signed, and delivered by the record producer.

The question of the legitimate cross-over hit versus the issue of "commercial" sound cannot be seen by listeners but it could be heard.

— Michael K. Williams

A guide to the theatre

The state of theatre in America has become a fluctuating phenomena. The number of new shows opening on Broadway varies from year to year without regard to any perceivable outside conditions, the transitory nature of outside New York theatre allows for few big and almost no long-running productions, and even for these, all roads lead to Broadway.

In short, while a national theatre centered around the cultural base of New York did exist, regional theatre, as a separate entity didn't.

While not flourishing, theatre in Boston at least did nicely during this time. As a stop on the circuit that leads to Broadway — the big time — the local theatres were able, at least, to offer audiences many productions that would one day make it nationally.

Musicals like "A Little Night Music," based on Ingmar Berman's 1956 film "Smiles of a Summer Night;" "Lorelei," adapted from the 1950s "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and starring Carol Channing; the revival of "No, No Nanette," which brought Ruby Keeler out of retirement, and "Good News:" all made stops in Boston on their way to the big city.

With Boston's major playhouses, the Colonial, Wilbur, and Shubert, all operating on and off during this time and the refurbishing of the Charles Playhouse complex (including the addition of a cabaret) the means for presenting such theatre was available (as was the audience).

Meanwhile, community and semi-professional theatre ensembles continued to grow in church basements and empty townhouses in the area, offering a variety of material in informal surroundings at more than reasonable prices.

Only the death of the homeless Theatre Company of Boston after a long illness marred the local scene.

One national trend in theatre that owes at least part of its origins to the New England area was the proliferation of dinner theatre-restaurants that were designed with airplane hangars in mind and served semi-professional revivals of light pieces of popular theatre (comedy or musical) along with the caterer-style food.

EISENHOWER THEATER

The crowd waits in anticipation as another limousine pulls up in front of the Kennedy Center's Eisenhower Theater to disgorge its occupants. The occasion was Barbra Streisand's live television special in March, 1975.

The audience was first fed the meals while sitting at long, banquet tables and then relaxed while the show, which contained long intermissions to give the patrons a chance to order expensive drinks, was performed.

Such dinner theatres became a success with audiences who wanted to avoid the high crime theatre districts of the country and the inconvenience of walking from dinner to show. The Chateau de Ville, formerly a chain of function rooms specializing in weddings and the like, successfully converted to the dinner theatre format and was able to produce several shows at a time, all rotating over the course of several months around its own owned and operated circuit.

In the legitimate world the trends were aligned with the national mood of nostalgia, the fading youth consciousness, and to a limited extent, the recognition of black theatre as a valid art form.

As always, comedy held more than its share of space in the theatres along Broadway.

Neil Simon, the playwright laureate of an entire generation of light, popular theatre fans, managed, as always, to do quite nicely. Simon's work, especially suited to the dinner theatre format, enjoyed popular support in spite of its unfavorable reception by many critics.

Old times reigned with "Grease," a tribute to the rocking 1950s; "No, No Nanette;" "Irene," "Molly" and "Over There," all moneymakers and all put on national tours.

Threads from the 1960s were the soft rock gospel "Godspell;" the spectacular "Jesus Christ Superstar," adapted into a glittering event from the album by Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice.

Music came in the form of "Doctor Jazz"; Bernstein's "Candide"; "Good Time Charley"; "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris"; "Sugar"; "Two Gentlemen of Verona"; "Pippin"; and "Shenandoah".

Black theatre came into its own with "Purlie", an adaptation of Ossie Davis's "Purlie Victorious"; "Raisin", from Lorraine Hansberry's "A Raisin in the Sun", and "The Wiz", a black version of the "Wizard of Oz".

Blacks, whites, men, fat women, homosexuals, horses, magicians, basketball teams, transvestites, the Bible, and World War II all were able to live together on Broadway.

— J. E. Briand

Mary Beth Haughn, a secretary in Student Activities, rests at the Student Union's Freshman Orientation in Sept., 1974. The speakeasy helped ease freshmen into college life.

The University

Co-op: A four letter word

Marguerite DelGuidice, a journalism major, worked at the Boston Globe as a newspaper reporter. She covered news and feature stories for the large daily.

Gloria Bzdula, Elementary Education

"I feel that I have gained valuable and worthwhile experience due to the co-op program at Northeastern. Especially being an education major, the more experience you have working with children, either in a classroom or on an individual basis, the better off you will be as a teacher. All my co-op jobs were excellent. I had varied work experience as a teacher's aid in different classroom situations and different grade levels-self-contained class, open classroom, team teaching, and individual instruction in grades one, three, four, and six.

"Not only does co-op give you the opportunity to experience what was learned from the books, but it gives you the opportunity to experience interviews, earn money towards tuition and helps you decide if you chose the right major.

"I feel I have become a more responsible and mature individual because of this experience. Yes, I would go co-op if I were to start all over again — what's another year?"

Dorie Letts, Modern Languages

"Being a modern language major in the College of Liberal Arts, it was somewhat difficult to find co-op jobs which pertained directly to my major. My jobs were tour guide and historian at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, tour guide at Boston City Hall and language lab assistant at the university. I also used one of my co-op quarters to travel in Europe."

"I found that having the responsibility of an eight hour day job for three or six months made me appreciate the quarter during which I was in classes, and therefore take my classes more seriously. Conversely, I was always anxious to get back to co-op after having been in school for one or two quarters.

On the whole, I found co-op jobs interesting and personally edifying. Because of my work experiences, I feel more prepared and qualified to enter the working world."

Robert Brookes, Economics

"I came to Northeastern with the idea that co-op would give me more of a rounded education. I felt that through the program I could get work experience in a variety of fields thus giving me a better chance of a job upon graduation. Co-op did just that. I had two excellent jobs while on co-op and they fulfilled my expectations.

As an economics major, I worked as a senior interviewer for the Department of Employment Security and thereafter as a Financial Interviewer for the Comptroller of the Currency. I was paid an excellent salary in both and gained invaluable experience. While on the job I was not treated as a student but as a fellow professional. As a result of co-op I now have a full time job my last co-op assignment waiting for me after graduation and in this depression — that's a real blessing."

Daniel Baker, a business major, made ice cream sodas and floats for the customers at Brigham's. Dan worked at the job while in high school and took it on as his co-op job when he arrived at Northeastern.

Elaine Gay, Elementary Education

"Co-op assignments were quite beneficial to me. Great experience being teacher's aid for four years as I was fortunate enough to get a co-op job in an elementary school. It especially helped me when I had to do my student teaching — I was not afraid to get up in front of the class and it enabled me to express myself more easily. I learned a lot from the teachers I worked with. I learned a lot about kids and their problems. I learned how to handle a class in general.

"Co-op made my educational progress a true learning experience. This is the best way to learn how to be an effective teacher."

Melissa McDonald, right, and Cindy Hall, work as receptionists at Boston's City Hall, Melissa, an art history major, and Cindy, in modern languages, help persons trying to find the people or offices they are looking for.

233
Checker
Taxi
Co.

Richard Hird, an accounting major, drives a cab for his co-op job. A South Boston resident, he says he likes the work.

Jim Mulcahey, Electrical Engineering

"My first co-op job was appreciated very much (IBM). I became experienced in the computer field. By the time my co-op term had ended, I was capable of performing the duties of a systems engineer. My job allowed me to form many friendships and professional relationships which still exist today. However, I wish the same could be said about my other co-op jobs. These other jobs did not relate to my field and did not supply me with any knowledge or useful experience, besides the fact that these others jobs took over a month into the semester to get. My co-op advisor and especially his assistant were most helpful and understanding during the time when I was unemployed."

Joseph F. Kvilhaug, a marketing major, who has spent six of his co-op terms with Harold Cabot and Co., Inc., edits film for a TV production while working at the Boston advertising agency.

Ronald Roots, Criminal Justice

"In summary, my co-op experience ranged from absolute humiliation to a rewarding and challenging experience, but then the rest of the student body wasn't as lucky as me."

David Evans Katz, Political Science

"I have been pleased by the quality of cooperative education at Northeastern. I understand that it can be extremely difficult to satisfy the needs of 20,000 co-op students, and, in my opinion, to co-op coordinators have done an admirable job considering current economic problems. Cooperative education is a valuable educational experience which proves that all is not learned in the classroom."

Karen Sherman, Pharmacy

"As a member of the health professions, I can honestly say that my co-op jobs were rewarding as far as experience, responsibility, and knowledge are concerned. However, I have held three different co-op jobs and have gotten these jobs through my own initiative and perseverance with no help at all from the department of the cooperative education. After being at Northeastern for five years my co-op advisor still does not know my name. The co-op department has been absolutely no value to me these past five years.

However, the fact that you have been working in your chosen field is very impressive when you go for job interviews. The recruiters who come to campus are greatly impressed with Northeastern co-op education. So maybe if the co-op department got themselves together, the recruiters would be even more impressed.

I feel that co-op is of value to students in the Allied Health Professions and other science programs because relevant jobs can be obtained. However, co-op is of no value to students in sociology or criminal justice who wind up working at the Northeastern library checking briefcases. Therefore, I feel that these people need not go through a five-year program and co-op should be eliminated from the liberal arts program."

Ronald Checkosky, Business

"Although my job was not directly related to my major the experience I gained while on co-op far outweighed that disadvantage. As a financial intern for the Comptroller of Currency, I was in daily contact with professionals in the banking community. I have developed confidence and skills while dealing with my fellow workers, bank employees, and presidents of banks.

The co-op experience has done much to make me a confident and mature individual able to take on the responsibilities of the job. Had I not gone to a co-op school, I feel my chances of getting a worthwhile job would be less. I now can, as a result of co-op, look forward to a full-time job in a worthwhile career."

Shelley Steward Jr., Criminal Justice

"As a criminal justice student at Northeastern, I have found the co-op sometimes quite rewarding, and, at other times, very frustrating. In short 'many are called, but few are chosen.' "

Meryl Kalman, Nursing

"The worst feature of the job was just the frustration of being a student — wanting to do more but not being able to because of it."

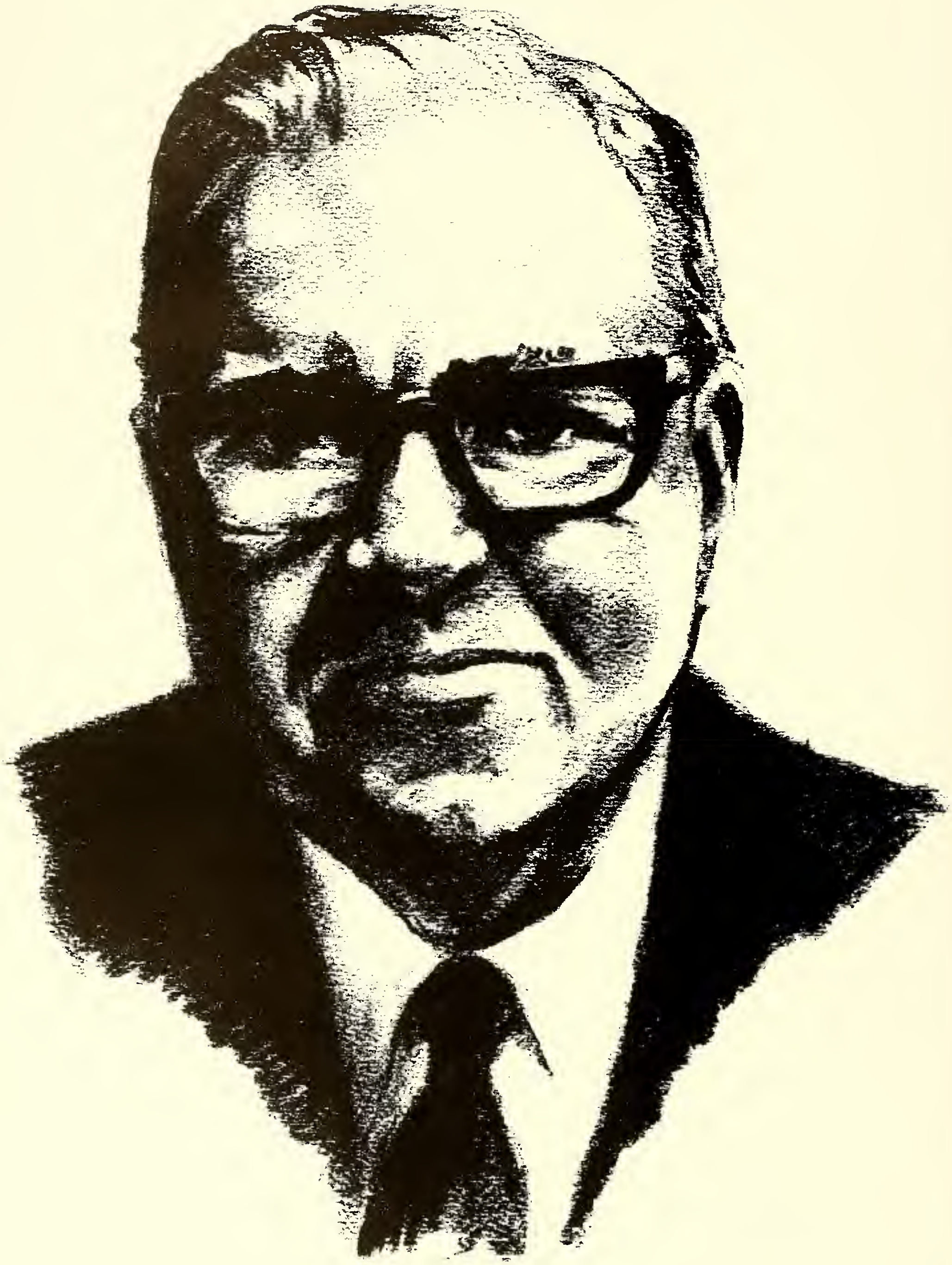
Hassan Adeeb, Education

"Co-op is one of the few advantages of Northeastern because a student with co-op experience has a more realistic perspective of the job market upon graduation."

Jack Goldberg, Journalism

Co-op is a good concept but its practice belies its promise. The co-op coordinators seem to be more interested in keeping you in a job once you are originally placed rather than helping you find another job if you should want one. They seem to forget that co-op is an educational experience and that students have a right to pursue that education. Many students have learned all they can after a few stints at a particular co-op job. I have always been lucky with co-op jobs but that has been because I've got those jobs on my own initiative."

Geri Lambert feeds a two weeks old rhesus monkey in the nursery at the New England Regional Primate Research Center in Southborough. The baby monkey seems to be interested in a visitor almost as much as she is in the bottle.



'A great time to be president'

"It's been a good time to be a university president," said the greying man behind the simple desk.

For Asa Smallidge Knowles, it has been a good time to be a university president. After 16 years as the president of Northeastern, Knowles is leaving the job, and leaving the school with a legacy of tremendous academic and physical expansion that has made Northeastern the largest private university in the country.

Even today, when times are easier, few men stay in a job like that for more than five years. When Knowles was president, you couldn't pay most men enough to take the job.

As a university president, Knowles has had to deal with his trustees, his faculty, his students, his alumni, and the outside community all at once. It's been a busy life, requiring a lot of energy, especially for a man of sixty-four.

Since he came to Northeastern following ten years as the president of the University of Toledo, Asa Knowles has been the major force behind the addition of nine new academic buildings, three new dormitories and the addition of suburban campuses in Burlington, Ashland, Weston, and Nahant.

Total enrollment at the Boston campus when Knowles arrived was 20,000 day and evening students. The figure in 1975 was 45,000.

It was easier to build a university then, he said, because he could do things when he wanted, the way he wanted.

"There was everything going for you. There was rapid growth because of a lot of funds, generous alumni, government funds were more available, and the number of students was growing steadily," said the Bowdoin graduate.

Still, the figures are remarkable. What kind of man is this that built most of a 47-acre college in 16 years? Dynamic in many ways, with a good head for business, and certainly busy.

Asa Knowles is a remarkable man in many ways. He has been able to do a job well for almost a quarter-century that many men have been proved unable to do at all. He has made Northeastern into a sprawling, multi-million dollar facility (1973 total assets were $114 million, almost four times the 1959 amount), and he has done it all during the rough times of student unrest, when many schools had to fight just to stay open during the riots and dissension that ran through the nation's colleges in the 1960's.

Northeastern and Knowles came under attack, due in large part to Knowles's insistence that the school's ROTC program be retained. Student activists demonstrated and rioted, and for a while, Knowles's door was locked, in the interest of personal safety.

But the university and its president rode out the storm, and Knowles had the last laugh in 1973, when Northeastern received federal aid while other, non-ROTC schools were cut back.

"Student dissent grew out of the war, and I know many students were in school just to avoid the draft, get in some kind of protest, and have some fun at the same time," he said.

"I think," he said, "that things are returning to the way they were in the early 60's. We're getting students who are more interested in learning."

Knowles, when he returned to the school as its president, (he had been Dean of the College of Business in the late 1930's), realized that co-op was Northeastern's mark of distinction, its major drawing card. He urged the students, faculty, and administration to be proud of it and to work at developing it.

It was not always easy to be

proud of it.

"There were hard times," said the Northeast Harbor, Maine native, who still retains the clipped down east accent.

"It was hard to sell co-op because some people looked down their noses at us as a 'vocational school.'

"Anyone who has had anything to do with Northeastern knows better."

And now, about 60 years later, other colleges are coming around to his way of thinking. In 1910, there were less than a dozen schools with co-op. After World War II, there were about 20, and now there are over 600 that offer some form of cooperative education, including Dartmouth and Harvard.

Financial aid is also scarce, and Knowles had to scramble in 1972 to get $1.5 million from the National Shawmut Bank to make up for student loans the government no longer offered.

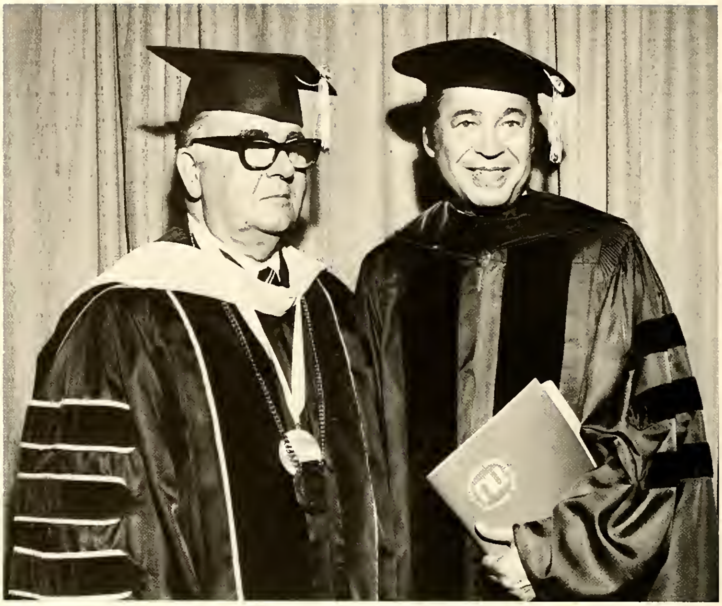
The cost of tuition in the 1970's could make the state universities a threat to the more expensive private schools like Northeastern and Boston University.

"It will make for keener competition," said Knowles. But, he said Northeastern should have no trouble recruiting students, because of its specialized programs — criminal justice, nursing, pharmacy, medical technology, etc. — and, of course, the co-op plan.

Some form of co-op is available for all of Northeastern's colleges, including one of the few law internship programs left in the country.

Actually, Knowles brought the Law School back to life in 1968, 12 years after it had been closed, and he added the internship program because he felt law schools had taken over from the old system of "reading law" so much that lawyers lacked that practical experience when they graduated.

Knowles, receiving a Bible from Dean Harvey Vetstein of the Hillel Advisory Council, was present at the Hillel's symbolic bar mitzvah held this winter.



Knowles and Sen. Edward Brooke (R.-Mass.) confer during the 1973 Convocation, celebrating the university's 75th Anniversary.

"Co-op provides a structured pattern for work and classroom experience," said Knowles.

"You can't have education without form and structure. A lot of these new programs, schools without walls and all those, are just fads."

"They're trying to satisfy the student's desire to avoid hard work."

Recently, Knowles and the co-op program have come into national and international recognition, with Knowles travelling to Europe and Asia to lecture on the co-op theory, and foreign and American educators come in a steady stream (including from Russia) to Northeastern to view it in action.

Knowles edited the Handbook of Co-operative Education (1971), the first book of its kind, detailing the different problems, programs and solutions that Northeastern and other big co-op schools, such as Oberlin and Antioch, have had in the past.

"It's sort of a 'how-to-do-it' book on the subject," said Knowles.

It was his second reference work, following the Handbook of College and University Administration, published in 1970. That work he called a "fascinating project" that included over 200 articles written by 168 authors on all facets of college administration, from student activities to setting up a new college to running a buildings and grounds department and solving urban parking problems.

He is presently working in his spare time on an International Encyclopedia of Higher Education, written from a global standpoint, and adding such topics as student unrest, and the curricula, faculty methods, administration requirements, and degrees offered at all the colleges and universities in the world.

His editorial work is done for "the prestige it brings Northeastern and my own personal satisfaction," said Knowles, who sees it as a means of relaxing.

"Especially during the student strikes, I could come into the office and work on the book (College and University Administration). It was a relief to forget about all the problems for awhile."

It is an indication of the energy this man has. Kenneth Ryder, the university's executive vice-president, once came into school on a

Time for a rest

In 1959, upon his inauguration as President Asa S. Knowles observed that Northeastern University had a "great unrealized potential." As his retirement approaches, Dr. Knowles feels that although the university has done much to attain this potential, there are still a great many goals yet to achieve.

President Knowles is a tireless executive whose efforts in the area of fund-raising have proved to be highly successful. During his tenure, the physical structure of Northeastern has increased immensely. The construction of several administrative, academic, and dormitory facilities, as well as the expansion of the number of colleges, serves as a monument to the Knowles administration.

However, the rapid growth of Northeastern has caused the surrounding community to become bitter toward what it refers to as the "gray-brick monster." Neighborhood agencies such as the Fenway Inter-agency Group (F.I.G.) and Fenway Project Area Committee (FENPAC) have demanded an end to the university's intrusion upon their "turf". It is Knowles's view that the two entities can coexist.

This university expansion has caused students to feel somewhat frustrated by the administration's overt attention to the physical plant and their seeming lack of attention to the needs of the student body. Students are upset by rising tuition and they are concerned about the relevancy of co-op.

Dr. Knowles sees the constant raising of tuition as a sign of the times. He feels that Northeastern's financial aid program has made great strides in alleviating this problem, but he notes that no financial aid program can adequately fulfil the needs of all students.

He views the cooperative system of education as an alternative to traditional forms of financial aid. Dr. Knowles stresses the fact that co-op is an educational and economic advantage that Northeastern students have over other college students. While cooperative education was once looked down upon by many of the nation's educational institutions, it is now praised as a realistic, practical approach to the educational experience.

The advantages that cooperative education has on students in career-oriented fields of study is obvious. These advantages are less obvious to the Liberal Arts student. President Knowles calls co-op a "built-in vocational guidance system" for those in the College of Liberal Arts. Job experience rather than career orientation is stressed.

In this period of economic recession, many people feel that hard times are fast approaching Northeastern University. Dr. Knowles disagrees with this. He has stated however, that overall consolidation of Northeastern's programs and facilities is inevitable. For example, because of the current lack of job opportunities in the field of education, President Knowles predicts that there will be a series of cut-backs in Northeastern's College of Education. Despite this, he is optimistic for the future. He has noted that lack of employment in specific areas moves in cycles. Evidence of this can be seen in the College of Engineering. While career opportunities were limited in the field of engineering in the late sixties, the demand for engineers is steadily rising today.

Dr. Knowles's retirement marks the end of an era in the history of Northeastern University. He has brought us into the national limelight as the largest private educational institution in the country. He leaves us at a time of economic crisis and political frustration that directly affects higher education.

— David Evans Katz

Sunday afternoon to pick up some forgotten papers.

"I was just leaving my office when I saw President Knowles walking out of his. He told me he had come in for the day to 'relax' and work on the book.

"He's an unusual and unique man," Ryder said.

In May 1975, when his successor is picked by the Board of Trustees, Knowles will become the university's Chancellor, and concentrate on fund raising and completing the Diamond Anniversary Program of building that he started in 1961, 12 years before the school's 75th anniversary.

It is this fund raising and building for which Knowles is best known, and most criticized. During his tenure at the school (called the "Miracle of Huntington Avenue"), 12 new buildings were added to the Boston campus, increasing the plant value from $15.4 million in 1960 to $64 million in 1973, and tripling the acreage.

But Knowles has come under fire all through his career for building too much. An election was held in December to pick a student representative to serve on an advisory board to the Trustees for the selection of a new president. The student who won ran on the premise that he "would not vote for any presidential candidate not academically inclined."

Knowles has heard that criticism before, from students and faculty at Northeastern and also at Toledo.

"When I left Toledo," said Knowles, "the student newspaper, the 'Toledo Blade', wrote an editorial saying 'Knowles is a great builder, and now we need a president who is more interested in the academic

The job demands a variety of approaches to a variety of problems. Students, faculty, trustees, and the outside world all want something, and not many presidents can survive 16 years of it.

side of the university.'"

"Last year, when Toledo celebrated its 100th anniversary, they published a history that said, in retrospect, my greatest strength was in the academic field.

"People don't stop to think that physical development comes as result of academic growth. You don't construct a building for a college of nursing until you create a college of nursing to put in it."

Ryder said, "President Knowles has always placed a high value on academic progress. He was caught up in a building program (the Diamond Anniversary), but I think that when the presidency of Asa Knowles is put in perspective in 10 or 20 years, his academic work will be found more important."

In 1959, only the College of Engineering was nationally accredited, and there were no doctorate programs available anywhere at Northeastern.

Now, almost every school at Northeastern is nationally accredited, and there are 10 doctorate degrees available, and Knowles and the faculty are working to develop more.

In his annual message to the trustees in 1972, Knowles wrote of that year's freshmen class, "(An) interesting fact is that one-third of this class chose programs and courses which didn't exist at the university 10 years ago. It is anticipated that 10 years from now a larger number of students will most likely be enrolled in curricula not as yet developed."

Said Ryder, "President Knowles was fully responsible for acquiring almost all the new colleges — Pharmacy, Bouve (physical education), Nursing, a new Law School, and Criminal Justice. In fact, we were viewed by many with a jaundiced eye for starting a criminal justice program.

"It was looked down upon for a university to train policemen."

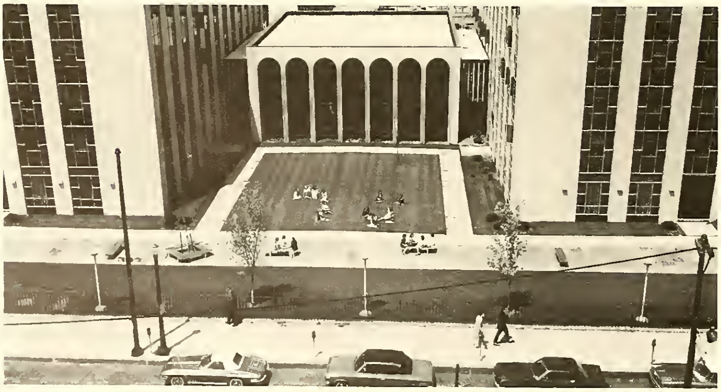
However, the idea has caught on, and Northeastern now heads a consortium of seven criminal justice schools including Michigan State, the University of Maryland, and the University of Nebraska.

The consortium is studying ways to improve graduate research and doctoral programs in the field, and is funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the US Department of Justice.

Building colleges used to be easier though.

"Now," said Knowles, "the Faculty Senate — which I started in 1961, must be involved and that can slow things up.

"I was ready to start a new Col-



The Knowles Era saw a massive expansion in the university's physical plant. Among the new structures was Speare Hall.

lege of Allied Health Programs last year, 'like that,' " he said, snapping his fingers. "But, I sent a proposal to the Faculty Senate to get approval. That was in April (1973), and they hadn't done anything about it six months later.

"They said they thought I'd forgotten about it. They knew damn right well I hadn't forgotten about it!" he snapped, showing a temper that he is noted for around the university.

But, although his first reaction to a problem is often emotional and angry, Knowles always settles down and decides objectively what is best for the university, said Ryder.

The co-op plan has been best for the university. Northeastern was chosen in 1973 as the headquarters for an Institute for Off-Campus Experience and Cooperative Education, a separate entity from the school, but headed by Roy L. Wooldridge, Northeastern's former Dean of Co-op.

The Institute works with schools around the Boston area in helping to find jobs for their students, and aids them in developing their own co-op programs.

Knowles calls the Institute the second most satisfying accomplishment of his career, especially because it recognizes Northeastern as the "world leader" in the field of co-op.

The greatest and most satisfying personal accomplishment, said Knowles, is "the culmination of a lot of things — of everything that has gone into making up Northeastern University."

In 1959, Knowles said his purpose was to "build and strengthen Northeastern in its growing services to Greater Boston, to Massachusetts, and to the nation."

It is a lot ask of one man, and it has taken a lot of man to do it.

"Now," said Knowles, "it's time for a change. You can do only so much in one job. A new president with new ideas is needed now."

"I hope the Trustees tell me to take a couple of months off, go down to Florida, and sit around on the beach and do nothing."

"Knowing him," an administrator mused, "I somehow doubt he'd do that. He'd probably take a week off, and then be back here on Monday morning."

— Art MacPherson

Knowles, who began his career with Northeastern as a business professor (above), went on to become the third president in the university's 77-year history. He is shown below with Robert Willis, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The professors have their quirks

The results of post-secondary education are similar to production at a factory. Graduates are the products, professors are the producers. By-products are supposedly social and emotional sophistication and mental maturation.

The evidence is a degree. Raw materials are the impressionable minds of students. These raw materials are molded by the producer-professors in various ways.

Students are not only affected by the bare information disseminated by lectures but also by the idiosyncratic behavior of the professors.

Boring profesors tend to reflect the majority of producers in general. Although exceptions are occasionally found, as a rule most professors find it a requirement to either put the student to sleep or send him into a mental state of severe manic depression.

Dr. Austin Fisher Jr. of the Industrial Engineering department. The plant in the background helps overcome the stuffy atmosphere of a typical Northeastern office.

Genuinely witty instructors, however, manage to keep their students smiling (If not in convulsive hysterics) but their humor rarely relates to pertinent course material. Such professors prefer to remain number one on the student hit-parade as opposed to meeting their responsibilities as specific topic instructors. This, of course, should not reflect on those professors who do possess the innate ability to combine wit with proper course instruction.

There are some instructors who desperately try to gain a rapport with their students through attempted classroom comedy and fail miserably. Perhaps the students of these professors should rate them in a manner similar to the Neilsen rating service for television.

True comedy often results from the mannerisms of professors. Occasionally, a professional verbal ejaculation is the result of an intellectual orgasm stemming from the physical molestation of the podium.

Some teachers play games with the chalk while others present unconscious thoughts by righteously

Dr. John Herzog looks over his shoulder. The Education professor was caught at his desk.

Prof. Harold Walker of Boston-Bouve puts down the book he is reading for a moment.

Prof. Stephen Schafer of Criminal Justice pauses during conference hours.

Dr. P. K. Sawhney of Liberal Arts smiles at a student. The Economics professor is popular with his students.

Prof. Pierre F. Smith of Pharmacy was said by students to be a concerned teacher.

raising an extended index finger to the heavens (perhaps thus realizing that therein lies a student's only hope).

Truly dedicated teachers are in a class all their own (usually at Harvard).

Periodically, one will run across an instructor who has achieved tenure and has proceeded to merely occupy space to the detriment of the student body. Such professors are generally concerned with only punching the time-clock from 9 to 5 and thus maintaining a reserved parking space. Fortunately, there are few of these nonproducers at Northeastern.

Northeastern's faculty is blessed with a minute class of egotists. These are the self-proclaimed elite who are truly magnificent — just ask them, they'll tell you. Huskyland is certainly no place for such prima donnas. Please note: plastic brilliance has no relation to one's intellectual durability.

Last, but not least, are the excellent teachers, the ones who truly care for their students and know how to make their classes interesting. Unfortunately, the reason there are so few of them is the ax that comes down on them whenever a department chairman finds out students actually like the professor.

It could be worse. All classes could be taught by an army of Psychology Department television sets.

— David Evan Katz and
Kimberly Anne Costello

The genuinely good teachers do exist although they sometimes appear not to

Prof. Barbara Madden of Nursing looks up from a report she had been going over.

Business Prof. Paul Janell during a quiet moment in his office.

The night of the streakers

Several streakers and their escorts leave a dormitory en route to a night of cavorting in the raw. — Photos by Mike Rosenblum

The streaking craze that's sweeping the nation's college campuses struck home March 6, 1974 when more than 30 Northeastern "streak-freaks" brought a crowd of close to 1,000 out onto Hemenway Street for entertainment "in-the-raw."

Dashing naked between buildings alleys, more than two dozen streakers dashed intermittently for two hours from the men's residence halls into the gaping crowd of excited onlookers that swelled the street.

Amid shouts, cheers, police whistles, and occasional bursting water balloons heaved from dorm rooms and apartments, the unabashed streakers charged from building to building, most of them only wearing sneakers, hats, and scarves.

While at least three other isolated incidents of streaking had been reported in the dormitory area earlier in the week, Wednesday night's event marked the first full-blown streaking for the Northeastern campus.

The streak show, which began about 11:30 p.m., got off to a rather slow start when only several "pseudo-streakers" — those electing to keep jogging shorts on — dashed from the Smith Hall men's residence into the cold, under an almost-full moon.

But by midnight, as the temperature dipped precariously toward the 40-degree mark, dorm students and area residents lined the street and craned their necks for a glimpse of the bare-bodied participants in the wildest prankster craze since flagpole sitting.

The arrival of campus police cruisers early in the evening threatened to squash the planned streaking event before it could get underway.

However, campus and city police later blocked off Hemenway Street from Forsyth Street to Westland Avenue, leaving the quarter-mile stretch of open road open for streakers and their wide-eyed, sometimes hysterical, audience.

As the antics of street streakers kept the cameras of photographers from the Boston papers busy, "roof" streakers entertained the crowd with nude belly dancing and burlesque-like stripteases from the tops of the dormitory and neighboring buildings.

Underwear, firecrackers, water balloons, and window screens littered the air, occasionally in ticker-tape fashion, while the strains of rock music blasted from stereo speakers propped on window ledges facing the street.

Ernest Zaik, a freshman from Smith Hall, said that afternoon that

One enterprising streaker, tired of hoofing it in the 40-degree weather, tries to flag down a trolley car. He did not have correct change.

Onlookers add their encouragement to several streakers who are undressing, prior to taking part in the fun.

his fellow dorm residents were trying to line up potential streakers for the evening's events to top the Boston record of 15 streakers, set by MIT students earlier in the week.

Zaik apparently had his wish.

The planned streaking had been broadcast at frequent intervals over WRBB-FM throughout the day and had been announced over the public address system in several of the women's dorms, accounting to a large extent for the incredible turnout of streak peakers.

Some of the streakers donned knitted caps and long scarves for their runs, while one student covered his face with a full-faced ski hat, and was promptly nicknamed the Masked Marvel.

The "Marvel" and nine others ended the evening with the grand finale streak that began at Westland Avenue and culminated at the door of Smith Hall. Shortly after, around 1:30 a.m., the streaking was over.

One streaker, Dave Lewis of Smith Hall, made several streaking runs during the evening, because he "did it for co-ed housing," he said.

While Lewis said his participation in the streaking event was mainly to promote the cause for co-ed residences on campus, he admitted that "It was balls. It was the funniest damn thing I ever did in my life."

— Mary Kane

The happy crowd watched as streakers took over Hemenway Street for their exhibition. Water balloons, streamers, toilet paper, underwear, and firecrackers flying around the air added to the circus-like atmosphere that cold March night.

Hurry up and wait

Since the class of 1975 first arrived, Northeastern has enjoyed the reputation of being the largest private educational institution in the United States. This dubious honor can sometimes make a student feel like nothing more than a number, or a few holes keypunched from a computer card.

The whole process begins with freshman orientation. For three or four days, incoming neophytes are herded around campus like cattle and are told by the worldly-wise upperclassmen of the Freshman Orientation Staff where to go and what to do. By the end of the week, any normal freshman is either ready for Boston State Hospital or willing to attend a fraternity party.

While the orientation process is tough for the incoming student, it can also be an ordeal for the Orientation Staff members. After three long days of handling irate students in line after endless line, your average staff member gets a little punchy. This mental stress is highly evidenced in the picture-taking line for student identification cards.

The standard procedure follows this course: a freshman enters after waiting in line for an hour or so, is told to sit down and face the camera; a photograph is taken with a special Polaroid camera which has the student's IBM card inserted in it; the student is told to follow the line into a large waiting area where their name will be called out when the I.D. card is ready; meanwhile, the film is removed from the camera, 60 seconds elapse, the backing of the film is torn off, the film is allowed to dry, it is placed in an acrylic sleeve and then into a hot press which seals it tight, and one of the staff members (known as a runner) carries it down to the waiting area and calls out the student's name.

It sounds simple but multiply that procedure five thousand times and you will find that the Freshman Orientation staff members are a bunch of screaming lunatics at the end of the week. Freshman have been told to sit down and face the wall. Purchasing books and supplies at the bookstore can be a real marathon of line-waiting. For the first two weeks of any given quarter, students are faced with a line to get into the bookstore and an even longer line to get out. Quite often, the books you need have already been sold to those who did not preregister for the course.

Perhaps the only thing worse than the orientation process and the bookstore lines is the line for financial aid vouchers. Students stand in line for as much as four hours only to be told their voucher is not there or that they have been waiting in the wrong line.

Like the Orientation Staff, the Financial Aid Office Staff also has their problems: impatient students, unruly students, and bullshit artists. One work-study student started his first day working for the Financial Aid Office by manning the voucher line. At 9:30 a.m. on registration day, this poor soul was greeted by almost a thousand screaming people stampeding the line. At 11 a.m., a young girl passed out in his line. He pleaded with her to go to Health Services, but she refused to budge, all the time repeating, "I'm almost to the front of the line, I can't leave now!"

About a half-hour later there was a repeat performance of that same incident in the same line, but with a different girl doing the fainting. Later that afternoon came the final straw. Another student became violently ill and vomited on the work-study student's leg.

Waiting in line at the student cafeteria requires masochistic tendencies. After finally receiving some food, paying for it, and searching desperately for a place to sit, students realize that the food is indigestible. They must then wait in line outside the restrooms.

One likes to think that five years of standing in lines, being numbered and keypunched is worth the Bachelor's degree that is awarded after waiting in another endless line in steamy Boston Garden.

— David Evan Katz and
Kimberly Anne Costello

Students line up to get aboard the Arborway car to Park Street during a snowy day. It was one of the many lines students had to wait on in the last five years.

Student activities are 'involvement'

The last memory of a phonomenon called "student activities" faded with the last black gown slipping out the back of the Boston Garden.

The Class of '75 was unique in that with its diplomas, souvenir mortarboard caps, and colored tassles, it carried away the last fading memory of the student concern and involvement of the late sixties and early seventies.

Those seniors, whether consciously or not, witnessed a metamorphosis in student attitudes that altered significantly the tone of life on campus.

Many of the same drives which had previously moved students to attack the campus, had for some time involved students in constructive activities on campus and in the immediate community.

The student activities program at Northeastern enjoyed great popularity before and for sometime after the enrollment of the Class of '75.

Student participation and contributions were to undergo a major change as a trend toward individualism and away from "involvement" pervaded America's youth culture.

Members of the Class of '75 lost little time in becoming absorbed into the scene around the Ell Student Center.

Major organizations in which many participated were the Student Union, Student Council, the Class Boards and the Husky Key Society.

These were organizations which appealed to general interests and were primarily responsible for the social activities and entertainment on campus.

The Class Board was an organization that concentrated its efforts on producing concerts, films, mixers and other events which made up the major social scene at Northeastern.

But already the first signs of a change in student involvement in university life were growing evident. Declining membership and growing listlessness within the Class Boards prompted the first major reorganization of a student activity in an effort to cope with what would become major student disinterest.

Thus the Social Council was born, with a structure designed to attract more widely varied interests into the formulation of social events.

The experiment was successful at its outset. Students presented a number of successful concerts which included Bonnie Raitt, Buffy St. Marie and a production venture by the Student Council featuring John Sebastian, which proved enormously successful, packing the Cabot Gym beyond anyone's expectations.

The Social Council also spawned the Film Committee, which featured weekly Sunday night film series which were very popular at a price with which no one could argue . . . 75¢.

In 1974, the Social Council assumed control of the Distinguished Speakers Series, a program of lectures and productions that were geared to entertainment as well as cultural affairs.

Previously, the DSS had been an independently budgeted committee of students, faculty and administrators that invited guest speakers to campus.

In its earlier stages, the program was very successful, sponsoring the appearances by such diverse personalities as William Buckley, Pat Paulsen and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, as well as ballet and dance group productions.

The inclusion of the DSS among the programs of the Social Council was due to the same reasons that were to plague many general interest groups: dwindling support from students and declining student participation in organizing the programs.

The DSS ran the full gamut from

The quality of Husky teams on the field didn't affect the enthusiasm of the cheerleading squads. A group of aspiring pom-pom girls go through their paces.

The Student Council underwent massive reorganization and was reborn as the Student Federation. Division A leaders in the new government were (from left) Bob Awkward, Kerry Mangan and Cookie Michaelson.

Vin Lembo (left) passed the chain of command in Division B to Max Shulman, who became the division's first chairman in the new Student Federation.

extraordinary popularity following its evolution out of the Student Union in 1968, to the anemia that forced its loss of independence.

The Student Union was billed as the service organization of student activities.

This organization was unique in that it worked behind the scenes, often as a support to the activities offered by other student groups. As such, it was largely anonymous despite its contribution to university social life.

Though most were not aware, the activity calendars they used, the tickets they bought, the receptions they attended, and the contests they enjoyed were programs of the Student Union.

Despite its low profile, however, the Student Union did provide some major activities and programs for students.

It established the annual "Speakeasy," an event that marked every Freshman Orientation from 1972; created the Ticket Booth, a hole in the wall in the basement of the old Ell Building, offering passes to school functions, professional sports contests, and cultural events in and around Boston; and founded the only student-funded and operated scholarship fund at the school, the Charles W. Havice Scholarship.

Closely related was the Husky Key Society, charged with promoting school spirit by working closely with athletic events and sponsoring contests like the Mayor of Huntington Avenue, Mr. Husky, and the Queens contest for Homecoming and Winter Carnival.

Both of these organizations were adversely affected by the new priority.

The Student Center Committee was apparently an exception to the rule of deterioration that would beset the central organizations of Students Activities.

It grew in the space of five years from an anemic, immobile organization to a major force in determining

The Moon-in-Virgo Coffeehouse, held in the Ell Center each Friday night, provided a wide variety of folk music.

For many, student activities were hard work combined with fun and games — and the rewards were always great.

the policy for the Ell Student Center.

The organization was established shortly after the center's opening in 1966, to advise and consult with the administration on matters involving facilities within the center, their maintenance, and use.

The organization floundered rather impotently, mostly from a lack of student interest, until 1973, when Joseph Finnegan, then the chairman, launched a reorganization of the committee that was expanded upon by his successors over the next two years.

Sharon Bourassa assumed control in 1973 of the committee, which had a new constitution, a new membership, and a reputation for ineptitude.

Under the leadership of Miss Bourassa, and later Doug Low, the committee established itself as a responsible and intuitive organization that won the respect of administrators and students alike.

In the space of two years, the committee assumed scheduling control over most events taking place within the student center and earned a large share of student center decision making.

The committee, assisted in the redecoration of the Ell Center Lounge, a $100,000 project that proved to be a virtual face-lift of the facility.

An information booth was established in the lounge area solely through the efforts of the SCC after years of negotiation with an administration that had not been wholly favorable to the project in its early stages.

Perhaps the committee's most ambitious and controversial undertaking was the Rathskeller project.

First proposed in 1972 as part of the cafeteria, the Class of '73 adopted the idea for its class gift. The class government determined to raise $75,000, half the cost of constructing an annex to the Ell Center, which would have been designed as an entertainment center. (The university committed itself to allocating the remaining construction costs, even if they exceeded $75,000.)

They were unable to raise the necessary funds, however, and the idea went into a temporary limbo.

It wasn't until a year later that the SCC successfully revived the project. Then followed a stormy debate over the justification of the expense of such a project.

A student referendum in the fall, 1974, which polled eight out of every nine students in Division B, demonstrated widespread support for the Rathskeller, and administrative approval followed in short order.

It was expected to be constructed by Sept., 1975, in the rear of the Ell Center Cafeteria at an estimated cost of $20,000.

By June, 1975, the SCC enjoyed a prominent and prestigious place

While many activities took place within the confines of the Ell Student Center, several more adventuresome clubs — such as the Sport Parachute Club — traveled far and wide (and high) to get involved.

among student organizations and was genuinely respected as a responsible student committee by student administrators.

It was the only organization that could claim to be a truly effective influence on university policy and attitudes towards students.

On the other hand, the Student Council, also known as the Student Federation, was an organization that never seemed to enjoy widespread student support or prestige with the administration.

Its primary problem lay in what seemed to be an inability to relate to the real interests of the students. The Student Council became a bastion for the politically active students whose activities had become almost totally alien to campus life.

The council vacillated from one apparently irrelevant issue to another, including a resolution denouncing the abortion laws of Belgium. The organization was in a constant state of flux due to its politics, lack of direction, and distance from any practical service to student needs.

Nevertheless, the council made some worthwhile initiatives.

It introduced SCATE (Student Course And Teacher Evaluation), which held a great deal of promise and won moderate student support in assembling its first tabulations.

Its first was to be its last, however, as the project died from lack of organization and work.

The council sponsored successful spot activities, including voter registration drives and informal programs, ranging from appearances by candidates for public office to rape prevention seminars.

For the most part, however, the council never fulfilled its potential.

Racked with inner strife and lacking student support, the council proposed and underwent several reorganizations in an effort to improve its relationship with the students and the university as a whole. Within a year of graduation, it transformed itself into the Student Federation, which was hoped would improve the relevance of the student government.

An inability to understand either the students or itself, a lack of practical leadership and a void of communication among its own members and with students always seemed to prevent the student government from becoming what it envisioned itself, the voice of the students in the university.

For the most part, however, when the Class of '75 entered Northeastern, student activities were a vital and active phase of university life.

What was to damage many of these organizations were several social and economic circumstances.

The contributory and achievement-oriented ideals that prompted students to become involved in student activities lost popularity. Most students who entered the major organizations did so out of a desire to contribute to the quality of campus life and work in the surrounding community, as well as the simple desire to participate in something enjoyable.

What followed was a trend towards individualism and isolationism that affected every aspect of American society, politics, and culture.

Growing inflation, rising tuitions, and tightening job markets placed economic pressures on students that had never previously experienced.

The students of the 1960s, living in more relaxed and properous times, had had the leisure to pursue programs in student activities.

One thing leads

Sharon Bourassa has a sad story to tell.

It is a tale of deception, intrigue, foolishness, and gullability. A sordid story of how a young freshman girl was tricked into student activities, forced to assume more responsibilities, perform more duties, work harder and harder until by the time of her graduation she was looked upon as its backbone.

Sharon's story is about herself. The last five years of her life has been spent running around, doing things that had to be done, being looked on as the can-do girl of the Ell Center.

"I thought it would be a good way to meet people," she said, explaining how she originally started. She began small, joining the Moon-in-Virgo coffeehouse.

"The coffeehouse at that time was starting to move more into student activities. I got hoodwinked into going to other activities through the coffeehouse and started to get more involved in those activities," Sharon said.

"I was a sucker. Every time they (the coffeehouse) wanted something done, they said 'Sharon, go join the Student Center Committee,' 'Sharon, go join the Social Council'," she said.

"I guess I just like to raise my hand," she said.

And she did join those activities. Her first year saw her become treasurer of the coffeehouse, a member of the folk club (newly named the Ethnomusicological Society), the Student Center Committee, the Social Council, the chorus, the homecoming committee as a subcommittee chairman, and the Boston Evening Clinic fund drive.

Sharon's put her heart, energy, and imagination into the projects she's worked on. She ran around the student center in Fall, 1972, with a sandwich sign draped around her, ringing a cowbell to drum up interest in "The Proposition" and in the homecoming concert that quarter.

"Most of the students got a kick out of it," she said, "but I'll tell you, I'd walk through the lounge for two years and people would say 'Aren't

Tight money and the need to earn more of it placed demands on the students' time and priorities that often excluded campus social activities.

Fighting for one's life in the economic jungle gave rise to a new attitude toward individual relationships with the mass of humanity.

"Do your own thing" became a catchword and a slogan. Personal fulfillment, without the hassles of having to work with or for other people, was in vogue.

This attitude was contrary to the basic tenets of major student activities, which often demanded of its participants long, hard periods of work.

But what was to be one man's poison, proved to be another man's meat.

While the service and large interest groups suffered, the special interest clubs, providing specific areas of enjoyment and satisfaction, attained a new prosperity.

These groups, the Hus-Skiers and Outing Club, the Model Railroad Club, the Karate Club and others provided the diversionary activity that students came to prefer over activities that involved responsibilities and personal commitment.

The Social Council was perhaps most seriously affected, since not only did the number of students willing to produce concerts and social functions shrink, but general student council offerings diminished seriously.

There were several students who worked hard to produce not only a quality entertainment schedule, but one that could also compete with big-budget, big-name productions that were common around Boston.

Dan Diciccio, Dave Cutler, and Paul Kane were the principal organizers of the council's projects whose limited success belied the talents and dedication of its shapers.

In one weekend alone, Feb., 1974, the council invested over $3,000 in two concerts that were presented as part of Winter Carnival. Despite the quality of the performers and a tremendous promotion campaign on campus, the combined attendance in the two nights was fewer than 50.

In the fall quarter of 1974, the Social Council was frustrated once again, forced to produce a concert of which they wanted no part.

When the administration surrendered to the demands of 200 black students that a concert by a group of minority performance be sponsored on campus, the responsibility was dropped on the shoulders of the Social Council.

The result was the Mandrill concert, confused and unclear in its inception and despite the organizational efforts of the council, near riotous in its realization.

Abused by students and shackled by an often insensitive administration, Social Council struggled for every bit of success it earned.

The Moon-in-Virgo Coffeehouse, run by the Ethnomusicological Society (Folk Club) under the council's auspices, was an example of a successful venture. It played weekly to full houses, offering the best in local folk and blues entertainment.

The weekly spring and summer back quad concerts, which played free of charge behind the Ell Student Center, enticed many students to bring their lunches outside from the cafeteria.

But the council's primary goal, to produce successful, major entertainment enterprises on a regular basis, always seemed to elude it.

to another

you the one who went through here with a sandwich sign'?"

Sharon remembered one time being invited to a dinner. Figuring just sandwiches would be served she showed up in dungarees. "It turned out to be a formal dinner with a sherry hour. I really looked hideous," she laughed.

"I felt good about giving entertainment through the coffeehouse," she said, talking about what she liked best during the past five years. "I really enjoyed being on the Student Affairs Committee (in her junior year) and on the Student Center Committee (of which she was chairman in her junior year).

"I think that I got more out of student activities than student activities got out of me," she said.

A native of Clinton, the 22-year-old smiled easily and often while recounting her high and low points in student activities.

"Some frustrations were driving up on a Friday night and not seeing the piano that was ordered for the coffeehouse, having no speakers because buildings and grounds locked them up," she said.

"Frustration was trying to keep the two divisions in contact with each other. Especially in the Student Center Committee, one would do one thing and the other division would drop it," she said. "That's what I think is one of the big problems in student activities."

Other offices she has held were manager of the coffeehouse for two years, President of the Ethnomusicological Society, secretary of the Social Council ("That was one job I really hated"), and subcommittee chairman for freshman orientation. She has served on the Ad Hoc Committee of Student Leaders and was a representative to a regional student activities convention.

"The problems and tragedies in student activities probably seem insignificant to other people but I think it is great for students," Sharon said, talking about working in activities. "I think it really gives you an insight into interpersonal relationships. "Sometimes you stop and say to yourself, 'Oh God, why am I getting so upset with whether there is an information desk or where it is placed'?" she said. Sharon said a lot of the reason there are not more people involved in student activities is that people don't even think to become involved. "People that usually come in will come in one at a time, not with a group."

Her main purpose in activities she said was "just trying to get people involved and give students an outlet and a way to meet people."

— Jack Goldberg

The more serious side of student life — a pie-eating contest. This and other zany activities — from ice-cream eating contests to the ever-popular car smash — were held to benefit various causes, and usually drew large crowds of hungry fun-seekers.

Insufficient budgeting, lack of student support and too much work for too few persons always blocked its efforts.

Things later began to look up for Social Council.

In January, 1975, it received a budget allocation of $16,000, big-time money for a big-time operation. It also acquired production control of the Distinguished Speakers Series, which had started to fail, due to, again, a lack of student support and inconsistent student leadership.

It was to be a major investment in an effort to produce an attractive social schedule for the students of Northeastern, but it happened too late for the Class of 1975 to see if the general trend towards programing deterioration could be reversed.

The Student Union, on the other hand, had slipped, and was slipping still.

As with the Social Council, one of the Union's major problems was simply that not enough people were interested in devoting their time to the type of service projects the organization provided.

Founded in 1922 to provide service to students, the university, and the surrounding community, those ideals seemed out of place in the mid 1970s.

The union offered a myriad of activities and services to other student organizations, charitable groups, and university functions until there weren't enough people willing to do the work needed.

When the Husky Key passed into oblivion because there were no students to keep it functioning, the Student Union assumed most of its activities, including the various contests, elections, and Spring Olympics.

This added burden, combined with the group's already weighty responsibilities, proved to be too much for even the organization that had been considered by many the strongest on campus.

Under the strain, the Union's membership dwindled further and the quality of those services which were maintained inevitably began to suffer.

Six months before graduation, apparently deciding that it was sending good money after bad, the Student Affairs Budget Committee reduced the organization's budget, re-directing the funds to financing smaller, special interest clubs.

These organizations, since 1973, burgeoned in number and size. Leading the way was the Hus-Skiers and Outing Club, one of the largest and most active of the clubs designed to serve students whose interests were limited to a particular activity.

Claiming a huge membership, the Hus-Skiers leased and operated a lodge in Shelburne, N.H., which it had constructed itself with the help of donations and gifts, and offered a large equipment lending and purchasing service.

The musical organizations, which included the Band, Orchestra, Chorus, Stage Band, and Early Music Players were also extremely successful in providing a particular activity that its members could enjoy, but they were also frustrated by the all-pervading problem in student activities — lack of support among the large majority of students.

Despite excellent presentations, they often played to small houses.

Of the organizations that depended upon audience response to justify their product, the Silver Masque was perhaps the most successful.

Well-budgeted and strongly supported by the drama department, it was one of the few organizations that seemed unaffected by the changes occurring in student activities.

Another that seemed above all the strife and turmoil which was taking place was the "Northeastern News."

Sharing an olympian perch on the Student Center's fourth floor with WRBB, the campus radio station, the two seemed in a world of their own, observing and reporting the scene on the floors below them.

The News, considered childish and sordid at worst, and controversial at best, demonstrated an independence, both ethically and materially from the rest of the campus, which, despite its criticisms and sometimes obvious failings, made it an effective organ of student viewpoints.

The Scuba Club often went on location to ply its trade, especially when the school pool was full.

WRBB, isolated and somewhat unknown in its high lonely corner of the building, developed from an obscure noise in the Boston air waves to a top-rate college radio station. It was still growing in 1975, making major purchases of new equipment to improve still further.

Another development which the Class of '75 witnessed was a phenomenon that occurred in many colleges and universities across the nation — the birth of the Black Student Union, or in Northeastern's case, the African-American Institute.

This organization, established in a building on Leon St., catered to special interests and wishes of black students on campus.

The dominant theme in students activities then seemed to be a trend from the togetherness of the late sixties to the individualism of the late seventies.

It has a subtle, but unswaying effect on the course of student activities.

It changed the face of many organizations, and seldom for the better, since few seemed able to cope with the change, partly because most either failed to recognize it or refused to accept it.

By 1975, the major student activities had become large and expensive clubhouses for a few involved students.

Not that it wasn't worthwhile, but simply that not enough people participated to make student activities a vital part of student life.

The axiom — "The more things change, the more they stay the same" — had its place in the shifting campus scene.

Student activities were merely passing through a cycle, and experiencing the same attitudes and influences that history recorded in the goldfish-swallowing days of the forties and the greaser days of the early and mid-fifties.

The late sixties and early seventies had marked another phase of the cycle; someday that phase would repeat itself, but for a while it was the streaking seventies.

— Tom Goff

Bob Fine was one of many prospective disc jockeys who learned and lived in WRBB — Radio Back Bay — the FM rock station run exclusively by Northeastern students.

Mike Spano, right; Coleman Walsh, center; and Kevin O'Brien make up for the Silver Masque performance of "Edward II." In theatre make-up can be a key to the success of a production.

Man of 1000 faces

A man of a thousand theatrical faces that he packs in a suitcase and creates with a powder puff finally found all spotlights focused on him in a reversal of roles on April 25, 1973 in The Studio Theatre.

Members of the drama department and the Silver Masque took the audience's part in the university's theatre-in-the-round while Herman Buchman, a theatrical make-up artist since the age of 15, took the stage in a unique theatre make-up demonstration.

Make-up mentor for Broadway's "Finian's Rainbow" and Hollywood's "Butterfield 8," Buchman, with a little powder here, a little paint there, and an incredibly adept hand, transformed Silver Masque member Paul Iversen into a literal Man of La Mancha.

While Iversen didn't burst into "The Impossible Dream" when the last finishing touches were applied, Sancho Panza & Co. would hardly have known the difference.

Buchman, who credo is "you can use anything that will work for you," demonstrated the fine art of the grease pencil with a witty and almost tongue-in-cheek lecture on some of the basics of effective stage make-up.

Punctuating his lecture with anecdotes and no-nonsense instructions, Buchman began with a brief introduction to the history of the stage and the evolution of modern theatrical devices.

But with that out of the way, Buchman got down to business with his announcement that, "we're going to do some very extreme things to this young man," and he proceeded to change Iversen's broad face and light coloring into the long, thin demeanor of Don Quixote.

"When you're working with make-up, you have to stick within the elements of reality," he said. "We can change a man's broad face into one that appears long and lean, but we can't change his body. Make-up won't work miracles as far as that goes. You can't wrap up a body in a long black cloth and hope nobody notices."

Buchman's advice to budding make-up artists in the audience was straight out of academia: You've got to work at it, spend time on it, and know how to use the tools of make-up effectively. Then you can get down to the real hard part — thinking about a character's personality and using make-up to emphasize it."

And his advice to budding actors was straight out of the doctor's office.

"So okay, you've finished the performance and all you want to do is get your girl, go out for a beer, listen to everyone tell you how good you were, and tell them how the rest of the actors almost messed you up. You're in such a hurry that you simply peel off the outer layer of make-up, go out in the cold air, and before you know it, your pores are clogged with garbage," he said. "No wonder you have skin problems."

Author of "Stage Makeup," an

Fannie Bergman of the dance theatre gets ready for the club's concert. Good lighting is essential in make-up application.

instructional book on perfecting the art of make-up application, Buchman said that make-up should "tell something about a character without his having to open his mouth," and it's the make-up man's job to put his character's personality across.

"But there is no solution as to what make-up to use. There's no 'right' make-up base for old age or youth, and anyone who tells you that there is is conning you," he said.

"Today, with the build-up of the repertory and university theatre groups, every actor has to look different in every production," he continued. "In the 40's, Clark Gable looked the same in every film, with his post-Depression haircut and neat moustache. You can't put that kind of a look into the character of King Lear."

In making up Iversen for the Don Quixote look, Buchman told the audience that the long lean features of the Spanish playwright called for darker base along the temple, jawbone and nose.

"Now we're going to completely destroy his entire eye structure." he said while blending in a brown shade of grease paint along the eyeline. To create the long, thin nose of Quixote, Buchman applied both dark and light shades to the side of the nose.

"Everybody thinks their nose is straight until I disillusion them. Listen, I can put a putty button nose on myself, and look fine from the front. But when I turn sideways, I'll look like Tiny Tim," he said.

"A terrific performance is usually never ruined by a lousy make-up job, but a good make-up job," he said, "never saved a lousy performance."

Herman Buchman, take a bow.

— Mary Kane

Sue White, left, helps Sue DiSabatino get ready for the dance theatre concert. For the final touches help is always needed.

She works backstage

Nobody stops Nancy Bailey on the street for an autograph.

There are no pats on the back for a job well done for her.

Few persons recognize her; fewer have heard of her.

Nancy Bailey takes a break from her duties as lighting director for the Silver Masque. Nancy has worked in the areas of designing and directing in the theatre.

Yet Nancy, red-haired, brown-eyed, and 24, has helped insure the success of the Silver Masque in the last five years in more ways than that group can count.

Cast in six productions, Nancy has seen duty since 1970 as a scene painter, a scene designer, a lighting designer, and stage manager. She has several professional and community productions to her credit.

"Educational theatre means trying to stretch yourself as thin as you can go," she said during a break from working on "Oh Dad, Poor Dad, Momma's Hung You In The Closet and I'm Feeling So Sad." "I think a large part of working in theatre is being willing to make it the most important thing you do."

And Nancy has. She said she does so much during each production because she feels it is her responsibility to get things done even if the job wasn't assigned to her.

"We always get in a bad way here," she said. "They keep cutting

Nancy adjusts the lights in the auditorium to fit the mood of one of the Masque's productions. She said she feels she has to do everything herself to make sure it gets done.

our budget here so that we have to do more ourselves." And that, she said, means things often can't be done the right way.

Nancy has appeared in "Dream Play," "Canterbury Tales," "Visit to a Small Planet," "Blood Wedding," "Plaza Suite," and "Anatol." But nobody ever recognizes her.

"People are always making comments to the other kids but generally no one ever says anything to me," she said.

When acting she usually is cast as an old lady. "I'm not what you would call an ingenue, exactly," Nancy said laughing.

But stage recognition means little to her, she said. Her main interest and skills are scene painting and light design and her backstage work, so necessary to the success of a show, will never bring the audience's plaudits.

The first time she designed a show, she said, she was racing against time to get the props done in time. One table was painted to resemble formica and placed backstage in the auditorium to wait for the show. But, she said, a chemistry professor teaching in the auditorium that day, needed an extra table for use, went backstage and took her pseudo-formica table. The experiment blew up and took the table with it. That, she explained, was her introduction to scene designing.

The people at Northeastern don't even know the Silver Masque exists, Nancy said. "I think they think we're not functional and therefore not important," she said. And that is one reason the Masque is not given enough money, she theorized, returning to a subject that seemed to bother her.

"One time the administration decided the Silver Masque spent too much money on a show," she said, "and cut the box office phone the week before the show opened." They were forced to try to get the phone restored while selling tickets without the aid of the box office phone.

Nancy said she plans to pursue a career in theatre but is not prepared to go down to New York to do so. "There is freelance work to be done in this area," she said. And she doesn't want to leave the area because her husband, Drama professor Barry Bailey, teaches at Northeastern.

She said she and her husband work as a team and have done most to of their outside work together. He was the one who originally taught her scene painting and design and as a result their styles are very similar, making it easy to work with each other.

Professional jobs have included working for the Theatre Company of Boston, doing scene painting for the Associated Artists Opera Co., painting an entire set in two days for the National Jewish Theatre, painting the set of "The Me Nobody Knows" for the Chateau de Ville in one day, working as the pieces were coming in, and designing a musical in a leaky, unheated barn for the Concord Players.

Nancy said the reason she and her husband were rushed on several shows was poor judgment by business managers. "I think a great deal of what I see is mismanagement, not lack of merit," she said, explaining why several of the shows folded. Business managers will pay as little as they think they have to in the beginning, causing nothing to be done, and more money than would have been originally needed to get enough people in to do a rush job at the end, she said.

Kids joining the Silver Masque are more realistic today than in 1970, she said, Five years ago everyone wanted to be an actor, now the freshmen take advanced courses right away in different areas of theatre so they will have the time as upperclassmen to use the knowledge, she said.

"I think there is less of a gulf between the upperclassmen and the freshmen this year. These kids are real go-getters," she said. "I started college in theatre and I don't even know why."

On co-op when she first got to Northeastern after transferring from Emerson she had jobs as secretaries for an insurance company and a tool company. "I learned a lot about tools but it didn't help me in drama," she said.

"That's why most drama majors are full-time," she said. "After one year on co-op they decide they'd rather owe their lives."

And Nancy turned philosophical. "Most theatre people lack direction. They are prisoners of their own whims." She said few want education for education's sake.

People get a lot of practical theatre experience in the Silver Masque, she said. They often don't want to finish their degree because of the usefulness of the practical experience. And a degree in theatre is not that important unless one plans to teach, she continued.

And, she said, even bad plays have their value at Northeastern.

"I've learned more on some of the worst plays than on some of the best ones. And you don't get a chance to make mistakes on the outside world.

— Jack Goldberg

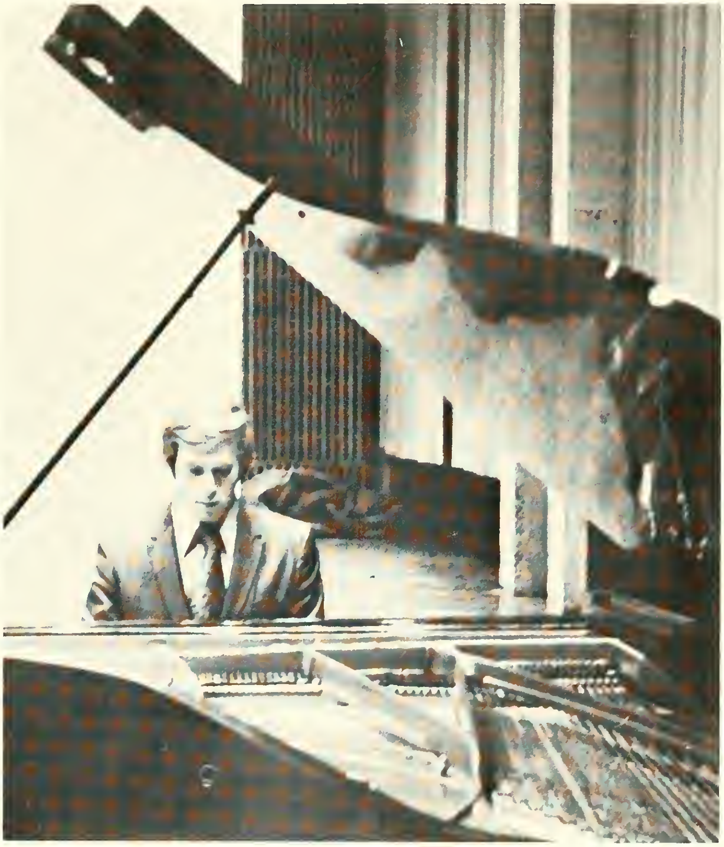
A different 'class' of music

A full series of concerts and four thriving student performance organizations have developed at Northeastern over the past five years. Working against financial restrictions and the lack of truly adequate performance facilities, the music department has fostered a lively series of musical events for interested students.

From a 30-member ensemble that was generally limited by instrumentation to music from the baroque era requiring predominantly strings, the Northeastern Chamber Orchestra grew under Prof. David Sonnenschein's advisorship to a symphonic group, capable of playing music of all periods. Sonnenschein's ace in the hole was his simultaneous direction of the community orchestras of Brookline and Melrose. By combining forces with his other two orchestras, Sonnenschein was able to perform works like Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in March, 1974, as well as symphonies by Brahms and Dvorak.

Another group that grew to symphonic proportions was the concert band. The NUB's, due to special interest of a few members in the field of stage band music and jazz band-style improvisation, divided into two parts. "Trityricon" became the name for the symphonic or "concert" band. Meanwhile the musicians interested in the more complex stage band mode of performance formed a group called "Rocky Road." This new sub-group of the old NUB has given several well-attended concerts using charts by renowned jazz arrangers like Maynard Ferguson.

Jim Nicholson performs on the harpsichord during a Music at Noon performance.



Michael Kramer, a 1970 graduate of Northeastern, performs at the school recently. Kramer, who was the Northeastern soloist in 1970 and 1972 at the Senior Week Night at the Pops, had his debut in Carnegie Recital Hall in Nov., 1974.

While the band was moving forward in the direction of jazz, another group, the Early Music Players (EMP) took new strides backwards, toward more authentic performances of Medieval and Renaissance music. With funds from Student Activities the EMP purchased recorders and krummhorns for use by students interested in playing with the group but lacking their own instruments.

In 1972 the EMP gained a new advisor in the person of Prof. Helen Keaney who took the reins from its founder, Prof. Bicknell. Under Mrs. Keaney's leadership by 1975 the group had grown from in membership six to 20. The group gives three concert yearly in the Music at Noon Series, and usually features a special guest artist or group. In September, 1973, Persis Ensor sang pieces from the English Renaissance accompanying herself on the lute. The Cambridge Court Dancers and the New Cambridge Morris Men have made appearances, performing dances of the European Renaissance.

The Choral Society made progress between 1971 and 1974, both in terms of membership and in musical quality. Benefiting from active officers, the chorus increased its organizational coherence, until a peak membership of nearly 100 persons was reached.

Increased membership and simultaneous financial straitjacketing brought an end to the exchange concerts that had been done in 1970 and 1971. But a new associate conductor, Josh Jacobson, joined Ray Smith in 1973, and brought with him some fresh ideas in programming. With increased vocal resources and revitalized programming, the quality of the chorus continued its upswing, despite cutbacks in exchanges and other outside appearances.

In March, 1974, the chorus gave the first demonstration of the new level of quality it had achieved with the performance of excerpts from Leonard Bernstein's "Mass." It is a difficult piece of music, especially since it really must be staged to be thoroughly effective, but the chorus did a decent job given the physical limitations of the Ballroom, and considering such a piece would have been unthinkable a few years previously.

The musical highlight of 1974-75 was a performance given jointly by "Trityricon" and the Choral Society of Carl Orff's "Carmina Burana," in March. Again the piece was excerpted, but again it stood as a landmark in the progress being made by both groups.

What all the performance organizations strived for was a high level of musical competency that might become known to the outside world and help change the image generally held of Northeastern as a cultural wasteland that breeds only mechanical engineers and accountants.

Another program with that same goal is the concert series sponsored by the music department. Music at Noon and the Twilight Concert Series have presented some solid artists over the past five years. Miklos Schwalb, Artist in Residence and then Artist Emeritus; Joseph Silverstein, Artist In Residence; Bela Nagy, pianist, Vincent Ricento, baritone; plus members of the music department have

Miklos Schwalb, left, artist in residence at Northeastern during the greater part of the past five years, performs on the piano during a Music at Noon concert. Schwalb gave several concerts a year as part of his residency. Schwalb became artist-in-residence emeritus and Joseph Silverstein, concert violinist for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, replaced him for the 1974-75 year. J. R. Mitchell, above, pounds the drums during one of his jazz performances at school. The popular Mitchell, an instructor of the Music Department's Jazz course, has consistently won new listeners to jazz through his teaching and playing.

all given concerts for the community at no cost to patrons.

Finally, Northeastern does more than bring musicians in from the outside; there have also been Northeastern musicians who have performed with the Boston Pops, and other groups in the community.

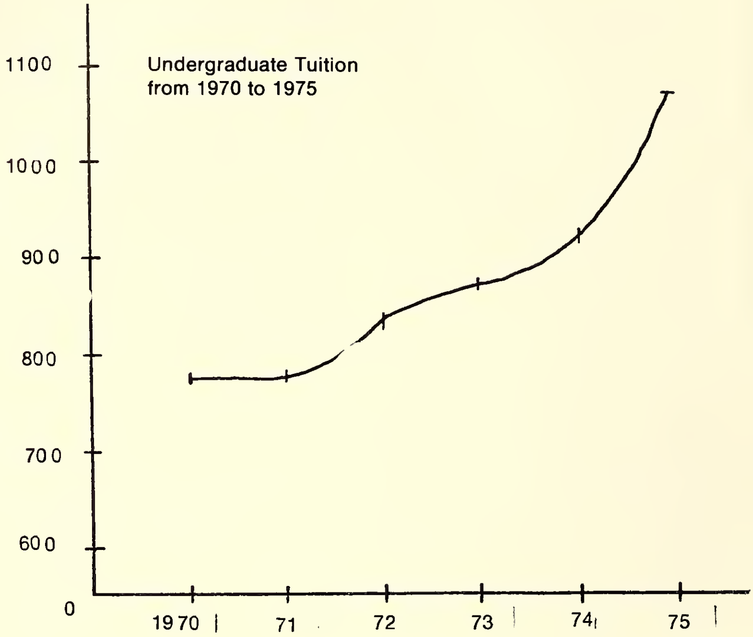
It is a long process to develop an image before the public like the one enjoyed by the Boston University Celebrity Series, or by Harvard where nearly every dorm has a Friday afternoon musicale. If the musical activities at Northeastern continue the rate of progress they have achieved in the past five years, then a similar stature for Northeastern may lie not too far ahead.

— Jeanne Ryder

The chorus sings in concert in the Ell Center Ballroom. The chorus put on Leonard Bernstein's "Mass" in 1974 and received wide acclaim for its performance.

The orchestra plays during a concert in 1973. It was the only musical organization on campus that allowed persons to perform in an orchestra structure.

Price of education rose



Skyrocketing tuition bills cost the Class of 1975 $515 more than they had planned when entering Northeastern in the fall of 1970.

Sept. 1970, the freshman tuition was $1,695 for the year while upperclassmen had to pay $775 per quarter with engineering students paying $800 per quarter. The costs remained the same the following year, the only year they didn't jump.

In the fall of 1972, tuition jumped $50 per quarter. Upperclassmen were now paying $835 per quarter while engineers were forced to pay $860 per quarter. Executive Vice President Kenneth G. Ryder said the increase was due to greater enrollment in the College of Criminal Justice and the addition of two new faculty members.

The university was forced to pay $100,000 in Federal Unemployment Insurance for the first time. In previous years non-profit organizations did not have to pay unemployment insurance. Also being considered were faculty raises, fringe benefits for employees, and an increase in the retirement benefits. Ryder said the university was not offering the students much in return for the increased tuition.

In Sept., 1973, the tuition increase $37.50 per quarter for upperclassmen to a figure of $872.50 and $922.50 for engineers. Ryder said the increase was due to an increase in the operating budget of the university. Faculty and staff raises cost the university $750,000. The cost of steam heat rose, adding $200,000 to Northeastern's expenses. Social Security contributions had also risen and the university's cost was $400,000.

Ryder told students that no future tuition hikes were planned. He said the administration realizes that "the student body can no longer afford any further increase in tuition."

September 1970	upperclassmen	$775 per quarter
	engineers	$800 per quarter
	freshmen	$1,695 per year
September 1971	upperclassmen	$775 per quarter
	engineers	$800 per quarter
	freshmen	$1,695 per year
September 1972	upperclassmen	$835 per quarter
	engineers	$860 per quarter
	freshmen	$1,815 per year
September 1973	upperclassmen	$872.50 per quarter
	engineers	$922.50 per quarter
	freshmen	$1,890 per year
September 1974	upperclassmen	$922.50 per quarter
	engineers	$947.50 per quarter
	freshmen	$1,995 per year

However, the administration changed its mind. In Sept., 1974, tuition was up $50 per quarter. Upperclassmen had to pay $922.50 per quarter while engineers had to come up with $947.50 per quarter. The Health Service fee was also raised $15 from the previous year.

Once again, increased operating costs of the university was cited as the cause of the hike. Ryder said two-thirds of the increase was for salaries. The cost of Social Security also rose. Ryder said increases in the cost of steam, electricity, and other commodities needed to run the physical plant of the school caused the raise. The cost of Blue Cross Blue Shield rose. Hospitalization was up.

"It will be impossible to raise the tuition much higher," said Ryder. He said the university would have to find another way to raise funds.

Tuition went up another $150 a year in Sept., 1975. The increase was announced in March, 1975, and would bring costs of tuition up to about $100 a week for upperclassmen.

— Mary Concannon

Speaker for a night

Alternately one of the most popular and least popular series of events on the Northeastern campus over the past five years has been the Distinguished Speaker Series.

Dubbed DSS, the series has brought famous and interesting — or sometimes just interesting — personalities to Alumni Auditorium.

Some of the array of speakers to visit Northeastern through the DSS were more popular than others, for example, Yale graduate student Frank Speiser attracted fewer than 250 students to the Auditorium to hear his presentation on Lenny Bruce (a subject that later became a fad in itself).

And yet comedian Pat Paulsen, late of the old Smothers Brothers Show, packed the same hall three times.

Besides those speakers named here, the list includes Art Buchwald, Harrison Salisbury, the late Adam Clayton Powell, former Los Angeles mayor Sam Yorty, Boston Mayor Kevin White, William F. Buckley, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, Senator George McGovern, Senator Eugene McCarthy, newsman Sander Vanocur, lawyer F. Lee Bailey, former Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, and former press secretary under President Ford, Jerry terHorst.

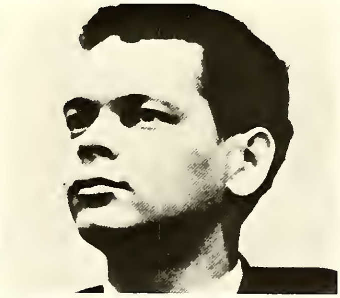
Others to visit Northeastern under the Ford Hall Forum program, which moved to Northeastern in 1974, were newsman Marvin Kalb, Bill Moyers, Ayn Rand, consumer advocate Ralph Nader, feminist Germaine Greer, publisher William Loeb, Dr. Harvey Cox, Dr. Rollo May, and Florence Kennedy.

The quotations presented here are from speeches made by DSS guests . . .

PARENTS' AID SOCIETY

September, 1970: BILL BAIRD, activist for the legalization of abortion. "Opposition is the story of my life. I really think I'm a nice person but they're out to harass the hell out of us."

November, 1972: JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH, economist, speaking in the Ell Center three days before the presidential election. "Warren G. Harding could never have mastered the intricacies of the ITT settlement, the Watergate affair, or the Russian wheat deal. I believe this is the most corrupt administration ever. Our government truly works only when we have trust in it and we have trust in it only when it is honest and free of economic influence from private enterprise. Please invest the next three days in campaigning for George McGovern. It's going to be a close election and your personal commitment can make a difference."

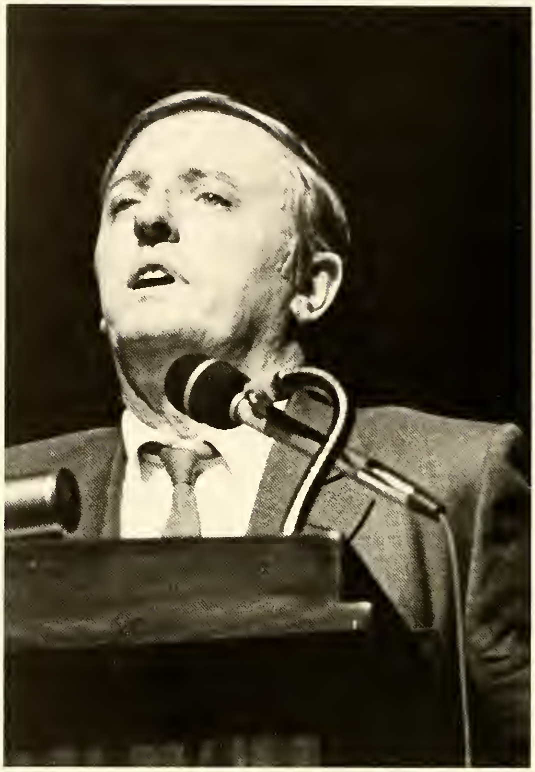


May, 1971: JULIAN BOND, member of the Georgia State Legislature and a Democratic nominee for Vice President in 1968. "Ours has become a euphemistic and hypocritical society. The American conscience is disappearing." On the Nixon-Agnew administration: "It's one of confusion and chaos. The administration is heading toward destruction."

April, 1973: BETTY FRIEDAN, Women's rights advocate. "Motherhood can no longer dictate to or define a woman as it used to. It is no longer the primary factor of life for women."

November, 1972: FRANK SPEISER, then a graduate student in drama at Yale. His one-man show, "The World of Lenny Bruce," attracted fewer than 250 persons to Alumni Auditorium. "What records there are shows he died of an overdose of drugs. I agree with Kenneth Tynan who said 'Lenny Bruce died of an overdose of police'."

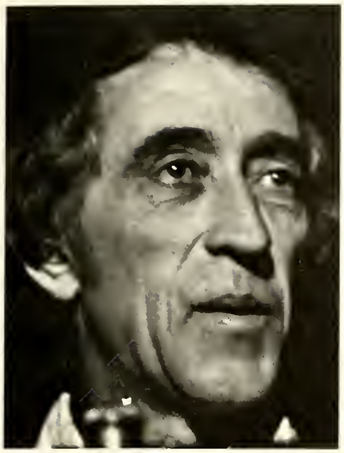
The Rev. Jesse Jackson



William F. Buckley Jr.

Ralph Nader

Bernadette Devlin



April, 1972: PAT PAULSEN, comedian-philosopher-presidential candidate-prophet. Address entitled, "For Centuries to Come, Decades Will Pass." On the origins of Hare Krishna: "We have 'hare' meaning 'better than,' and 'krishna' meaning 'an elephant's behind.' You see, they used to have a custom in ancient India . . . well, never mind about that. But it seems that a man would leave his wife in the morning and say, 'Hmmm. Hare Krishna'."

February, 1974: PAT PAULSEN (again). "Five attorney generals, many special assistants, and two vice presidents, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new administration, conceived in San Clemente and dedicated to the proposition: You can fool enough of the people all of the time."

October, 1970: CHARLES EVERS, black mayor of Fayette, Miss. "Your parents elected the people now polluting America, from Nixon and Agnew all the way down. You are the people that can make America what it should be. If white people had to suffer through one drop of what the black man has had to go through, they might understand the black man."

October, 1972: DICK GREGORY, comedian, civil rights advocate, and freelance humanitarian. "Could you imagine what they'd do if Christ walked into a hospital where they charge $125 a day just for a room and started healing people for free? Or if he told all the official churches they could close down now because he was going to speak for himself? They'd probably give him the electric chair."

Gregory again: "When people learn to love each other the way they love the flag, we'll be a lot better off. As it is now, most of the people running around worrying about insults to the flag cheat on their income tax."

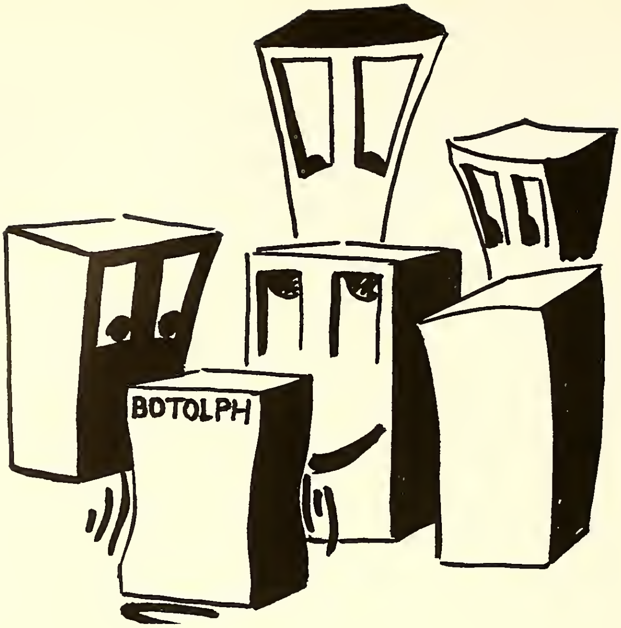
March, 1975: JERALD TERHORST, former press secretary for President Ford. "We don't give our presidents any time. We expect them to hit the deck running." On the Nixon pardon, "He threw away the national mood of trust for one man and this shows he had a lot to learn. A nation groping for confidence can't afford to be shaken."

October, 1971: THE REV. RALPH ABERNATHY, civil rights leader. His criticism of then-Vice President Spiro Agnew "for saying Black America complains too much": "Wouldn't you complain if you couldn't get a job? If your children were hungry? The truth, Mr. Agnew, is that you are the biggest complainer in America. You complain about freedom. You complain about prisoners asserting their rights and demanding to be treated like men. You complain about a free press."

June, 1971: JACK SHAW, former FBI agent who resigned from the agency after being charged with disloyalty. "I feel sorry for (J. Edgar) Hoover in many ways. The vultures now appear to be gathering to pick his carcass clean. Perhaps it's Spartan justice that Hoover be maligned for those good agents who he has, inadvertently or not, enthusiastically maligned throughout the years."

November, 1973: JOHN BOONE, former Massachusetts Corrections Commissioner. "All prisons do is punish the black community. Fifty per cent of the nation's prisoners are black, while blacks comprise only 20 per cent of the population. Blacks are more likely to be suspected and arrested, less likely to succeed in getting bail and more likely to be indicted."

Building to a climax



It has been suggested by a certain anonymous president of The University that a number of articles have been published in The News for no other reason than for Shock Value. Less perceptive persons among you scoffed at this idea, assuming that The News is staffed by individuals who are reverent, clean, thrifty and modest; well-meaning individuals who struggle to play the role of conscience to a multiversity, aware that any social structure of 50,000 or so persons lacks total coordination and is fallible.

With this in mind, I find myself about to be Joshua to the Jericho of your preconceptions.

The News does print articles solely for Shock Value.

Shock Value is a French dwarf whose eyes can be seen peering out, yellow and forbidding, from the recesses of the News photo darkroom. There are stories told about Shock Value, stories told in the dark of morning over cardboard cups of black coffee when the minds of the editors are blurred from fatigue and nicotine. Some say Shock Value was once an accountant for Boston Edison, who fled into obscurity when charged with battery upon an electrician. Some think his current home is a cell in D.C. Others do not think he is alive. Why or how these rumors began, I know not.

For he lives. There have been times when, having gone two nights without sleep while working on the paper, I have seen him skulking about the corridors of the Ell Center.

And then, one night last week, it finally happened. I toppled out of the office into the corridor in a state of total exhaustion and fell into the evil clutches of the lurking Shock Value. Before I could even move, he clapped a diseased hand over my mouth, and began whispering his hypnotic commands into my ear. "Relax, Relax," was his static charge to me. His fingers tingled with electric urgency across my brow and my mind began an outage of outrage. He dictated, and I wrote.

In a trice he captured the minds of the entire staff and bent them to his evil designs. The following is what that evil avatar forced me to write and The News to print:

"That will be all, Richards," said the Lady Botolph.

The butler bade them good evening and closed the door as he left.

The Lady Botolph lipped a sip of chocolate from her cup and smiled with interest. Leon Dana Churchill stood and walked towards her, stopping in front of her chair, staring down. She looked up into his dark, emotionless features, betrayed only by a slight flaring of nostrils.

"You know what I want," he said flatly.

A shadow, part fear and part joy, clouded her pale, thin and hungry features. She said nothing.

"Does the Lady know that the gentleman wishes to parker?"

The Lady Botolph placed her cup of chocolate on the end table and leaned forward in her seat. Her agile fingers parted easily the folds of woolen cloth which stood between her and her goal but fumbled on the silk within. His hands flashed down to aid her release of the engorged captive.

Her eyes widened in incredulous disbelief. There it stood! His cabot. A true stetson, nearly an ell long. Never in her wildest dreams had she imagined such a speare!

Suddenly he picked her up in his strong arms and threw her upon the couch. In an instant his hands were within her greenleaf sheath, upon her forsyth, probing for the soft liquid pool of her barletta natatorium.

He lowered his face, began to mugar, and she writhed under the forsyth dental and lingual attentions. Quickly he stopped. "Turn over," he said, "I want it the hemenway."

She tried to dodge, but was powerless. Placing a cushing under her, he lifted her forsyth annex. Keeping his hands firmly upon her, he thrust his hayden deep into her knowles. She screamed and cried out, "Your hurtig me, you're hurtig me!" But after a few minutes she lost her will in the gryzmish of their united realty.

Suddenly, from the doorway, a watching Richards shouted, "That's the way to dockser, Mr. Churchill. Ha, Ha, Leon Macduff and damned be he that first shall cry, Hold, enough!"

— Don Leamy

Fraternities revived

Home away from home

With the end of the sixties, there seemed to have been a change of student attitudes at Northeastern University and at colleges in general throughout the country. The class of 1975 was a witness, participant and catalyst to this change.

Students became less politically active and more study-conscious. The nostalgia craze gave evidence of the general tendency toward more complacent and simpler life styles.

Part of this metamorphosis was demonstrated by a renewed interest in fraternities. During the 1950's and the early 1960's, college fraternities enjoyed great popularity. Greek letter clubs offered comfortable living quarters, social activities and intramural athletics.

The late 1960's saw an increase of political activism and social awareness on college campuses. Fraternities were viewed as self-serving bastions of conservatism. Students no longer begged to join the Greek-letter world as they had 10 years before.

Between 1969 and 1972, Northeastern's Tau Epsilon Pi, Delta Sigma Theta and Rho Pi Phi folded due to lack of interest by their membership.

In 1973, however, the trend changed. Membership rolls began to increase and one new fraternity came into existence on campus, Iota Phi Theta.

Iota's enthusiasm and drive has proven to be extremely encouraging to the other thirteen fraternities.

From 1969 to 1975, the campus's six founding fraternities celebrated their fiftieth anniversaries: Beta Gamma Epsilon, Alpha Kaapa Sigma, Nu Epsilon Zeta, Phi Gamma Pi, Phi Beta Alpha and most recently Gamma Phi Kappa. The Interfraternity Council was also fifty years old in 1975.

At one time, Friday night fraternity parties were anticipated weekly by the 18 to 21 set, but with the lowering of the legal drinking age in Massachusetts, these parties, for the most part, have gone the way of low tuition.

One of the major drawing cards of fraternities was the fraternity house. With the cost of living rising, these establishments offered congenial, comfortable and inexpensive living quarters.

Unfortunately, 1973 and 1974 saw disaster for many houses. In the summer of '73, Tau Kappa Epsilon lost their house in a fire. Phi Kappa Tau and Alpha Epsilon Pi vacated their houses because the majority of their brothers preferred to commute.

In 1974, the "St. Stephen Street Massacre" occurred. Caught in a conflict between the university and the Fenway community, Sigma Alpha Mu, Phi Beta Alpha and Delta Chi were evicted from their houses on that street because they were improperly zoned.

Nu Epsilon Zeta in Brookline was one of the more plush fraternity residences, congenial, comfortable, and inexpensive.

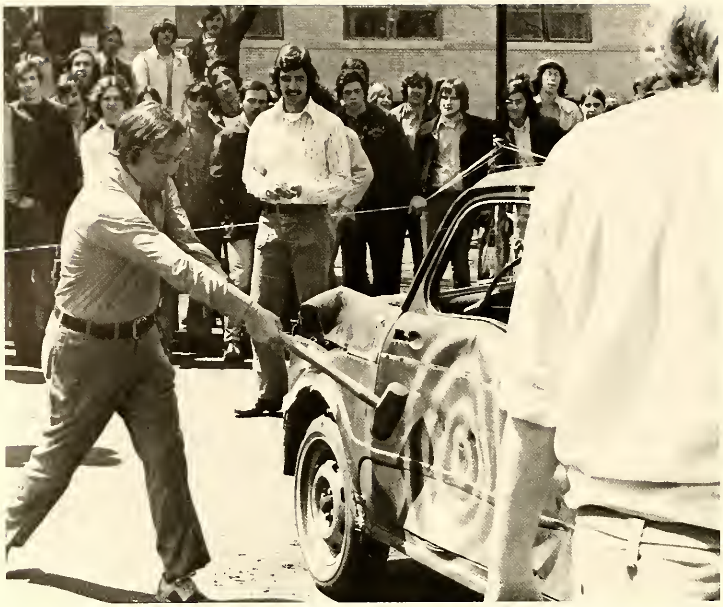
Amidst this housing crisis, Phi Sigma Kappa, Alpha Kappa Sigma, Nu Epsilon Zeta and Phi Gamma Pi held fast in their suburban Jamaica Plain and Brookline houses, while the members of the evicted fraternities moved to apartments.

Nineteen seventy-three saw one Northeastern fraternity become coed. Sigma Alpha Mu accepted two female members and met with severe opposition from the other Greeks on campus. After a long debate, the Interfraternity Council amended its constitution to permit individual fraternities the right to

Wendy Ashcroft and John Caldwell wait for a new arrival at a party at Gamma Phi Kappa.

Delta Chi on St. Stephen St. was one of the fraternities hit by "The St. Stephen St. Massacre." It was one of several fraternities on the street that were forced to move because it failed to conform to city zoning laws.

A fraternity party is enjoyed by several persons. Glasses of green beer were raised in a toast to St. Patrick's Day.



A student vents his frustration on U.S. technology in a fraternity-sponsored car smash. The car smashes were a regular feature of fraternity life in the early 1970s.

admit female members and night students.

Sororities at Northeastern were never permitted to own houses. Perhaps, it is because of this that most of them have dissolved. Alpha Sigma Tau, Delta Phi Epsilon and Alpha Kappa Alpha were the only sororities in existence by 1975.

Jeff Cooper relaxes in his room after a hard day at school.

The mercuric nature of events which have effected fraternities in the past five years didn't alter the traditional behavior of these organizations. Beer parties, float building and even streaking have given fraternities a frivolous reputation.

While it was true that fraternities are essentially self-serving organizations which exist primarily for the benefit of their members, they did have redeeming qualities.

Fraternities were an important part of a college education. The

Frat party follies: frightful frolics

Every college co-ed has probably attended, or at least has some vague idea of what takes place at a fraternity party.

There are the smart girls, who learn from someone else's experience and stay away, and then there are others, who, by nature of their irrepressible curiosity, drive themselves to learn the hard way.

Granted, it is somewhat difficult to avoid these parties, for, without fail, each weekend, an array of colorful posters is distributed throughout each of the women's dormitories inviting every available female to any one of numerous parties being sponsored by the local fraternities. These seemingly chivalrous gentlemen even offer to transport you to the party if need be, making for a not unappealing proposition.

When the big night finally arrives, those innocent, usually freshmen coeds spend hours preening themselves in front of their mirrors like super-annuated peacocks, in the hopes that a handsome, charming prince (disguised in worn, paint-spotted blue jeans and a moth-eaten sweatshirt) will literally sweep them off their feet and carry them away to "never, never land."

The romantic balloon pops upon arrival at the "palace," a semi-condemned, converted church, with cardboard for window panes and a 50-foot obstacle course consisting of beer cans, bottles, and the bodies of people who have missing for God knows how long.

After having your coat thrown into an extra back room, you are looked over, smiled at, pinched, grabbed, and finally suctioned, along with a multitude of other people into the ballroom, which is L-shaped and possesses a striking resemblance to a dungeon.

Almost immediately, you are struck with a pungent odor. This odor is a one-to-one beer/water concoction that is guaranteed, if nothing else, to cause acute nausea. The long line at the tap tends to discourage you; but the bleary-eyed, apparently inebriated male, who swears he met you at his sister's wedding, promptly changes your mind.

So, you wait patiently in line for a Dixie cup full of watered-down beer that you really didn't want in the first place.

Suddenly realizing that you are alone in discouraging the endless incursions of skilled seducers, you begin a frantic search for your roommate. You spot her near what group environment was a learning experience; it was the interaction of human relations in a microcosm of college society.

For every fraternity prank there was a community service performed. The fraternities had a tradition of stealing each others' flags and signs, but they also had a tradition of giving Christmas parties for orphanages, raising money for various local and national charities and producing active, concerned students, who also made valuable contributions to the university.

One fraternity, Gamma Phi Kappa, established a scholarship fund exclusively for the benefit of non-fraternity members. This scholarship, created in 1972, is awarded yearly to a deserving undergraduate from the basic day colleges.

The justification for the existence of fraternities could be found in the desire for young men to associate closely with one another in a comfortable environment away from the day-to-day pressures of university life. Fraternities provided the college student with the opportunity to gain from the experience of elders and to provide leadership and guidance to peers.

— David Evans Katz

David Katz, candidate for Mayor of Huntington Avenue in 1973, gets carried away by members of his fraternity and of Beta Gamma Epsilon after making a campaign speech. Katz lost the election but he and fraternity members helped build school spirit.

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appears to be the fraternity's own snakepit/torture chamber and cautiously plan your approach.

En route, a barefoot phantom in a black cape and hat accosts you and drags you onto the dance floor, which is a five-foot semicircle located directly in front of the band.

As you discreetly attempt to slip away, you do exactly that, for it seems the floor is equipped with various pits and puddles of which you find yourself a helpless victim. Your seemingly concerned dance partner rushes to your aid, graciously lifts you to your feet, and drags you back to the dance floor.

Despite vehement protests, you continue to dance, each one toying with the extreme effects of nausea, until you find yourself severely prostrate on the floor of a lavatory along with several other girls in the same condition. You take a few moments to compose yourself, making futile attempts to unravel your hair, and after adjusting your beer-stained skirt and sighing a sigh of extended patience, you vow to leave as soon as you can secure your coat and find your roommate.

Finding your coat in the mountain that has accumulated is a feat in itself, but to find it in less than half an hour is impossible. Coincidently, you discover your roommate under a brown leather jacket and together you make immediate plans for your exodus.

Just one obstacle hinders you in flight. All those chivalrous gentlemen who were so kind to supply transportation "to" aren't as eager to provide it "from," unless, of course, you have no compunction about accommodating someone in any one of numerous compromising propositions.

Although you feel helpless and lost, you decide that the walk would probably do you some good, even though it's five degrees below zero and the beer on your shoes is freezing into icicles.

Two hours later, you crawl into the dormitory and up to your room. You're exhausted, frustrated, and totally adverse to future parties of the sort. As you are tumbling into bed, a girl from down the hall appears at your doorway with a smile and a mouthful of questions about your evening.

Your only response is a barely audible moan and a limply tossed pillow in her direction. She smiles and decides to retreat to her own room and leave you to recover.

She understands because she's heard it all before. She's one of the smart ones.

— Marguerite DelGuidice

They Also Serve . . .

Jack Baynes likes things loose.

Baynes, the head athletic trainer at Health Serivces, has his reasons for wanting it loose in his cubby hole in Forsyth.

"People have a general stereotyped attitude about going to doctors or hospitals for treatment. People are naturally apprehensive about it, and since we deal with cases that often require several visits, it's important that the patient realizes it's not a hostile place," Baynes said. "I figure if we have a relaxed atmosphere and joke around a little, the patients enjoy coming and they'll come back often enough to be treated properly."

Another reason Baynes offers is the age of the patients.

"We're all really in the same age span," he said of his staff and patients. "All our patients are college kids and none of us are far out of it."

Baynes's staff consists of Jeanne Craigie, a Northeastern grad who takes care of women's sports, Russ Fiore, the comic relief of the organization who was charged with the track team in the spring, and Dennis McManus, the newest member of the staff who will work with crew. Baynes himself will handle baseball. All three men handle football in the fall because of the "intensity of the sport" while Craigie handles all the women's sports.

Charlie Moss left the Health Services and college training early in Feb., 1975, to begin life in the big leagues as a trainer for the Boston Red Sox.

Moss, 27, a trainer at Northeastern for three years, worked with the football, baseball, basketball and, most recently, the hockey teams.

It was at Nebraska Wesleyan, where he obtained his B.S. in biology and physical education that Moss got his first taste of training.

"I had always played sports and wanted to be associated with it in some way and in my junior year I got interested in training. I helped with the football, basketball, and track teams my junior and senior years, and I applied to Arizona when I got out," he said. Moss worked as assistant athletic trainer at Arizona before coming to Northeastern.

"I wanted to be around sports in some way," he said, "but not as a coach because I don't have the temperament for it. And I wouldn't have had the sports background to put me in this position if I had gone into therapy."

The duties of Baynes's merry men don't end with the athletic department though. They are on duty every day in Health Services to meet the needs of the entire student body.

"You'd be surprised how busy we really are.," Baynes said. 'Everyday we treat about 25 or 30 people and only about five or eight are athletes. They come in here with every type problem. The big things are sprained ankles, knees, and lower back problems."

"We really have a unique situation here," Baynes said. "Our program is different from most universities. Our services are available to everyone. We're responsible to Health Services first and then to the teams. Because of this, our staff is larger than most other places."

"We don't have a large athletic program here, but we do have to maintain adequate facilities for everyone," he went on, "Dr. George Lane, director of Health Services, has set it up so that everyone is covered, although we do have a problem in the women's department. There are more programs with the surging interest in women's sports and it's getting too much for just one person."

Baynes said he felt the facilities were satisfactory at the present "for the problems we service" but warned that should the patient load or the athletic program increase, they'd run into problems.

The training room equipment consists of whirlpool baths, heat

Jack Baynes — Head Trainer

and moisture packs, and weights.

"The doctors in Health Services prescribe the treatment and we carry it out," explained Fiore.

"The job of a trainer is one of prevention, care, and the rehabilitation of injuries," said Fiore, who when confronted with a "listen to this one" admitted to be quoting a book.

Fiore went on to say the normal remedies for the injuries they treat are wrapping and strapping sprains "to prevent them from becoming severe injuries."

"We have different routines," offered Craigie. "Once we determine the injury and treatment we go through different steps until the injury is cleared up. We take it from when it happens until it's rehabilitated."

Craigie outlined the steps a patient follows when seeking treatment.

"First they must go to the front desk and register," she said, "then a doctor will take the patient and, using the doctor's recommendation, we treat them until the problem is cleared."

Jeanne Craigie prepares to tape a student's sprained ankle.

Charlie Moss left Northeastern in 1975 to become the Trainer for the Boston Red Sox.

There is also an orthopedic service offered in conjunction with University Hospital Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for the more serious injuries.

Doctors Robert Leach, G. Richard Paul and Isadore Yablon handle the orthopedic clinic.

The four Northeastern trainers all have extensive backgrounds in athletic training.

Craigie, is 24 and has a BS in physical education specializing in athletic training. She is also one of only 17 women in the nation that is Athletic Trainer Certified (ATC).

Fiore is 24 years old and holds a Masters from the University of Arizona as well as being an ATC.

McManus, who came to Northeastern in February as a replacement for Moss, is 23 and holds a masters from Indiana University and an ATC.

Finally the head of the crew, Baynes, is 30 and holds a Masters from the University of Arizona as well as an ATC. He has been at Northeastern since 1972.

— Brian Handley

It's a whole new world

Most schools, including Northeastern, have generally taken the traditional view towards dormitory living — the males are old enough and mature enough to live with few rules and little discipline while the females have to be constantly watched over and protected.

The girls don't know enough to keep lusting guys out of their rooms and the school has to take the necessary steps to protect their chastity. If a guy can entice a girl to his room, the school will look the other way.

But Northeastern changed those rules over the last five years. The school seemed to say that while a little judicious policing was still needed there was no need to resort to concentration camp-type rules. The Northeastern student has come of age.

The changes were made in several different areas and were felt in various ways. Security was tightened to cut down crime. Parietal hours were increased to allow greater visitation privileges by members of the opposite sex. Advisory boards were formed to allow student voice in the operation and rules concerning governance of the dormitories. Coed dorms were created.

Over 3,500 freshmen arrived at Northeastern in September, 1970, the largest freshman class up to that time. Though most were commuters, others found themselves moving into the dormitories, many away from home for the first time. Greeting them were a mass of rules designed to confuse King Solomon, administered by a group of residence directors and assistants that varied in demeanor from Mary Poppins to Ivan the Terrible.

The rules at the time were simple. Everything was forbidden, nothing was allowed. Actually, they were somewhat more liberal, but only somewhat.

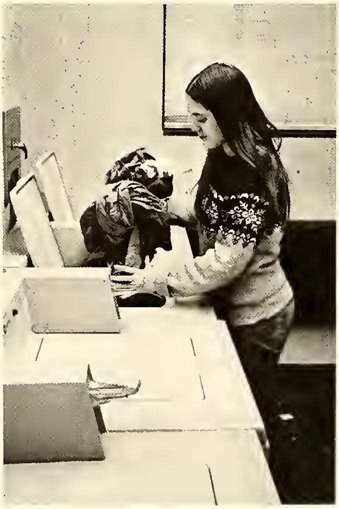
Girls had a card system to follow to show if they were in or out of the dorm. If they were in, the card had to be flipped to the white side, if they were out, the pink side of the card had to show. Curfews were set at midnight during the weekdays and 1 a.m. on weekends for girls. None were allowed out of the dorm past those hours.

Parents had to sign a statement that year giving the student permission to stay overnight for a weekend away from the dorm if desired. Female guests were allowed to stay in the girls dorms to midnight Sunday to Thursday and to 1 a.m. Friday and Saturday. Male guests could be entertained only in lobbies and lounges, known as "passion pits," from 8 a.m. to midnight Sunday to Thursday and to 1 a.m. Friday and Saturday. The males were allowed to visit student rooms during certain hours Saturday and Sunday. The hours were voted on by the individual dorm.

The rules were much more liberal

Gloria Bzdula shaves her leg in a bathroom in the Stetson East dormitory.

Studying is sometimes a lot easier away from your room. Janis Rosenbluth seeks to escape noise in a girl's bathroom.



Pam Cunningham dumps a load of dirty clothes in one of the washing machines in the basement of her dormitory.

Moving day in the dormitory is a familiar sight at the beginning of each quarter. Two girls carry a large box into Stetson East in September.

John Barros, a resident assistant at a men's dormitory, relaxes during an uneventful Saturday afternoon while guarding against unauthorized visitors.

for the men's dormitories. There were no curfews, some rules about bringing guests into rooms (usually ignored) and parietals in midyear were set at 1 p.m. Friday to 8 p.m. Sunday.

Parietals for the girls dorms were changed to 1 p.m. Thursday to 11:30 p.m. Monday with 24-hour parietals being considered.

Smith Hall, a girl's dorm when the class of '75 first arrived, was made coed for the 1974-1975 year. The atmosphere was called by one resident, "friendly, congenial, noisy at times, secure, and comfortable." The residence at 153 Hemenway was named to be a coed dorm in 1973-74, but the plan was scrapped when not enough girls registered to live at the dorm.

Proctors were stationed in the dormitories seven days a week, 24 hours a day for security after five years of fighting for them.

Rules for eating also underwent changes from 1970 to 1975. As freshmen, students were allowed seconds at certain meals only. Bag lunches, if needed, were made up with the students able to choose the kind of sandwiches they wanted. That was changed to the no-choice, take-what-you're-given school of thought, by 1975., But things went better for the regular meals. Students by 1975 were allowed to eat as much as they wanted at all meals. Rising food costs did force certain meals, such as roast beef, London Broil, or veal patties to be ticketed, so the student could have only one helping with no limit placed on the entrees that came with the main course.

All students hoped to be placed in the dormitory that Louis Cierco worked as a cook, for it became obvious with the passage of time that Louis was the only good cook in the system. As one student said, "Wherever Louis is, the good food is."

Physically, there was no change outside of the buildings although the inside of the various dormitories underwent change. Furniture for the lounges of Stetson West were changed and replaced with plaid couches and chairs. Colorful furniture was placed in Stetson East, all of the butcher block variety. Melvin Hall underwent extensive renovations. A faculty lounge was put into a remodeled 96 The Fenway. Ping pong tables, pool tables, and color televisions were placed in the dormitories.

Dorie Letts of Stetson East said the most important advantage of dormitory life was "as a learning experience by which one is forced to live with and accept others of perhaps very different social economic, cultural and religious backgrounds." One way this was accomplished was through the social activity the dorm life had to offer.

Dances, beer blasts, arts and crafts workshops, fashion shows, card parties, movies, all became de rigueur by 1975. Something was going on every weekend in one of the dorms, said one student.

Another way of pursuing this learning experience was through the advisory board. An interdorm court composed of one freshman, one upper classman, one member-at-large, and one resident assistant, from each of the dormitories sat in on cases involving violation of dormitory regulations. The dormitory council, the student governing body of each dormitory, worked with the office of the Dean of Students to establish dormitory regulations. The councils also worked to provide social and educational activities within the dormitories.

Women dormitory residents were sternly admonished in the 1970-71 dormitory handbook concerning riots and raids. "From time to time women's dormitories become the objects of attention for mobs of young men (usually Northeastern undergraduates, but sometimes also from neighboring universities) Whether in sport or in seriousness, all mass movements of groups, when encouraged, can become mobs subject to violence and lack of control."

This rule became reality during freshman year when the residents of one dorm decided to pull a panty raid on Stetson East. Unfortunately for them, all the doors were locked and guys just ran aimlessly around the building. Only one student claimed any success and that was because some girl felt bad for all the guys outside and threw a pair of panties from her window. The experiment, which occurred in early winter, was never repeated.

Living in the dormitories was described by Melvin Hall's Bill Gibson as "a growing up process that everyone needs to go through to get away from home."

"It's the best alternative place for a college student," said Mike Molinario. "It beats commuting and its beats apartments because it is less money in the long run."

Wanda Grant of Stetson East said the only negative aspect of dormitory living is the lack of privacy. "My overall opinion of dormitory life is that it is an experience. But like anything, once the novelty wears off and repetition and habits set in, then it can become a little tiresome and monotonous."

Robert Gray of Melvin Hall said that the dormitory has been different things to him at different times. "Freshman year it meant fun and

Rich Garand and Joanne Lynch sit at a dormitory reception desk on a Thursday night. Joanne pages a girl in her room to announce a visitor while Rich points out a page in a book he is holding to a nearby student.

A crocheted bedcovering occupies the attention of Mary English in her dorm room.

Shades of darkness envelope Cindy Saltzman as she studies for a test aided only by the light of a desk lamp.

togetherness. The middle years in the dorms at Northeastern meant a place to stay while I had no co-op job. And now it's the most inexpensive way to live while going to school."

When one lives in the dorm, said Carolyn Hart, "one learns more about oneself through dealing with people on all levels. I have found out who I am and where I stand in this world because of my expanding experience in the dorm."

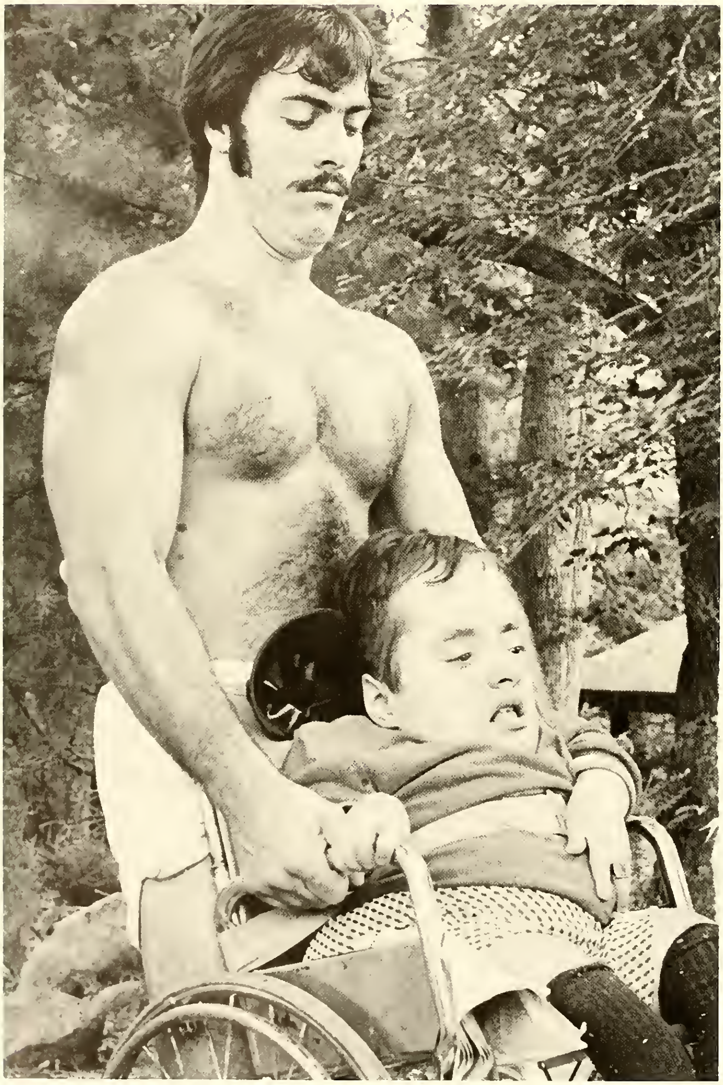
Some students became resident assistants by their senior year, completing a cycle that started four years before when they, as freshmen, looked up to the RA's. After applying to the Dean of Student's Office and undergoing several weeding out interviews, RA's were chosen. Their responsibilities included counseling, weekly duty, and enforcing of rules.

As Wanda Grant said about the dormitory, "Dorm life is an experience, whether positive or negative depends on the personality of the individual."

— Gloria Bzdula

Linda Potts shakes loose her hair after a shower on her dormitory floor while heading for her room.

New for co-ops — a chance to help



Joe Dhempy helps George Miller into a specially designed wheelchair swing at the Warren Center in Ashland. Dhempy was one of five Northeastern co-ops working with handicapped children during the summer of 1974.

Boston-Bouve and the Easter Seal Society are offering students a chance to do something that is all too rare on co-op jobs — help people.

At Northeastern's Warren Center in Ashland, which serves as an outdoor laboratory for the co-ops, five physical education and therapeutic recreation majors are working as councilors for a group of very special campers. For the summer of 1974, at least, "Camp" Warren is the part-time home for 15 severely-crippled children.

Camp Warren and two camps sponsored by the Natick Parks and Recreation Department — Camp Merex for exceptional children and Camp NaRePaDee for children without handicaps — are engaged in a special project of socially integrating the handicapped and non-handicapped children.

Easter Seal administrators said they hope the experience will one day help the handicapped children attend regular public schools.

The summer was divided into three two-week sessions with 15 different children attending each session. The children stay for one weekend during the session and each co-op councilor is responsible for five campers.

"It's a 24-hour-a-day job," said one councilor.

Joe Dhempy said there was a noticeable improvement in the children's condition.

"They come here scared and nervous," he said, "and at the end of two weeks, you have to put a 10-pound weight on their lips to shut them up.

"It's pretty tiresome, but you're having so much fun you don't know you're working," he said.

William Ramaskewich is in charge of "nature" at the camp.

Ramaskewich, a first-year man at Warren, found it "more exciting" than other jobs he has had.

"If you can take these kids and put them into a different situation where they are not handicapped completely, then they are no different from the other kids," he said.

—Mary Ann Bell

The ice cream massacre

There's one Northeastern ice cream enthusiast who won't be back "in the feel of things" for a while — at least not until his frostbite has cleared up.

Ron Socha, who finished fourth in the Oct. 12, 1972 Student Union Ice Cream Eating Contest, was one of four contestants who suffered frostbite from holding the ice-cold dessert for over five minutes — "and I didn't even win a prize," he said, "that's what made it even worse."

All of the seven contestants in the race ended up with frostbite to some degree, but Socha was the only one who required medical treatment.

"I went to the Health Services right away for treatment — it was the worst pain I've had in a long while," said Socha.

"First my fingers turned red, and then white. It wasn't too long before the pain set in — by Friday, I couldn't even hold a pencil," he claimed.

Socha said his hand still feel "a little fuzzy," but added that university physicians don't seem to think it's too serious.

"In a way," he said, "I'm kind of sorry I entered. But all I know is that next year it's the apple dunking contest for me."

Tom Goff, Student Union president said that three of the contest judges picked up the ice cream at Baskin-Robbins that morning.

"We watched them hand-pack the ice-cream, and we realized that some of it was going to be hard. Much of it was taken from the bottom of the bins and appeared almost frozen." he said.

Goff said that three different people handed out the ice cream in tubular slabs to the contestants, most of whom attempted to eat it with their hands. "And that is the only method to use if you want to win," he said.

"It was obvious once the contest started that some of the portions were harder than others. I realize that some of the kids got the shaft with the hard ice cream, but they were handed out randomly, so what could we do?"

Two other contestants had a few things to say about their cases of frostbite, both of which were mild.

Jay Several, another nonwinner, said he only felt frostbite in one finger because he held the ice cream in a napkin.

"I just kind of ignored it, but it did last for four or five days," he said.

Several said he didn't feel any resentment because he found himself with frozen ice cream.

"I figured it was a contest and there's all kinds of things you can nitpick about, but it wouldn't be worth it," he said.

Jerry Mercurio, who finished only one second behind the first place winner, didn't even bother to accept his plaudits when he was announced second-place winner.

"Right after the contest I raced to the men's room and ran hot water on my hands — it was just like a bad burn," he said.

"The only advice I have for the Student Union," he said, "is that next year, please let us use spoons."

— Mary Kane

Jack Goldberg practices his form in preparation for the ice cream eating contest. Goldberg said he would win the contest since he had been in training for almost a year.

ALL CARS
STOP
AT THIS
PLATFORM
PARK ST. VIA SUBWAY
3029

Taken for a ride

The dormitory residents of Northeastern are a deprived class. These students do not enjoy the privilege of those students fortunate enough to live in the metropolitan Boston area, the joy of commuting.

There is indeed nothing more rewarding than to wake up at 5:30 a.m. to arrive punctually for an eight o'clock class. It even more character-building to have to wait around school all day because you have only two classes; one at 8 a.m. and the other at 4 p.m.

A typical commuting day for an MBTA travelling north-shore student would include a torturous bus ride to scenic Everett Station where overcrowded commuter trains, lauded as "rapid transit" vehicles, promise to deposit the traveller in downtown Boston in 15 minutes. This 15 minutes often turns into 45 minutes.

Several thousand Northeastern students reside in the north shore, and each morning, many of them converge on Park Street Station to await the coming of an Arborway trolley car. This wait stretches one's patience to the limit of human endurance.

Empty car after empty car rolls by throngs of frustrated passengers. For some strange reason, these empty trolleys refuse to pick up anyone until the crowd has become an angry mob. At this point, a single car will stop, forcing late commuters to lose all sense of courtesy and fight and push their way aboard something that resembles a vintage cattle car. This is social darwinism in action, the survival of the fittest. Rudeness counts. If one doesn't step on another passenger while forcing entry on to the trolley, one might not get on. Perhaps this is why so many of the drivers don't stop their trolleys; they want the drivers who follow them to get the opportunity to see human beings behave like animals.

In London, England, people queue up to await a bus or train. Old ladies almost never stand. In progressive Boston, however, the only thing that resembles a queue is the line of empty trolley cars that wait in front of Northeastern for passengers to freeze in sub-zero temperatures before being picked up.

As for old ladies, they continue to stand. The age of chivalry died with the onset of Womens Lib. One seated young man painfully explained to a standing old woman that he couldn't relinquish his seat because he was crippled. At Park Street Station, the young man slowly limped off the trolley and then ran like hell to catch a Riverside car before it left the station.

South-shore commuters have a

much easier time of it. They get to sit in their cars in the world's largest parking lot, the Southeast Expressway. This road must have been designed by a Northeastern engineering graduate. Often the patient (patient only because they have discovered that being irrational may result in the loss of a limb) auto-commuter may become somewhat frustrated when he discovers that the left lane has been coned off because of oncoming MBTA buses.

Unfortunately, the breakdown lane on the right side, is only open from 4:30 to 7:30 p.m. and regardless of what time the student leaves, by the time he reaches the expressway it is either 4:25 or 7:35 p.m. Ah, the joys of scenic public travel.

There are several commuters from the south shore who also enjoy the Red Line from Quincy Center to Park Street and then on to the Arborway line (via Huntington Avenue) to Northeastern. It is not unusual to find one or two fairly intoxicated (in other words, blitzed) Boston town drunks fighting for room on the trolley door steps. Occasionally, the trip in town will be accompanied by a little "showtime" action. This occurs when two drunks place themselves at opposite ends of the car and proceed to sing "Rock of Ages" in stereo.

Northeastern, however, is basically a commuter-oriented school. Why else would it have a mammoth cafeteria and lounge that students refer affectionately to as "The Ell Center zoo?" The Ell Center cafeteria is the only place that serves hamburgers drier than McDonald's. The salad bar stocks pre-Chavez lettuce, and one may find the coffee cheaper to use than insecticide.

The crowd is reminiscent of the opening lines of "Casablanca," 'the refugees wait, and wait, and wait . . . '

Now that the parking lot has finally been paved, customers can get nostalgic about the good old days "before blacktop." Remember the intellectual challenge derived from dodging potholes, mud puddles, and other vehicles? Didn't you just love the cretins who took up two parking spaces with a Volkswagen? The parking lot attendent's vocabulary challenged the professional profanity of drunken sailors. Why says you don't get an education outside of the classroom?

Commuting wasn't always this much fun, though. There were days when the snow was deep enough to cover a Cadillac and Uncle Asa refused to cancel classes because "a little foul weather never hurt anybody."

In the future, commuters will have new hope. Governor Michael Dukakis has decided to share their plight. He rides the trolley to the State House every morning. However, it's too bad that he doesn't ride the Arborway line. He would then truly be one of the oppressed people.

— David Evan Katz and
Kimberly Anne Costello

LoT IS
FULL
FULL
NO
TRESPASSING

This familiar, and usually misleading, sign is no stranger to the Northeastern commuter. Above is the commuter's dream — an open space within walking distance of the campus. Hopefully, his tires will still be on the car when he comes out again.

Making of the 'tute'

Black Americans have incurred many injustices at the hands of white society. They are far too numerous to list here, but one that stands out from the rest is the systematic and ruthless elimination of all material related and relevant to black people in both public and private, so-called educational institutions.

— From the Proposal for the Establishment of an Afro-American Institute, Feb. 14, 1969.

The building is called the African American Institute now. And it stands as visible evidence of the continuing efforts of black students and black staff and faculty members at Northeastern, all of whom were and are concerned — in various ways — with making life at Northeastern a more meaningful experience for black people.

Located at 40 Leon St., on Northeastern's campus, the building is pill-box shaped and painted in the African Liberation colors: red, black and green.

While it might be argued with some validity that buildings in themselves offer no human consolation, for literally hundreds of black people at Northeastern and in the surrounding community "the Institute" has become their black symbol of active resistance to the pervasive white society at Northeastern.

Yet, in this instance at least, the survival of "black folks" at Northeastern depends on more than symbolic representation.

Indeed, black survival in general hinges on the effectiveness of programs that have been designed and implemented by black people.

In the 60's these programs were called "survival programs," and though at Northeastern in the 70's they are called something else, the intent of these programs remains the same — to keep black people, in this case, spiritually and academically alive.

It was perhaps this overriding concern that prompted Gregory T. Ricks, then Academic Coordinator for the Institute's Summer Program, to vie for the position of director of the Afro-Institute in the fall of 1972. A vacancy had been created by the dismissal of the former director by university officials.

The Institute had several programs accounted for, but some were merely existing while others were in danger of being phased out altogether.

Calling on the university to live up to its written commitments to black students at Northeastern and, at the same time, urging black students to shuck the idea of "just passing," he and his newly appointed staff set out to hammer the Institute into shape.

The task, of course, was not easy. However, after three years, the African Institute and its programs is ranked by many as the best in New England, and if not the best, certainly among the more outstanding.

Playing cards in the Institute's lounge are, from left, Clyde Valentine, Paul Miller, Barry Cox, and Tom Clarke III.

Students demonstrate in front of Richards Hall for an accredited black studies program and priority in receiving financial aid late in 1972. — Photo compliments of The Onyx

The road from '72 to '75 for Ricks and The African-American Institute staff involved the utilization of two key psychological concepts: pressure and persuasion. The pressure was applied to university administrators, who, for whatever reason, had graduated from reluctance to fund Institute programs to hints that they would refuse to pour any more money into failing programs.

Yet to pressure university officials to think twice about Institute matters meant that a show of strength by all concerned would be necessary. Thus Ricks had to convince black students, primarily, that the Institute was in danger and that it mattered a great deal whether it remained an influential agent on campus or a mere show piece. He had to employ, in a word, persuasion. Black students apparently believed that the Institute was an important entity on campus.

So in a display of solidarity — following the deaths of two black students at Southern University on Nov. 16, 1972 — black students and Institute staff members held a rally in the university's quadrangle. Following the rally a list of demands was presented to President Asa S. Knowles.

Since the November '72 rally the Institute has greatly expanded its services to Northeastern's black community. The programs vary in accord with the sundry problems of students. There is a counseling program, for instance, as well as a tutorial program, Project Ujima and The African-American Institute Library. The Institute has, as one veteran Institute watcher said, "come a long way." Ricks credits the development and success of the Institute to the tragic deaths of the two Southern University students and the response by black students at Northeastern.

"Black people were (politically) disarrayed," he said, "and the (Southern University) incident was a key thing because black people came together.

"Out of a crisis came positive energy," he said.

It was a crisis, too, which preceded the initial founding of the Institute. A crisis, as historian Lerone Bennett Jr., called it, "in black and white."

More specifically, it was an ideological clash between a growing black student population on Northeastern's campus and university administrators.

The central issue at hand back in 1968 was how the university was to handle its academic responsibility to black students. It was decided by this relatively small group of black students who confronted President Asa Knowles that the university should fund a Black Studies Program that would act as a counter-balance to the regular (white-oriented) courses taught at Northeastern. The cultural and social aspects of black student life would be the primary concern of a proposed "Afro-American Cultural Center."

Aside from Black Studies and the Cultural Center, three other areas were proposed: A Research and Information Center, an Afro-American Library, and a Clearing House for Special Programs. All of the programs would be under the auspices of an "Afro-American Institute."

Elsewhere in the nation other universities were being confronted by both black students and white radicals. In New York, Columbia University was staggered by a series of student-led confrontations when first, Eric Mann led a "takeover" of administration buildings. Later, black students and residents of Harlem kicked off their own protest when Columbia refused to allow them the use of its gym, located in Harlem.

The staff of the 1973 Onyx, a newspaper produced for the black community. Seated at the bottom from left, are Ted Thomas Jr., Carol Finney, Harold Hunte, Donna Deans, and Karen Maynor. Standing just above are Ileen Dotson and Melanie White. Seated at top are Freddie Faison, Barbara Ellis, Charisse and Joyce Clarke — Photo compliments of The Onyx

And in Massachusetts, Brandeis came under siege, then B.U., B.C., Harvard, Boston State, UMass, and culminated with a tearful university offical begging striking MIT students to "go back to class."

One aftermath of the Northeastern rally in 1972 and demands was the creation of a university committee to study whether or not the black studies program could develop into a department. The committee drafted a proposal, which was approved by the College of Liberal Arts, the Faculty Senate, the Board of Trustees and President Knowles, establishing a fully accredited department in the College of Liberal Arts. The department of African-American Studies now offers major and minor concentrations toward a Bachelor of Arts Degree. Prof. Ramona H. Edelin, who has been responsible for the Institute's academic programs since 1972, was appointed permanent Chairman of the department in the spring of 1973. The department is located at Leon St., and has employed Dr. Stanlake SamKange, a full-time full-tenured

Ramona Edelin was appointed chairman of the Department of Black Studies in 1973 after the department was created.

Mike "The Hat" Williams and Ramona Gray listen to Gregory Ricks, director of the African American Institute during a class Ricks teaches at in the building.

professor. Dr. Sam Kause will join 2 other full-time instructors and 10 part-time instructors.

The 60s gave birth to the Black Panthers, the Weathermen, and saw the deaths of Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, and the Kennedy brothers. People were able to watch on television the Weathermen Underground conduct their "Seven Days of Rage," and, later, the Chicago Police Department carry out their own band of "rage" on demonstrators at the Chicago Democratic Convention.

Through it all Northeastern remained relatively calm; the campus police didn't put in much overtime. President Knowles was undoubtedly aware of the events taking place around him, as well as the potential for it happening at Northeastern. And when black students at Northeastern handed him a list of demands on May 3, 1968, he moved fast to smother any "radical" or "militant" cinders.

Four days later, on May 7, Knowles issued a memorandum agreeing to move with all reasonable speed to meet the demands. Knowles said in response to one item: "The goal of ten per cent of Black students in the freshman class by 1971 seems a reasonable one and the University will strive to attain it."

As a result the Institute was founded in the fall of 1969. Its first location was small in comparison to the present one: two floors were used in a building at 104 Forsyth St.

Yet from that somewhat cramped situation, black students cranked out "Panga Nyuesi," a black student newsletter which was published weekly; conducted several black studies courses; and, in the early days, effectively offered black students an alternative to the university's student lounge.

> . . . the survival of 'black folks' at Northeastern depends on more than symbolic representation

Cathedra Taylor, left, goes over a point with Marlene Murray during a tutoring session.

Somewhere along the way ideological differences weakened the solidarity that had been paramount in the early development of the Institute and its programs.

By 1972 — the year Ricks took over as director — the differences had led to a crisis of immense magnitude. It ended with the dismissal of the then Director and major portion of the staff. Left without a director and stagnant programs, the Institute was in danger of wholesale "failure." The university was considering the option of "racking-up" the Institute.

Apparently agreeing to give it "one more chance," Ricks became director and working quickly reversed a downswing to an upswing.

Other names that figure in prominent here are: Ramona H. Edelin,

Dean Ricks illustrates a statement by pointing to the blackboard during a lecture.

Willa Burnett, Yvette Tinnermon, Alonzo Speight, Verdaya Brown and Valerie Minor, Michelle Jones, Gloria Blue, Donald Edwards, Yvette Battle and Roberta Thomas.

Under the auspices of the Institute, student-led programs and organizations began to flourish. They include: The Afro-Photo Society, the Student Grill, The Health Careers Club, "The Onyx", The Muhindi Literary Guild, The Outing Club and the Black Engineering Society.

The newest Organization to be born, as a result of black student efforts and Institute support was Students of Alkebu-Lan, a word meaning "land of the blacks." Among the organization's objectives were "to establish and promote unity among students of African descent, their organizations and the black community, locally, nationally and internationally."

And, too, there are many new faces around the Institute since '72. They belong to Robert J. Anderson, Joan Berkeley, Diane Harper, Kenneth Edison, Janice Bell, Peggy Tanner, Alleavious Hill, Mimi Hughes, and George Rowland.

Still the Institute continued to expand, the Amilcar Cabral Student Center, located on the first floor of the Institute, was the latest monument to this expansion.

Finally, Boston's black community was becoming a more intregal part of The Institute's life. "The 'Tute," as it's called in Roxbury, Dorchester and Mattapan, has for a long time been an important social place for black people looking "for something to do." Moreover, it is a place where community organizations hold meetings, sponsor cultural events, and seminars.

In 1975 the Institute held its Third Annual Unity and Awards Banquet, where black students and others were honored for their contributions to the black community at Northeastern. Three years behind, and many more in front.

— Ted Thomas Jr.

AFRICAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE

The

Sports

Cinderella crew rows to national prominence

Ernest Arlett has coached the new crew since its inception in 1965.

Nineteen seventy-five was the tenth anniversary of the birth of crew at Northeastern.

In the decade since its inception the crew has grown under the guidance of coach G. Ernest "Ernie" Arlett into an intercollegiate rowing power on both the national and international scene.

With crew as a sport at the university "still only 10 years old," Arlett said, "the squad of the last five years has many great accomplishments.

"It will be very difficult to find better achievements overall by any university crew squad in the history of rowing," he said, referring to the sport's Cinderella-like history at Northeastern.

In 1971, an early season loss to Yale on Lake Carnegie in Princeton, N.J., went down in the books as the only regular season defeat for the struggling squad in dual-meet competition.

Sixth place in the Eastern Sprints championships and a seventh sport in the International Rowing Association (IRA) regatta followed for the varsity.

A strong showing by the junior varsity and freshmen that year, however, was a good sign for the sport in the years to come.

The next year the abundance of underclassmen talent was put to use in the formation of a tough varsity squad that swept all early season dual-meet competition.

But the highlight of the 1972 season was Northeastern's upset victory in the Eastern Sprints, beating the whole field in a victory that surprised everyone — everyone but men in the varsity boat.

A loss to the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and a disappointing sixth in the IRA's ended up as the only defeats of the successful season.

The Sprints victory won the varsity boat plane tickets to England and a starting position in the Hen-

Northeastern's victory in the Eastern Sprints came in 1973, and brought the team a chance at the Grand Challenge Cup in England.

ley Royal Regatta, the grantfather of all rowing competition.

All went well for the Northeastern rowers until the finals when they were overtaken by a strong Russian crew.

The junior varsity again finished the year undefeated in the regular season and made the finals in both the Eastern Sprints and the IRA's.

The future of rowing at Northeastern looked bright.

Most of the championship squad of 1972 returned the following year and rowed through the season undefeated, again taking the Eastern Sprints.

But the national championship remained elusive.

The 1973 IRA regatta at Syracuse, N.Y., was to provide the only loss for the Huskies — a third place behind the squads from Wisconsin and Brown.

The Easterns victory bought the team another chance at Henley and the coveted Grand Challenge Cup, however, and a sweet win over that same Wisconsin squad brought them into the finals.

This victory over the other top American boat gave the Husky crew the unofficial championship of the United States.

But, defeat the next day to, yes, the Russian boat, cost the Americans the cup.

A young Husky crew faced the 1974 season with only a few well-seasoned veterans returning.

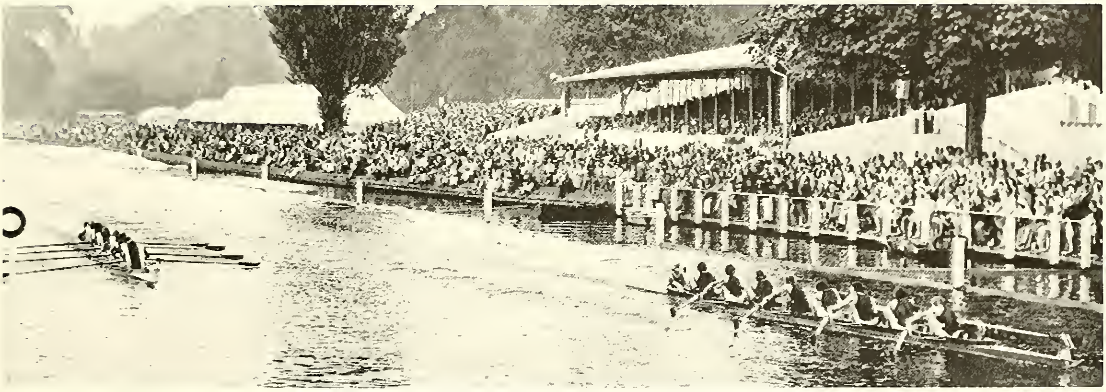
The regular season brought only one loss, however, to MIT.

Fast boats from Harvard and Wisconsin kept the Huskies to a third in the Eastern Sprints and the hard luck IRA's kept their yearly jinx alive with a disappointing seventh spot.

After a slow start, the junior varsity made the finals in both the Easterns, placing fourth, and the same IRA's, with a surprising second place finish.

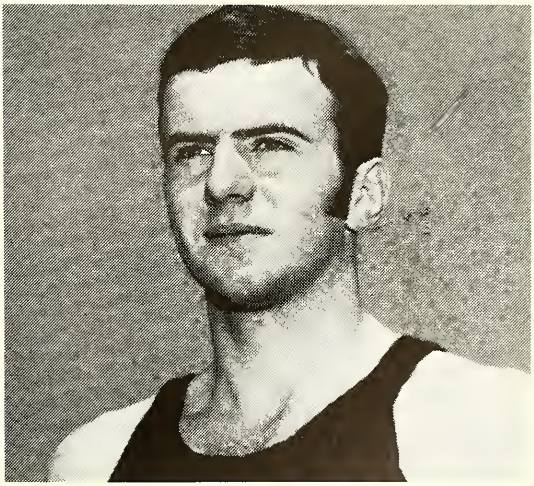
With such youth and power, the future remains bright for Northeastern crew.

— Richard Carneiro



The 1973 Huskies won its heat in the Grand Challenge Cup, revenging its IRA loss by beating Wisconsin by a length. The team went on to finish a close second to the Russians the next day in the finals.

Bill Backman, captain of the 1972 and 1973 squads, was outstanding in the 2 position.



Jim Reid held a varsity seat for three years, captaining the 1971 and 1972 teams.

Spending a day at the races

All kinds of dogs were there, thousands of people were there, and the infamous wind roller skater made an appearance. Only the 10th annual Head of the Charles Regatta could assemble such a diverse arrangement of spectators. The festival was held on the lower Charles in a 17-event affair.

One hundred-eighteen major rowing clubs, schools and colleges had representatives competing in the events that began at 11 a.m. and continued to 4 p.m. A total of 591 shells of all sizes carrying 2578 oarsmen and women winded their way down the three-mile course during the afternoon.

Northeastern entered crews in five events and at best could attain only a ninth place finish — that in the Pairs event. The crew of that boat was composed of Walter Burke and Grant Adams, recording a time of 20:53.8.

The course started at the BU Bridge and finished down the river at a point opposite WBZ-TV's tower on Soldiers Field Road. It was not an ideal racing day with a brisk wind blowing. In some cases it helped the crews and in some it didn't.

The regatta is the last competition for the crews in this area before they go indoors to prepare for the spring season. It very often is used by coaches as an outlook for the spring, giving the younger crewmen a chance to show their stuff.

The regatta has grown enormously since the first one in 1965. Schools and clubs from Canada, the south and the west, as well as many from New England, travel to the Charles to compete. The regatta is fashioned after the famous Head races in England and was the brainstorm of Northeastern's Ernie Arlett 10 years ago.

Northeastern crews were also entered in the Elite Fours, Intermediate Fours, Intermediate Eights, and the important Elite Eights. The winner of the Elite Eights receives the Boston Glove Challenge Trophy.

The Elite Eights event proved to be an important race for the Husky crew. A collision with the first of two Cornell shells at the Weeks footbridge near Harvard University caused Northeastern to come to a complete halt with precious seconds continuing to tick.

The Husky crew regrouped after the Cornell boat had sped away, crossing the finish line 13th out of 23 boats in 16:49.6. The race was won easily by the Olympic World Champions, led by Harvard's Al Shealy, with a time of 15:36.

Crew members toss the coxswain into the water following a victory over Penn in Pennsylvania.

"The chances we did have to win were lost in that unfortunate collision," said crew coach Ernie Arlett. "That put us out of it. We lost a good half-minute. It was disappointing and it upset their rhythm. It takes a little time to regroup and gain back timing after something like that happens.

"I think it was asking rather a lot of them to win the event because we have been working with a new crew," said Arlett. "We have been juggling people around so there hasn't been a final set crew who have worked together for any length of time."

Northeastern had finished second last year, earning the right to start second this year behind the University of Wisconsin who finished first last year. All boats are competing against the clock, with each individual time being recorded by a computer. This, however, doesn't exclude lively racing battles en route to the finish line.

The 1973 crew, their oars in unison, practice for a meet. From left are coxswain Frank Leahy (back to camera), Calvin Coffey, Brian O'Connor, John Maslowski, Pete Karrasik, Chris Meehan, John Irving, Bill Backman, and Geoff Marshall.

The Huskies entered two crews in the Intermediate Eights, finishing 15th and 25th with times of 17:14.3 and 17:43.2, respectively. The winning boat from the Syracuse Alumni Rowing Association completed the course in 16:44.3.

The second best Husky finish was 12th in the Elite Fours event, with a time of 18:33.7. The winner was the Potomac Boat Club which was awarded the Scheafer Trophy after crossing the finish line in 17:37.8.

In the Intermediate Fours competition, the Huskies placed 20th out of 24 boats, finishing the course in 21:12.7. The race was won by cross-town rival Boston University, who raced across the red. "These boys are all sophomores and are not quite ready for championship racing," said Arlett.

"We've been concentrating on technique which is very important in crew. We'll work hard indoors for the winter and look for a good spring season.

"It was a tremendous regatta. It was just great," said Coach Arlett. "This event is a wonderful thing for the city of Boston."

Although the Huskies did not fare too well, it was a fine day for all those who attended or competed. The regatta has become one of the biggest events on the crew racing circuit and in 10 short years has become an institution in Boston.

— Dennis Naughton

Baseball

A tradition of excellence

One of the hardest things to do when you're reminiscing about five excellent seasons of baseball is to pick instances in which that excellence stands out, say, in one game or two.

That's something Husky baseball coach Tinker Connelly has trouble answering. His team has compiled that good an overall record over the past half-decade.

Discounting this past season, let's set that record straight. The Huskies have won 52 and lost 36, and have made the National Collegiate Athletic Association District One playoffs twice.

Year by year, they were 8-13 in 1971; 16-5 in '72; 15-8 in '73 and 13-10 in '74.

And three winning seasons out of four isn't bad.

"It's hard to say which were the best games," said Connelly, "but I guess one of the best was the NCAA's two years ago."

He referred to a game in which freshman hurler Jimmy Walker beat traditionally powerful Providence College. It was the first game of the double-elimination tournament, started at Fenway Park and finished at Harvard.

Walter threw an incredible game in winning 3-2 for his sixth victory of the season. And yet, it wasn't his best performance of the season - shortly after being called from the junior varsity team to help the failing Huskies, he hurled a no-hitter. Walker ended up with a record of 6-0.

The team was knocked out of the tournament the very next day. It lost its next game to the Crimson, 11-1, the same day as Walker's masterpiece. The Huskies were beaten by Providence 5-4 the next day.

It wasn't unusal that Harvard had something to do with ending the Huskies chance to make the national finals in Omaha, Neb. The season before, a very unmemorable game that the team would most like to forget, saw the Cambridge men dump Northeastern in a third round game, 18-6.

The Huskies had beaten Providence in a "must" game, 4-3, the day before, after losing to host Connecticut, but 15 Harvard runs in the first three innings were too much to overcome.

Remember? Who'd want to?

Even so, there were a lot of things Husky fans will want to remember. Naming names, Tom Rezzuti, Mike Archambault, Dick Patchett, and just about the entire 1973 batting lineup.

Starting at the top, Rezzuti was just about perfect as a centerfielder and the 1973 grad was even better at the plate. Rezzuti hit .308 his final season and led the team batting average of .370. He was named to the Greater Boston League all-star team both those seasons.

Archambault was all-star his final two seasons, too, as he finished '73 with a .340 average (.469 in the GBL) and .303 the next season. Mike batted .360 through the final 15 or so games, after starting in a slump.

As for Patchett, his contribution was on the mound. In his only season with the team, in 1971, he gave up eight earned runs in 51 1/3 innings, and worked up a 1.41 earned run average.

And the 1973 team let the stats speak for it. Six starters batted over .300, led by second baseman Pete Hantzis at .392. Add Steve Kring at .357, Archambault, freshman Rich

Crafty left-hander George Greenwich unleashes one of his many different pitches. Greenwich was a starter and reliever on the 1973 and 1974 Huskies.

DeChristoro, Tom Burke, and Rezzuti to that list.

Still more memories.

Those Crimson were the killers more often that not, wiping out Husky hopes time and time again and often when things seemed to be at their best.

There was some off-field controversy centering around the team, mainly concerning Northeastern's inability (or unwillingness) to send the Huskies south for "spring-training" like several other GBL schools (mainly Harvard).

"We'd like to be able to go south to play some games and get ready and there's no doubt it hurts us that we can't," said Connelly. "But I think we've done pretty well considering we haven't been able to."

No matter where the Huskies go, they're sure to bring a tough fight with them.

Just like they have for the past five years.

— Michael E. Williams

Coach John 'Tinker' Connelly was at the helm for his nineteenth year in 1975. His teams have appeared in four College World Series.

Mike Archambault, captain of the 1974 team, was Player of the Year in the Greater Boston League for the 1973 season.

Walker wins — with style

You're a freshman in college, standing on the mound at Fenway Park, facing one of the toughest collegiate baseball teams in New England. It's a real pressure situation.

What do you do?

If you were Jimmy Walker, you'd win — with style.

That's exactly what the Northeastern hurler did, in the game that stood out as being one of the most exciting for the Huskies over the past five seasons.

Walker's particular situation was exactly that described above. It was the first game of the 1973 National Collegiate Athletic Assoication Division One playoffs and the lefty was facing the always tough Providence squad.

The game stood out because: 1. Walker pitched a five-hitter; 2. his defense played excellently, and 3. the Huskies came from behind in the eighth inning to win it, 3-2.

"I can remember that really well," said Walker, relaxing at home. "I remember being a run down, then us tying it, then being down again and the guys winning it late in the game. That was something!"

It was something — the perfect capper to a dreamlike season for Walker. He was cut from the team in spring training and spent the early games with the freshman squad.

"Then the varsity lost something like their first four games in a row and Tinker (Connelly, coach of the baseball Huskies) called me up to the varsity."

It was an auspicious debut. Walker pitched a no-hitter against Brandeis and a one-hitter against Bowdoin with the varsity and built a 6-0 regular season record. "I don't think I gave up more than six or seven hits in any of the games I pitched," he reminisced.

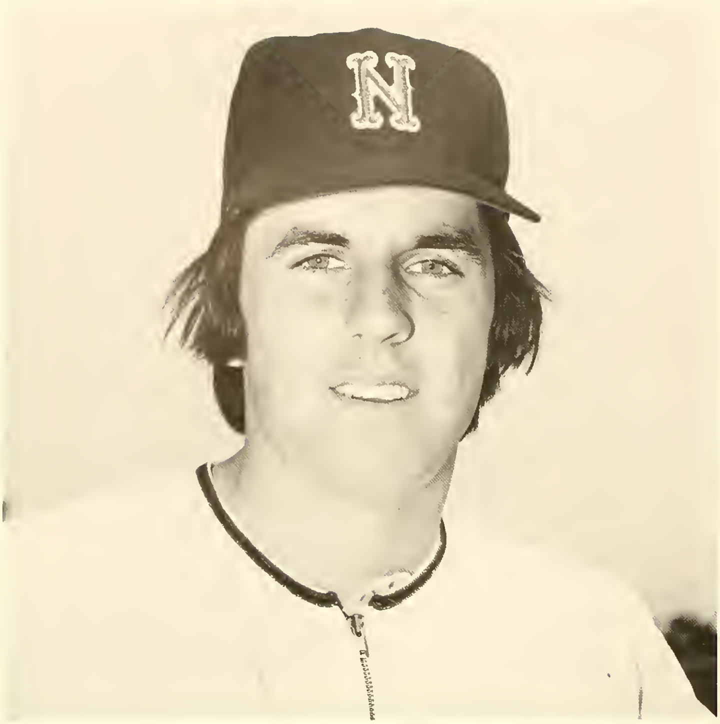
"I can recall thinking before the tournament, 'Uh, oh, here comes Providence. This is going to be a problem.'

"But it was just one of those years that everything fell into place. I guess everyone has a year like that at some point. But for that team, it was the kind on which everybody did well."

It's nothing more than history now, but despite Walker's effort the Huskies lost their next two games in the double elimination tournament, the first the very same afternoon as Jim's masterpiece to Harvard, 11-1; the second the next day to Providence, 5-4.

The first game made the series for Northeastern. Walker remembers what pitching in a major league stadium was like. "It was a great feeling. Really unbelievable. It was like, you never think you're going to play there, and all of a sudden there you are.

"I was thinking about the batters but I was also thinking about the guys who had pitched on that same



Jimmy Walker, a sophomore left-hander from Quincy, was king of the hill during 1974. As a freshman, he threw a no-hitter against Brandeis. Walker will captain the 1975 Huskies.

mound before me. That was an odd feeling.

"That mound felt perfect," he continued. "I usually have to paw and work on the mound and get it like I like it before I can pitch. A pitcher never finds a mound he likes but for some reason that one was perfect. Everything went just right.

"I wasn't blowing the ball by them, either," said Walker. "I think the stats showed they hit something like 13 ground balls.

"The guys kept telling me 'Just put it in there' and they'd field it. 'Course, if they start making errors, I have to think 'I'd better strike them out.' But that didn't happen — they kept making the big plays."

As a postscript, it should be noted that Walker went 3-2 the next season and the Huskies missed the playoffs.

Maybe it's an indication of his importance to the team — or maybe the '74 Huskies didn't support Walker in the manner to which he'd become accustomed.

Only the future will tell if Walker made the Huskies run.

— Michael E. Williams

Mark McHugh, tobacco-chewing third baseman, lays down a bunt against arch-rival Harvard. McHugh, a freshman in 1974, has shown great potential at both second and third.

The class of the field

NORTHEASTERN
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Sweat stands out on Dave Goldsmith's face as he strains to reach the finish line during the Greater Boston Championships.

Northeastern's cross-country, indoor, and outdoor track teams have spent the last five years winning meet after meet while striking fear in the hearts of Greater Boston and New England opponents.

Running to greatness

Mike Buckley moves to take the lead in the 1974 New England's at Franklin Park. Buckley took the race and helped the Huskies become number one in cross-country in New England that year.

Coach Irwin Cohen's fleet-footed cross-country team has probably been the most consistent sport at Northeastern in the last five years, boasting an aggregate record of 49-7 while taking two Greater Boston Championships (GBC's) and one New England title.

The 1972 season was the choice of Cohen as the highlight of his coaching career. Not only did the '72 squad conclude the regular season with a 9-1 mark, losing only to Harvard, but for the first time in school history, won the New England's, and shocked Harvard to take the top spot in the GBC's.

Seven runners were responsible for those championships — Captain Joe Crowley, Steve Hamel, Bill Rowe, Ken Flanders, Dave Goldsmith, Ken Graham, and Mike Hickey, combining great performances for a true team effort.

"Everyone did their best," Cohen said. "We took four places out of the top nine in the New England's. They jelled together and had an incredible year."

But in 1973, with the same team plus Mike Buckley, a youngster with unlimited potential, the Huskies were beaten in both the New England's and the GBC's, finishing second in both cases.

The surprise team in the five years was the '74 squad, producing a new product called "The Whizmobiles," Jon and Robert Flora, identical twins from Ledyard, Conn. The Floras, along with Buckley, Kevin Hartford, and Hickey, shocked Harvard in the GBC's en route to an 8-2 mark. The Huskies placed third in the New England's behind powerful Providence and UMass squads.

The most stunning performance came in the IC4A's, the championships of the east coast. The harriers finished fifth in a strong field, their best performance in these championships.

Cohen singled out Flanders as his most valuable runner from September, 1970, to June, 1975.

"Flanders would always give you a great race," Cohen said. "He was a cool and calculated runner."

The future of the Huskies in the next few years is unlimited. The Floras have three years of running ahead of them, and Buckley, Flanders, Kevin Maguire, and Kurt Stolle will comprise the nucleus of next year's team.

If they can accomplish what the cross country team has achieved in the past five seasons, a great winning tradition will be continued. Their goal as usual is the New England and Greater Boston Championships because Cohen hates finishing second to anybody.

— Glenn Feldman

Howie Scribner paces teammate Jon Flora as well as cross-country runners from New Hampshire and Vermont in the New England's.

Rehearsing for the championships

While the late-1960's type of revolution was fading on the Northeastern campus about five years ago, there was a kind of evoluntionary process just beginning.

It was a process that brought Northeastern's indoor and outdoor track teams from relative obscurity among New England college track teams to the top of that group.

And no one can tell you better about the rise to championship status for the indoor track team better than the Huskies' coach, Irwin Cohen.

"There was a time when the team concentrated on winning dual meets alone," explained Cohen, taking a break from his daily routine. "But we changed our philosophy, shifted 180 degrees,

"Now we don't care about the dual meets. They're just rehearsals for the championships."

The big meets for the Huskies are the Greater Boston League championships, the New England championships, and for the best, the IC4A's at Princeton.

And by the record, the team has done well. Indoor, it's won a pair of New England championships (1972 and 1971) and took the Greater Boston title in 1972. And two Huskies, Tom Sirois and Dov Djerassi, made the All-American ranks as hammer throwers.

The overall indoor record from 1971 through 1974 read 27-5 — not bad for a team in rehearsal.

Cohen explained the change in attitude.

"The people we had did it. It was a gradual change that just happened. In the past, we'd be happy if one of our kids finished third or fourth in the New Englands, but now we're disappointed if they finish second."

The reason, again, has been the personnel.

Cohen went down the list of names . . . Jim Carisella, Larry Joseph, Walter Martin, Paul Horrigan, Conrad Watson, Mel Taylor, Ralph Bowman . . .

The honor roll of excellent athletes coached by Cohen and assistant Everett Baker runs through the 1975 team, with Mike Buckley, Ken Flanders, Chip D'Alesandro, Djerassi, Len Rao, Mike Hickey. And more.

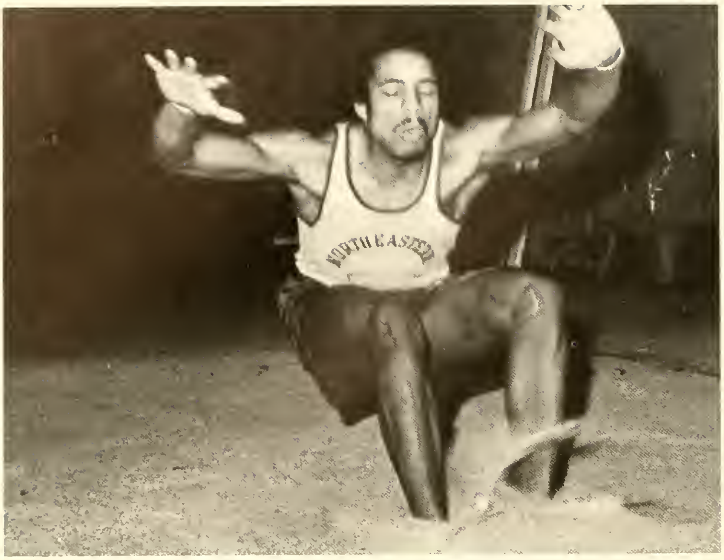
Season by season, the past five have gone like this:

1971. The team went 7-3, but lost both the GBL's and the New England meet to Harvard. But the sea-

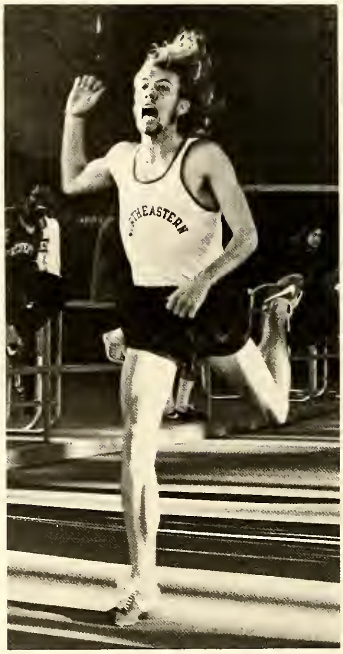
Frank Mortimer holds the lead, and the baton, in a mile relay heat with UMass at the Cabot Cage.

Tim Morse pole vaults in a losing effort during an early-year meet with Boston College.

Ernie Hackett tosses the shot up during an indoor track meet.



Walter Martin lands with eyes closed and a prayer on his lips toward the end of his long jump.



Jon Flora takes in great gulps of air near the end of a race during the BC meet.

son was highlighted by good performance after good performance from New England champion shotputter Mel Taylor, school pole vault record holder Carisella, a champion in the IC4A's that season, hurdler Tim Sweeney, and distance men Bowman and Horrigan.

1972. The season to top all recent seasons. The indoorsmen were undefeated in seven meets and won the GBL and New England championships. The cross-country and outdoor teams enjoyed similar success, and the year culminated with Cohen winning the New England track Coach of the Year Award for all three seasons.

1973. The team lost a single meet in the regular season while winning six, but dropped the two post-season events to Harvard and UConn.

1974. Another excellent season, as the team went 7-1, and took the New Englands from Boston College by a single point. The Huskies lost the GBC's, however, to Boston University. "We beat them by 50 points during the season," said Cohen, "then lost by half-a-point in the Greater Boston's. I was mad, but it shows how this sport goes. You can lose every dual meet, like BU did that year, and still wind up champion.

"That's one of the reasons our attitude changed. We try to pace the team, so it will be at a peak for the championships."

Cohen's new way works.

—Michael E. Williams

Bringing home the victories

As in most athletic programs, the direction taken by the outdoor track team is usually the same one taken by the indoor squad — and in Northeastern's case, it was the right one.

The reason is simple. It's usually the same athletes responsible for the success of both teams.

And the Huskies have had, during the past five seasons, their share of winners.

The team, coached by Irwin Cohen and Everett Baker, compiled a 20-3 dual meet record during the seasons 1971 through 1974, won the important Boston College relay three times and both the Greater Boston and New England championships in 1972.

Behind the impressive records and titles are the athletes, notably those of the 1972 squad. Outdoor captain Larry Joseph was one of the Huskies' first New England champions, winning the three-mile event that year. He set school records of 9:02.0 in the two mile and 14:06.0 in the three mile in 1972. The latter was broken by Mike Buckley in 1973.

Other '72 stars included pole vaulter Jim Carisella, distancemen Ralph Bowman and Paul Horrigan and sprinter Bill Milton, who holds the school dash record of 9.6, set in 1973.

The team has gone undefeated three times in the past six seasons, lost one meet in 1971 and two in 1974.

New England champions for the Huskies include Mel Taylor, who won the put shot event two years running, Horrigan in the quarter-mile, Buckley in the mile and three-mile, Ken Flanders in the two-and six-mile, and Len Rao in the shot put in 1973 and 74.

— Michael E. Williams

They play for Northeastern, too

Band members decked themselves out in strange hats during the 1974 Homecoming. The band paraded their creations onto the field during halftime of the Husky-C. W. Post game.

Minor sports thrive

The minor sports at Northeastern don't get the national recognition of the crew, the regional respect of the track teams, or the support the athletic department gives the football team, yet the ski team and the waterpolo, gymnastics, swimming, and fencing clubs all have grown in the last five years while acquiring enthusiastic believers along the way.

Skiing at Northeastern began in the mid-fifties and was maintained as a club until 1970. In 1971, the club turned into a varsity team, just the impetus needed to reverse its dismal history.

Under coach Ed Elliot, the skiers took second place four times in the nine-team Orsborne Division of the New England Intercollegiate Skiing Conference between 1970 and 1973. The team dropped to fifth place in 1974.

"As the University began to support the team the kids had less pressure, and consequently the quality of the skiers grew tremendously," said Elliot.

Led by Ron Rund; Butch Mowers, captain of the first team; Dick Gannon; and Jim Cram, the team dominated the division along with division-leader UMass and always-strong Amherst College.

"Rund could always be relied upon to complete the slalom and giant slalom runs with respectible times," said Elliot. "He was probably the most important member of the early teams because of his consistency."

The team won the annual Beanpot Ski Tournament three years out of the tourney's first four. Along with their team success in the division, the skiers have placed men in top positions at the post-season National Invitational Alpine Tournament (NIAT).

Gannon was runnerup in the conference championship in the NIAT of 1972. In 1973, Bob Morrow took the championship, defeating the best of powerhouse Dartmouth's skiers in two out of three races. Morrow was co-captain of the 1975 team with Jack White.

Tom Nackel, captain of the 10-member gymnastics team, performs on the parallel bars while coach Bob Walsh watches.

Waterpolo, the ice hockey of California's sun-bathers, began as a club in 1969. In its initial two years, Anson Holley was the coach and is credited with the sport's popularity at the university. When Holley left in 1971 for graduate school in California (waterpolo heaven), Kenneth Vanderpool, a man with a appropriate name and appropriate background in aquatics and coaching, took over.

John Hart, considered the best Husky poloist on the early teams, led the club to a remarkable fourth-place finish and a history-making loss in the final game of the 1971 Eastern Championships to a nationally ranked Bucknell team, 11-10.

Hart scored seven of the 10 Husky goals in the game. The club had scored two goals in the final seconds of the game to take the lead, 12-11. The goals, however, were discounted by the scoring desk which claimed the official had failed to blow his whistle to stop play. The desk had been unable to get the attention of the official in the emotion-filled Brown natatorium.

As a result of the game the hierarchy of the NCAA met in arbitration in the off-season. It was decided that the desk should be in complete control of the game and

Keith Meliones races down the length of a pool during a swim meet in 1975.

an appendix to the rule was written.

In 1972 the club improved, taking third in the New England's, but dropped to seventh in the Eastern's. In 1973 the club finished second in the New England's and sixth in the Eastern's.

The finest performance of the early clubs came in 1973 when the aquamen posted a 12-5 regular season mark. "I feel that the zenith of Holley's work was the 1973 season," said Vanderpool. "The players had matured and played well together as a team. They were as good a team as one would want to see."

In 1974 the club lost the original Holly men to graduation, forcing Vanderpool to begin rebuilding, using his seasoned veterans — Bill O'Connel, Keith Meliones, and Dave Oliver — as a base. The club never really got its season off the ground, missing the first eight games of the season due to the late start of school. The New England Waterpolo Commission's rules changes requiring all teams in the league to play certain teams to enter the New England's also hurt. As a result the club could not attend because several of the required teams were scheduled in the eight missed games.

The fencing club, limited to women for several years, became coed in 1971. Evelyn Howard has been coach of the club for the past four years.

The club fielded its first men's team in 1971, competing in two meets, MIT and Concord-Carlisle High School. in 1974 the club fielded women, men, coed, and four-weapon teams. In the fall of 1974 the club had four meets, three coed and one women's. Jeff Rosen and Paul Cleary were ranked one, two on the club that year.

In the men's New England Championships of 1974 the club placed 10th out of 11 teams. Gary Hawkins came in seventh in the saver event. In the women's New England's, Eileen Moore made it to the semifinals pool in the beginners class and Carol Seelback made it to the finals pool.

The swimming program at Northeastern is also on a club basis but soon could reach the varsity stage. Tom "The Machine" Brennan, a distance swimmer known for his endurance, and Hart, a freestyle, breaststroke, and 200-meter specialist, were the leaders on the 1971 and 1972 clubs, Vanderpool's two winning seasons while he was coach.

Dan Hassler, recognized as one of the best topdivers in the East, joined the club in 1971. "If we had one or two more good men," said Vanderpool, "we could have been a real contender in the East." We had good depth but just not enough."

Arnie Marcus, women's waterpolo coach in 1974, was a member of the club, swimming in the 200-meter freestyle. Hart, who swims like a shark, competed in the 50-yard spring. In 1972 Frank Lally came on the scene, competing in the 200-meter and the breaststroke. Meliones competed for the first time in his sophomore year in the backstroke.

"Keith could swim faster on his back than most people can swimming freestyle," said Vanderpool. "He could have been a champion swimmer if we worked a little harder. He was a fine asset to the team."

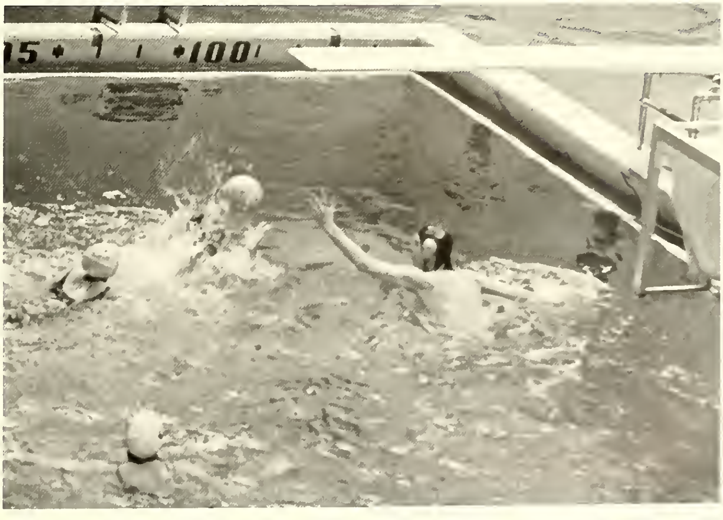
In 1973 and 1974 Bob Walsh, an Aquatics expert, became coach when Vanderpool switched full-time to waterpolo and teaching. The club competed in the Greater Boston Championships in 1974, finishing in the top half.

"Right now the swimmers are in it for their own satisfaction and not for glory," said Walsh.

In 1974 Walsh established a men's gymnastics club. In that first year they had only one match, competing against Hofstra in New York. Ton Nackel, captain of the 10-member club, specialized in the horizontal and parallel bars events.

Gymnasts are skilled, conditioned athletes. They are required to use all their muscles and concentrate on the control of their bodies. The unique nature of the sport is one reason it takes time for a gymnastic club to grow. Northeastern's was just beginning to develop in 1975.

— Deninis Naughton



Bud Greenberg, goalie for Northeastern, positions himself to stop a shot-on-goal during a waterpolo match.

It's a long walk to the showers

Five years of punting, passing, and running can be pretty frustrating when viewed over the long haul. The long hours of exercising, practicing, hoping, trying to make the cut — all for the honor of playing C. W. Post or Central Connecticut can be hard on a football player.

Northeastern's team, though, managed to end up on the winning side of the ledger twice in the last five years despite constant attempts at rebuilding and the addition of opponents such as Harvard and the increase in the number of games played against Yankee Conference teams.

And the Huskies had their sweet moments.

Joe Zabilski, coach for 23 years, earned his 100th career victory in 1971 against Springfield College. After making it 101 in the last game of the season, he stepped down as coach to become assistant director of athletics.

Safety Tom Rezzuti set a New England interception record as a senior when he picked off his 17th career pass in a game against Vermont. Just a year earlier, Rezzuti made the little All-America team.

The Huskies were 3-5 in 1970, only the second losing squad Zabilski had coached since he started in 1948. The team started a two-year series with Harvard that year, losing the first game, 28-7.

The next year was a historic one for the team, marking the end of an era.

The Zabilski years started in 1948 when he came to Northeastern from the University of Maine. "Mr. Z" was on the famous Boston College Sugar Bowl team in 1941. In 1963 he went to another bowl as coach, the Eastern Bowl in Pennsylvania, following an 8-0 season.

But similar to 1970, 71 was another tough year for Zabilski. The Huskies started on a positive note with a win over Rhode Island but soon fell to Bridgeport and Harvard. Wins no. 99 and 100 came against AIC and Springfield but three straight losses followed before Zabilski coached, and won, his last game — a 42-7 rout over Vermont.

Assistant coach Robert "Bo" Lyons was named to replace Zabilski, and Lyons had All-American Tom Rezzuti returning for the next season. The 1972 Huskies started slowly, losing to Rhode Island and Bridgeport. But then they picked up momentum and won the last six games in a row.

And a new star appeared — quarterback Chris Aylward, who would break almost every passing record by the end of the 1974 season.

For the first time in three years, Northeastern was successful against Yankee Conference teams, and it was even speculated that the school would join the conference after Holy Cross withdrew its membership.

A Northeastern defenseman gets through the Southern Connecticut line to bring down the quarterback for a loss.

"We'd like to join," said Herbert Gallagher, director of athletics, "but we're not going to beg. If they ask us, then such a marriage to the conference would be ideal."

Parsons Field unveiled its new astroturf in 1973 but the rug didn't help as the team slumped to a 3-6 record. In the season's final game, Aylward made some noice, breaking or tying four passing records as Northeastern squashed Southern Connecticut, 37-14.

Northeastern finished 1974 with a 6-4 record. Running back Kevin Foley was named to UPI's All-New England second team.

During the five years, Northeastern didn't deviate drastically from one year to another in its competition. Unlike other area schools that are in direct competition with east coast teams, Northeastern's athletic department feels football isn't the sole reason for keeping a university open.

"We like where we are," said Zabilski. "It's a matter of balance more than anything else. We feel football is part of a process where a person gets an education, but it's not the education itself."

Gallagher agreed saying, "I'd quit the business if someone told me he was dropping a course because it was interfering with football.

How do things look for the future?

I'd say pretty good," said Lyons. "We had a young team this year (1974) and there should be more experience next year. We'll miss Aylward — who wouldn't? — but we should be all right?"

— Steve Krause

Quarterback Chris Aylward gets ready for the snap from center Joe Vllman as he prepares to pass.

End of the road

The realization of a football player's final game is hard to take. If he leaves with bitterness, deep down he feels fulfilled. If he leaves happily, all submerged emotions surface in the form of elated, uncontrolled yells.

Confronting the fact that he will never in all probability, play another game of organized football, the senior recalis his experiences with the game as someone doomed to death looks at his life in retrospect. He will never again have to cope with practice in the bitter cold of a fall evening or in the unbearable heat of a summer's day in double-sessions.

The relationships with most of his teammates will be severed, as, unfortunately, will a unique, common way of life experienced on the gridiron. It's hard to comprehend that it's over, but in ending it opens up another facet of the fame, such as coaching or just observing.

The Nov. 16 triumph over C. W. Post ended the collegiate football careers of seniors Jack Olson, Ray Allen, George Cronin, co-captain Artie Bent, co-captain Paul Monticone, Richie Patnaude, and Chris Aylward.

Aylward, owner of all Northeastern's passing marks, has recorded his name as one of the best quarterbacks Northeastern, not to mention New England football, has ever known.

"It seems as though I was just beginning three years ago." said Aylward. "Time goes by so quickly."

"I have enjoyed my three years here and I'll miss all the guys. This is a fine young football team and they are going to have a fine season next year."

Aylward singled out one player, center Joe Ullman, who not only inherited the difficult center job as a freshman, but turned in a "fantastic performance". Aylward also plaudited wingback Tom Burke by simply saying "unbelievable." The players respect for one another is one of the main reasons for the great attitude the players have towards the game of football.

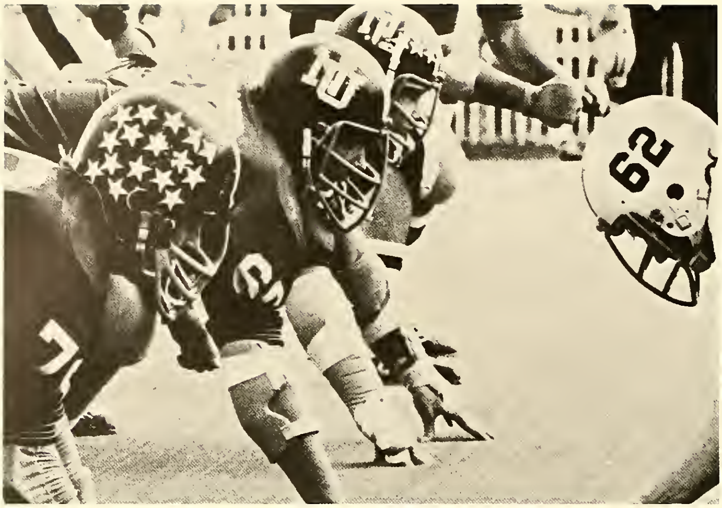
"The attitude of the guys on this team is great," said co-captain Paul Monticone. "They're just a great bunch of guys and this team is one of the best I've ever played on.

"I like football and this is the best way to end a playing career — a winner. These kids are young and are going to have a fine team next year. Everyone is so dedicated to the game."

"This means a lot to me," said co-captain Artie Bent. "In my senior year in high school (Somerville High) our football record was 0-9. This game meant so much to me because we won and finished the year with a 6-4 record."

"It has been very enjoyable for me," said standout defensive tacke George Cronin. "Each year I have had a different line coach so each year has been a little bit different, but this year has been great.

"The attitude of this year's team is superb. Everybody pulled together for the common cause which was great. That part of the game I will miss very much."



The Huskies' defensive line sets up prior to a play.

They all will miss playing the game. It has become an ingrained part of their lives that will remain with them forever. For close to 10 years they have been playing organized football and now, very difficultly for them, it is over.

All the good football times are now memories to be brought up at reunions with old teammates or quiet talks with their children years from now. They'll bring out their old helmet, chin strap, mouth guard, or game shirt and reminisce. Oh, the good times of the past, "remember when . . . "

The seniors closing out their careers were well-disciplined football players. They all feel a positive relief that it is finally over. This relief is the culmination of many years of bruises, headaches, nose-cuts, sprained fingers and ankles, knee operations, etc., which all would agree were definitely worth the price of playing the great game of football.

— Dennis Naughton

Stan Hillier (in the air) and Jack Dawley knock down a Jim Reid punt in a game against AIC.

Rick Barnard eludes a defender while making his way downfield.

Women's sports coming into their own

The resurgence of interest in women's sports has left its impact upon Northeastern. More women are participating in athletics and they are getting more publicity for their efforts.

Jeanne Rowlands, a physical education instructor, was named the first women's athletic director in the fall of 1974. The need for a women's athletic director to handle the growing program had been long overdue.

By the end of the 1974-75 academic year, the women's intercollegiate athletic program had grown to eight sports, with a generous sprinkling of intramural clubs to complement the program.

The basketball team, while not a powerhouse, hadn't been a slouch. The 1970-71 season, in fact, was tremendous.

Coach Rowland's team lost its first game that year by 23 points. Not exactly your average winning ball club. But the women basketball players weren't to see another defeat for the rest of the regular season, winding up 8-1. Included in those eight victories were five overtime games.

But their luck in overtime was a bit different in the First Annual Regional Championships of the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. Seeded number one, the team lost its first game to the University of Bridgeport in double overtime. Host UMass added insult to injury, defeating Northeastern in the consolation game. It was a disappointing end to a good season.

The following year the women dropped to 5-5 but won their first game in the regionals of the EAIAW, defeating New Hampshire. They lost to Queens College, eventual tourney champions.

The 1972-73 season was even worse. Northeastern wound up 5-9, unable to get untracked. Cabot Gym was the site of the EAIAW regionals but the Huskies lost on their home court to Linehan College.

The team returned to its winning ways in 1973-74. After six games they were 3-3 but things were improving.

"It's taken the entire season up to this point to put everything together," said Coach Rowlands then. "We graduated seven seniors last year (1973) which makes us a young team. Because of their inexperience, they have been making an astonishing number of turnovers. But they have improved over the season."

And she was right. Playing against Springfield, which fields strong women's teams in all sports, the Huskies put together three good quarters of basketball. "But we had one bad quarter and that beat us," said Miss Rowlands. "We outplayed them the whole game."

Northeastern finished with a flourish, taking four of the last five games to wind up 9-6. The final season statistics showed Northeastern averaging 52 points per game while limiting their opponents to 44. Miss Goodwin, hitting for

Star field hockey player Cindy Casey digs for the ball at a faceoff during a game played in Fall, 1974.

double figures in all but two games, would up with a 14-point per game average, tops on the team. Other high scorers were Lynn Arturi, Denise Huhne, and Teri Riggs.

Brooklyn College, host team in the EAIAW tourney, faced Northeastern in the first game. But the Huskies proved to be rude guests. Good first and fourth periods overcame bad second and third quarters as Northeastern nipped Brooklyn, 32-28.

"It was a very strange kind of game," said Coach Rowlands, "but we did manage to keep them from scoring." Miss Goodwin led Northeastern with 12 points.

Their hot hand wasn't to continue, however. Springfield was next on the agenda and it cooled off Northeastern in typical Springfield fashion, 50-35.

"They (Springfield) shot extremely well," said Miss Rowlands. "They had a very high percentage. We played reasonably well against them but we had an offensive problem."

The problem, as in the Brooklyn game, was the inability of Northeastern to make a game of it in the middle periods. Miss Arturi led the team in the Springfield game with 16 points.

The season of 1974-75 wasn't faring too well for the team at mid-season. They sported a record of 2-4 but Miss Rowlands was optimistic for the team's success in the rest of the season.

The one Northeastern team with the best record over the last five years, including all men's teams, was the women's lacrosse team. Their yearly records were 6-0 in 1971, 6-0 in 1972, 8-0 in 1973, and 8-1 in 1974. What made them so good?

"We had an excellent crop of young ladies," said Coach Marilyn Cairns. Northeastern has had two players over the past five years compete on the U.S. lacrosse team while continuously fielding the top squad in the Northeast.

In 1973 their average score was 15-2. Coach Cairns had an explanation for lopsided scores. "We don't get the competition we should be getting," she said. That's why we have runaway scores. The girls could compete on a national level."

"I think we work together well," said Susan Hughes. "We have a lot of drive and determination. We have a lot of speed and stick work. And we have an excellent coach. She knows the game really well and puts it together for us."

Miss Hughes also said women's lacrosse was different from men's lacrosse. "It's a more skilled game because there's less brutal force," she said. Positions are different as well as the sticks. They have no center and no defense wings. The women wear no equipment but the men do. And there's a lot more stick work.

Robin Claiborne was crowned Homecoming Queen in 1974 during halftime ceremonies at the C. W. Post game. Standing from left are Cyndi Garrett, Jane Broadhurst, Miss Claiborne, and Debbie Ferry.

Susan Donley, a member of the women's gymnastics team, performs one of her routines during practice.

New Hampshire, another strong lacrosse college, handed Northeastern its first defeat ever in 1974. But that didn't stop the Huskies from sending two girls — Jane Gallagher and Nancy Eckel — to the national tournament.

The gymnastics team was born in 1972 and like all new teams, didn't fare too well. But Coach Dorett Hope knew there was . . . well, hope.

The 1973 season saw Northeastern go 4-5, a vast improvement over the year before. "We were a good second year team," said Coach Hope, "and we were still young."

The young rookies blossomed into seasoned veterans in 1974. Behind the performances of Sue Raymond, who competed in three of the four events, the gymnasts had an 11-1 season.

"I was surprised," said Coach Hope. "We had a good group of girls who put in a good effort. We had individual people working on their own scores but we worked together as a team. Our average score was in the low 70's, and that's a good score."

Anne Fagen echoed those thoughts. "We've improved most in vaulting," she said, "but more importantly, we've jelled as a team."

"The most important thing," said Bonnie Buckley, "is psychology. You have to get psyched for a trick or a routine. In order for your body to have it, you have to have it upstairs."

To Cindy Halpert, a smooth routine is the most important thing toward getting a good score. "It looks nicest if a girl is at a complete stretch and there aren't any more stops," she said. "You can have a lot of good moves but if you have a bent knee or don't stretch completely, you won't get a good score."

Each girl is judged on a scale of 10 points for her performance. Such things as the degree of difficulty, style, and slips and flaws are accounted for in the scores. At the end of the event the team's thrree highest individual marks are added together to get that team's score for the exercise. Then, with the completion of the four events (floor exercises, balance beam, vaulting, and uneven parallel bars) each team's mark for each event is tallied for the final score. The team with the highest score wins.

In its four years of competition the Northeastern team has progressed from total scores in the 40s to last year's record high of 74 points. Hope feels scores in the 80s would warrant the team's appearance in the Eastern Championships.

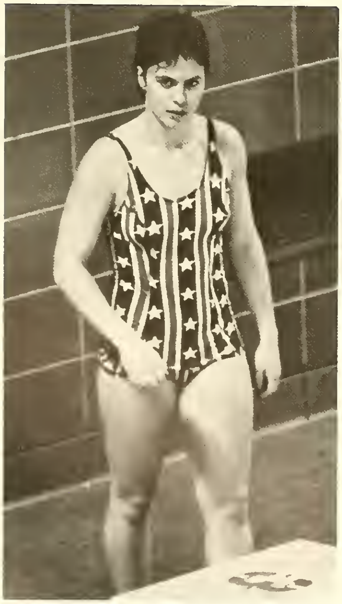
For 1975, Coach Hope relied heavily on the second-year women, "the backbone of the team." Donna Calderone, Kim McEwen, Sue McKenzie, Barbara Waik, and Janis Forman comprised the important fivesome.

But Coach Hope mainly looked toward four women, three of them repeaters, to provide the flash and special grace needed for a successful season. "Sue Donley, a freshman, has the potential," she said, "to go all around (all four events)."

Miss Buckley, an uneven parallel bars specialist, and Sarah Doolittle on the balance beam were expected to carry most of the load for the experienced women. Heather Glenny had come a long way, according to Coach Hope, and "could go all around if she works hard enough."

To realize an 80 average, veterans like Claire Haggerty, Joanne Eide, Miss Buckley, and Miss Doolittle would have to nurture and develop the freshman potential of Jane Broadhurst, Liz Cogswell, Pam Davis, Patty Healy, and Melanie Eide.

"The success of the team is largely dependent on the dedication of the girls to practice and help each other," said Coach Hope. "We have a large team, but everyone will have a chance to compete."



Jo-Ann Damigella prepares to dive into the pool during practice at the Barletta Natatorium.

Lynn Anturi dribbles the basketball downcourt en route to a basket layup and two points.

The field hockey team followed the pattern the other sports seem to have taken; so-so for a year or two, then BOOM!

The 1971 season saw the women play .500 hockey; in 1972 they had a few more wins than losses.

But in 1973, the boom was heard.

"It was a nice year," said Coach Cairns about her team's 7-2-2 slate. "I was working with a good group of people for a while. We had been building for a few years and this was the year."

And 1974 went even further.

"The horses were there, the talent was there," said Coach Cairns. "It just had to be put together."

The women opened their season with a 3-1 thumping of Plymouth State. Cindy Casey's two goals sparked Northeastern. Radcliffe and New Hampshire were the team's next victims. Miss Casey's three goals, each one assisted by passes from Nancy Eckel, were all Northeastern needed in the 6-1 Radcliffe triumph. Miss Casey scored the winning goal with just four minutes to go in the 2-1 squeaker over New Hampshire.

Keene State outplayed Northeastern for most of the women's next game but Miss Casey popped in a goal late in the second half to salvage a 1-1 tie. Laurie Frizzell scored two goals while Miss Casey had two assists in a 3-1 win over Bridgewater. Now the showdown with undefeated Springfield was set.

The first half ended in a scoreless tie. And with two minutes to go in the game, it looked like it might end that way. But a Springfield player picked up a loose ball and from an unlikely position fired it home for the game's only score.

"I would have been happy with a tie against this team," said Coach Cairns afterwards. We played a great game, as well as we could have against them. I think we played them even. It wasn't out of any superiority on Springfield's part. It was just a luck goal that made the difference."

Halfback Carol Ruppolli and link (between forward and halfback) Nancy Eckel were standouts for Northeastern. Northeastern then beat UMass, Rhode Island, and warmed up for the EAIAW tourney at Philips Academy in Andover by beating Worcester State.

The EAIAW tourney's purpose was not to pick the best team through elimination but to select the best individuals who had a shot of making the U.S. Field Hockey team. And winning, of course, certainly didn't hurt.

Northeastern was pitted against undefeated Middlebury in their first game and came away with a tough 2-1 victory. Miss Casey scored the winner but the girls kidded Pam Traina, who opened the Northeastern scoring by notching the first goal of her career.

The women came right back later that afternoon and bopped a 6-2-1 Bates team, 3-0. Miss Frizzell scored two and Miss Casey one in the victory. Then came Springfield. The players had only one thing on their minds.

"I think we played as well as we could have," said Coach Cairns after the game. But it just wasn't good enough. The villains shut out Northeastern, 3-0. "We couldn't put the ball in the goal," said the coach. "It was a difficult game to lose, we played so hard."

But all was not lost. Misses Casey, Eckel, Frizzell, and Kathy Kearney were named as four tournament All-Stars to compete in New York with other stars in the Northeast. Miss Casey eventually reached the national finals.

Northeastern would up the 1974 season, their best year ever, with a 6-1-2 mark, 8-2-2 including tournament play.

"It was a strong season," said Coach Cairns. "I think we played some excellent hockey. I'm looking forward to next season since we are only losing two players. Despite the record being somewhat similar to last year's, this year was a more exciting year in terms of caliber of play. Being able to field a new offense, we met bigger challenges this year — many of which we won, some we lost. The caliber of our opponents is also going up.

"We developed a friendly rivalry with Springfield and I hope next year we're the ones that put the ball in the cage. It's been a great, long, hard season. Everybody's given everything they had into it. Everybody's very tired. It was worth it."

"Before I came here," said swimming and diving coach Diane Willcox, "there was a lack of people out for the team and it wasn't too successful."

But Coach Willcox has turned the swimmers and divers around. In 1973 they finished with a winning record. And in 1974 Northeastern sent four girls to the EAIAW Swimming and Diving Championships. Four women — Jo-Ann Damigella, Susan Gasper, Karen Schultz, and Carol Brown — were the backbone of a team that had gone from rags to riches.

The girls opened the 1974 season with a 73-24 win over MIT. Miss Brown led the team with three first place finishes. Boston College, however, put a damper on North-

Michelle LaBonte balances herself while trying a new trick on the balance beam.

eastern's hopes of an undefeated season, handing them their only loss that year with a 107-97 decision at BC. Misses Damigella and Gasper qualified for the EAIAW's with times of 1:10.9 in the 100 meter Individual Medley. Miss Damigella also qualified for the 50 meter breaststroke with a clocking of 30.4.

The swimmers then crushed Boston University, 89-23, as Northeastern took first places in nine out of 10 events. Misses Brown, Damigella, and Gasper each took two first places while Avis Conley, Cathy Owen, and Linda Dowd added other first place finishes. Two days before the swimmers were to have a rematch with BC, they demolished New Hampshire, 67-37. Miss Damigella won three events and Miss Brown two to pace Northeastern.

The women then avenged their only loss by handing the previously undefeated BC Eagles a 64-40 defeat. Miss Brown, besides winning the 50 and 100 meter freestyles, qualified for the EAIAW's with a time of 2:7.9 in the 200 meter freestyle. Miss Gasper made her appearance as a substitute diver and managed a second place. Rhode Island provided a little more competition for Northeastern. The meet went down to the final event before the Huskies prevailed, 64-50.

"Motivation," said Miss Damigella, "is a big part of swimming. You have to get up for the meets. We really have to work hard during the week. The hardest event to swim is the 100 meter Individual Medley. You must be talented in four different strokes in that event. The 100 meter fly is the hardest physically," she said.

Coach Willcox feels the team's biggest asset is its versatility. "Many of my swimmers have many events they swim well in," she said.

In 1975 the team won its first three but narrowly lost to Bridgewater by four points. In the Greater Boston Intercollegiate Swimming and Diving Championships, Northeastern finished third. A loss to powerful Yale gave the women a 3-2 record.

"We have a tough schedule ahead," said Coach Willcox, "but Deborah Welch and Joann Kussman, along with Damigella, Gasper, and Schultz, have been outstanding for us so far. We hope to have a good season."

Things haven't gone so well for volleyball coach Sue Snyder. Her 1974 team was supposed to have shown improvement, and led by captains Chris Wyman and Vivian Woo, it looked like it would. And things looked even better when the team won its first two of the season, a dual match at Northeastern.

Then the roof fell in. The volleyballers proceeded to lose their next 10 matches to wind up a dismal 2-10.

"We really looked like a team out there," said Coach Snyder after the early victories. "We're off to a good start."

"I can't think of any words to say," said excited co-captain Vivian Woo. "I'm just happy, that's all."

Patti Goulding practices her tennis serve. A member of the women's tennis team, she was among those seeking to reverse the team's dismal 1974 record.

But like all good things the happiness came to an end. After losing their next four, Coach Snyder said, "We need to work a little harder but I'm hopeful we'll put it all together."

They never did.

"It's getting frustrating for them as well as for me," said Coach Snyder later. "Skill-wise, we are better than almost all the other teams we play. We have to overcome that feeling of losing all the time and if we overcome it and use our skill we can beat almost anyone."

After the last torturous game she said, "We've had trouble with a lack of confidence all year. We had problems getting the team to work together as a unit."

But Coach Snyder is already looking forward to next year. "Our squad this year was mostly freshmen," she said. "We have a strong base to work with."

"The tennis team is five or six years old," said Jeanne Rowlands, "and they've had metsa-metsa seasons."

In 1973 the team had a winning season but last year flopped to love-six (0-6). "The team can compete with teams that don't go down to Florida, like Boston State," said Miss Rowlands. "But against strong teams, especially the women's colleges, they don't do to well."

Northeastern has produced some good players over the past few years including Patti Goulding, Ann Riggs, Cindy Duxbury, and Jan Bickford.

Despite last year's winless record, the players were looking optimistically to 1975. Dorett Hope, who reversed the losing tendencies of the gymnastics team, was named coach and many feel she'll breathe new life into the tennis team. She already had a pre-season training program for them, including sprints and weights.

The softball team, in existence for three years, has played .500 ball over that span. The team split about 35 games over the three years with its New England opponents. Ann Maguire coached the team in 1974 but a decision for a 1975 coach hadn't been made in February, 1975 by Athletic Director Jeanne Rowlands.

— Michael Coogan

They've come a long way

Three coaches and tougher competion have taken the toll of the once high-flying Huskies

NORTHEASTERN
10
15
20

Captain Jimmy Connors makes a leap for the basket while teammate Bill Stanton and Harvard opponents wait for the verdict.

Guard Ed Griffin struggles for control of the ball in an effort to score against the BU offense.

The big-time is rough

It was the final game of the 1972-73 basketball season. A few precious seconds remained. The Huskies and Long Island University were deadlocked at 76.

The Cabot Gym was in a frenzy, packed to the rafters to witness the final game of senior captain and all-time Husky single-season scoring leader, Mark Jellison.

The game had been a bench-clearing affair as tempers flared. The fans were at a high-pitched fever.

With fewer than 30 seconds showing on the clock, rookie coach Jim Calhoun called time out to set up the final shot. It was obvious — the ball would go to Jellison.

And sure enough, the orange sphere dropped in the hands of the Huskies leading point producer. He was deep in the left corner — not a good percentage shot. But nevertheless, he arced a graceful shot from 25 feet that went cleanly through the basket.

It was a fitting way to end the 72-73 season. Northeastern, for the first time in its history playing in Division I, sported a fine 19-7 record. A rookie coach had directed the team, a team of experience and smart ballplayers.

Jellison — who pumped home 18.9 points per game — was not just a one-man show. His sidekick in the backcourt was a freshman from Pittsburgh — somehow neglected by many college scouts — by the name of John Clark. He averaged 12.4 points per game and his potential was unlimited.

The front court was well stocked. Seniors Rich Brault and John Haviland were both underrated. Brault was a super-smooth shooter who personified the Husky defensive tradition. Haviland was a junk man under the offensive backboards but as uncanny as they came. He was always in the right spot at the right time. Huskily built Sam Jordan was an overpowering rebounder. Although only 6'5", he used his 210 pound frame to master his larger opponents.

And then there was the bench, which solidifed the Huskies. There was Ed Minishak, a quick-tempered, easily aroused type of player. Against Boston University in the Beanpot Tournament at Boston Garden in 1973, he scored a record 20 points in the second half to lead Northeastern to a 97-87 thumping of their cross-town rivals.

John Barros was one of the toughest defensive ballplayers to wear a Husky uniform. And a year later he became captain of the team. Teammate John Boutin was the success story of the half-decade as he overcame insurmountable odds and came back from near-crippling injuries to aid the Husky cause in the 73-74 season.

Calhoun said he will never forget the 1973 Harvard contest at the Cabot Gym. Once again the "pit" was packed. Northeastern fell behind by 15 points but roared back to tie the game in regulation, sending the contest into overtime. Jellison was once again the hero as he collected 32 career high points in leading the Huskies to a 74-69 upset victory. But just three days later in the championship game of the Beanpot against the Crimson,

Captain Jimmy Conners comes down with the rebound as teammates and BU foes look on.

Northeastern was humbled 105-63, a far cry from the Huskies' initial performance.

Calhoun's second season, although a winning one, was not a repeat performance of his rookie year. The club finished 14-11, and won the Nova Scotia Tournament in Canada. Other highlights included — a successful southern swing in which the Huskies defeated Catholic University in Washington, D.C., and Rider College of Trenton, N.J.; Ed Minishak's last — minute defensive heroics that enabled Northeastern to squeak by New Hampshire 67-65; and the emergence of high-flying freshman, Steve Ramos, a 6-4 leaper who averaged 10.9 points per game.

The 74-75 Northeastern squad was a dismal 8-12 near the end of the season. It was a year when the Huntington Avenue gang met up with the nation's finest — Fairfield (winning 67-62), Boston College (Losing 78-103), Pennsylvania (losing 72-107), Syracuse (losing 75-94), and Massachusetts (losing 65-57). The Huskies ventured out into the world of big-time basketball for the first time and took their lumps.

Yes, they were out-talented. The Bobby Carringtons (BC); the Ron Haiglers (Penn), and the John Murphys (UMass) were just too much for Calhoun's five.

Clark and Conners led the team in scoring, averaging more than 17 points apiece a game. Clark surpassed the 1,000-point mark for his career and will need a little more than 100 points in his senior year to pass Jellison and become Northeastern's all-time leading scorer.

The Huskies opened the 1974-75 season on a positive note, defeating NIT participants Fairfield and Merrimack. Fairleigh Dickinson then upended the Huskies but Northeastern came back to edge Army and rout Tufts. The rest of the schedule then proved to be too difficult and Northeastern fell out of contention for a berth in ECAC post-season playoffs.

In 1971, Northeastern was a Division II school, coached by one of the finest professors of the game, Richard E. Dukeshire. In his final year as head coach Dukeshire guided the club to a 17-4 mark, led by the play of junior forward Jim Moxley and guard Kevin Shea.

A year later, Jim Bowman handled the reigns as the Huskies won 12 and lost 9. At the end of the season Calhoun, the third coach in a three-span took over.

In his three years Calhoun has been a pioneer. He has taken a small college powerhouse and turned them into a big time team. The schedule became noticeably tougher and the wins didn't come easy. But in time Northeastern could be playing on the same level as such counterparts as BC and UMass.

— Glenn S. Feldman

Husky Bill Stanton hooks a shot into the hoop while teammate John Clark waits at the boards for the rebound.

The wait is over

For three years on Northeastern's basketball team John Boutin was down but not out. Boutin picked up more splinters on the bench than a carpenter has seen in a lifetime.

Now as a senior, Boutin has overcome major obstacles and has become a prominent part of the 1974 Husky five.

In his first year "Boot" started off the season like gangbusters for the freshman team. In the first three games of the season there was no stopping him. But following a long Christmas break, the downfall of John Boutin began.

"It just wasn't there when I got back," he said, "Coach Bowman got down on me and at the end of the season I wasn't even starting."

In his sophomore year he was the last man on the squad but in his next season there was a new coach and possibly new optimism was instilled in Boutin. But alas, just false hopes.

"I was pretty discouraged that year. I felt like quitting but I had put so much time into basketball that I had to stick it out. I tried my best but it wasn't good enough. We had super talent last year and I couldn't break into the lineup.

"I broke a bone in my foot and missed the last few games. The things that really helped was that the guys dedicated the final game to me."

For John Boutin three years had passed-almost wasted.

Behind in training but not in enthusiasm, Boutin worked hard. Coach Jim Calhoun seemed very surprised and impressed with the way he looked in pre-season but in the first game of the year he played just two minutes.

Then the big breaks happened. Sam Jordan quit the team and Jimmy Connors was out for three weeks with a bad ankle sprain.

Instantly "Boot" became a hero. In the championship game of the Nova Scotia Tournament against Acadia College, the Huskies were down one, 68-67 with 1:35 left in the contest.

"I looked up at the clock and it had run out. It said 0:00. It then hit me and I couldn't believe it. After four years on the bench it made me feel good and proud to do something for the team. I sat down at the bench and I was shaking. Tears came to my eyes."

For Boutin three years on the bench had finally paid off. Instead of dying he lived and learned. He never quit on himself.

— Glenn S. Feldman

N.C.A.A.
NORTHEASTERN
10
NORTHEASTERN
32
BOSTON
BOSTON
35

John Boutin, who spent most of his career on the bench, watches in anticipation as teammate Jimmy Connors makes a leap for the basket.

Five years — no breaks

One-half decade under Ferny Flaman. No breaks. One formidable scoring threat in the Goal-A-Period (GAP) line after years of mediocrity and constant rebuilding.

The house that Ferny built still stands but the foundation remains as steady as the personnel — out of control and shaky at best.

Five long years of futility. A reputation justified by a 50-76-5 record and the undeniable ability to "blow the big ones." Each year is marked for THE breakthrough but marred by inconsistency, a lack of discipline, and the terror of goalies who are left to face a barrage the likes of which were last witnessed at the St. Valentine's Day Massacre.

1975. The hundred or so fans that visit Boston Arena are treated to the most prolific scoring machine in years. Charlie Huck, Jim Martel, and Dave Sherlock — The GAP. By midseason they ranked among the top scorers in the East but the team sported a 10-9-1 record. The handwriting appeared on the walls of the near-windowless Arena, and nothing could erase the stigma of the Beanpot.

The first round was fatal. Goalies Jay Mason and Bill McKenna were marked men in an open season on the Husky net. The GAP is blanked as Harvard powers its way to a 9-0 rout in Boston Garden despite hopes and prophecies of an upset. After the game Mason reflects on his days as a riverboat king. McKenna is consoled because he is still wearing (New York Ranger) goalie Ed Giacomin's pads.

1974. Northeastern received the breaks it deserved despite playing in Boston Garden and not under the golden arches. Goalie Tod Blanchard ensures a 4-3 Beanpot consolation game victory with a classic performance and 42 saves. It is the first celebration in seven years for the Huntington Hounds and the team has to be ushered off the ice to make way for the final game. Only a footnote in the daily papers beneath Harvard's slim victory over Boston University, it is a landmark of a team that later crumbles en route to a 10-13-4 record.

Dave Sherlock skates around the net on the way to opponent's side of the ice. The high-scoring win attracted national attention during the 1974-75 season.

Jim Martel, one-third of Northeastern's feared GAP line, puts the puck past the Boston College goalie.

From the ashes of a 1973 squad that went 17-12, rises a team immortalized by the epithet, "Win or lose, the Huskies booze." Blanchard, playing without benefit of a defense, walks off the ice in frustration late in the season. In 20 games he faces 713 shots on goal, with opposing players unhampered by defensemen who seem to think checking involves only a financial transaction. Mason and McKenna, the latter who admitted being "scared shitless" on the ice, and whose bowlegged style prompted some to remark a horse as well as a tree grows in Brooklyn, surrendered a total of 35 goals in only seven games.

Consoling himself and his team, Flaman extolls the virtues of "the breaks" that seem to haunt his '74 pucksters — replete with penalties, missed opportunities, and lackadaisical play.

Allen Dunkle heads around the net after checking a BU player. Dunkle was a standout on the Husky team for three years.

A perennial 'wait until next year' program . . .

1973. A winning season. Not as satisfying as the ever-elusive championship season but it is the vehicle for several record-breaking individual and team performances.

The first and last cohesive squad since 1967, it accounted for the most points, goals, and assists for a single season and Blanchard tied the record for most shutouts in a season with two sterling performances. Despite these assets, the Huskies were foiled in crucial contests and failed to gain a berth in the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference playoffs.

They fell victim to Boston College in a stunning overtime Beanpot thriller and lost in the consolation game to Harvard, an opponent who has stymied them for years. A final victory over Dartmouth ended the only year with a little joy in Mudville.

1971. 1972. A pox on defense. Total collapse. Hapless goaltenders. The first two years under the tutelage of former Boston Bruin Flaman are exemplified by the won-loss column. Thirteen wins, 42 losses, and Northeastern is at a loss when asked if they do indeed support a hockey team.

Netminder and captain Dan Eberly is a victim of the slaughterhouse five — his own lines and defensemen. Replacement John Burke fares no better as he too becomes the main course for opponents while the rest of the squad is out to lunch.

Five years of freshmen stars fading in the light of competition, academic ineligibility, and incompetence. A perennial "wait until next year" program, the university studys the feasibility of purchasing the Arena for a permanent school facility. Alumni contributions and support are solicited with the opening of a locker room bar facility while the rest of the structure and the hockey team decays despite a never-ending "rebuilding" process.

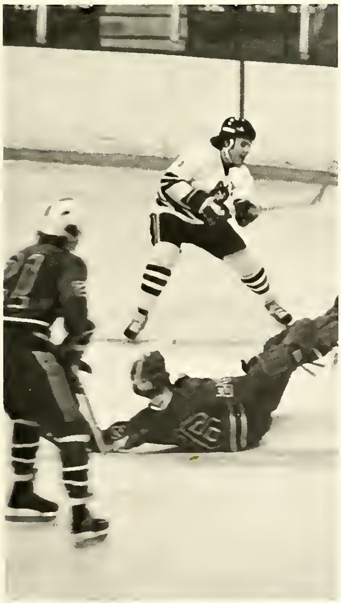
Step by step, inch by inch . . .

— Len Sandler

Ace goaltender Tod Blanchard does a split in front of the net while trying to cut down the angle of a shot being lined up.

Huskies congratulate each other after a goal. The puck lies in the nearby net. The score put the team ahead.

Fire and Ice



John Lovell puts the puck in for a score after outmaneuvering BU defensemen.

It is late October, 1974, and the autumn afternoons are filled with footballs on Kent Street.

Cross country runners fill their lungs with the brisk fall air, running the clock and the cold.

But there is a different kind of cold in the Boston Arena.

It is a wintery cold, a February cold.

Skaters push through grueling drills with the determination that comes at the beginning of the season. A shrill whistle is the only sound to be heard amidst the pained moans of the skaters.

As with all new teams, competition is sharp for the available positions, but to the seasoned hockey follower at Northeastern there is one match-up that makes all the others pale in comparison.

In 1971, two freshmen goaltenders were brought to Northeastern by head coach Fernie Flaman, and that is when the competition began.

Even then, Northeastern's varsity boasted a goalie named Dan Eberly, who was as fine a college goalie as could be found in New England at the time.

Next came Tod Blanchard, who carried the bulk of the net work for the past two seasons.

And then there were two.

Bill McKenna, Jay Mason. Jay Mason, Bill McKenna.

Both goalies, both seniors. Both want to be number one, and wear number one. New York street scene vs. Canadian cool and calm.

McKenna is the reactionary, the volatile half of the tandem. On the ice he is a screaming demon, barking orders to defensemen and forwards; offering the occasional threat of an opposing skater with a high stick.

Mason is the original ice man. His calm in the net is absolutely unnerving. His mask also bears the expression of controlled excitement as he moves through his chores in almost mechanical fashion.

McKenna is the ultimate contortionist, stopping shots with the agility of a seasoned gymnast working through a floor exercise. The wiry frame responds with the quickness of a mountain lion, if ever there was a mountain lion weighing as little as 155 pounds.

Mason portrays the calculated style. There is an economy of motion that is deceiving. Angles are cut down precisely, tough shots become routine saves, thanks to geometric precision. Another lightweight, Mason will go no more than 165 at midseason.

Two thin netminders, neither able to rely on bulk to fill the four-foot by six-foot target.

McKenna, the possessor of piercing blue eyes, colder than the ice he glides on.

Mason, the bearer of a sly "cat that ate the canary grin."

Both use their appearances to advantage. They are lady killers of the first rank.

McKenna dares you to beat him, Mason's nonchalance lulls the shooter to sleep.

The acrobat vs. the accountant.

Giacomin vs. Parent.

Night vs. day.

Good luck, Fernie.

— John Clayton

Goalie Tod Blanchard reaches down to stop a soft shot as opposing players look on. A Husky defenseman skates by after attempting to stop the shot.

Defensemen from Northeastern and a BC wing collide in front of the net during an Eagle drive for a goal.

And the show went on . . .

It was a time of footlights and classics, of theatre-in-the-round and social comedy, a time when students, both as audience and performers, grew to appreciate the dramatic arts.

The Silver Masque was the only theatre group on campus. Opened to all students, regardless of major, the Masque performed in front of a sometimes praising, sometimes critical, but always appreciative audience.

The Masque survived flops, technical difficulties, finals weeks, and critics from "The News".

Members of the class of 1975 had their first encounter with the Silver Masque in the orientation week, 1970, production of Neil Simon's now-classic comedy, "The Odd Couple."

Cast in the role of Oscar, the sloppier of the two, Kaplan challenged the character as performed by Walter Matthau and Jack Klugman and developed his own animated and "crummy" personality.

John Caron, a familiar face of those five years, played Felix, the fussbudget, picayune half of the couple.

Quaking and fussing across the stage all night, Caron gave another performance that led to his reputation as the campus character actor.

The quality of theatre went from the funny to the absurd with the Masque's second Studio production of the year, Alfred Jarry's controversial "Ubu Roi" (translated literally as "king crap").

A take-off on "Macbeth," the 1891 absurdist drama told the story of a crazed man who lusted after the throne of Poland, a country which, by the way, didn't exist in 1891. Directed by Prof. Kaplan, "Ubu Roi" featured R. Douglas Brautigan as Father Ubu and Diane Murphy as Mother Ubu.

"The Mistress of The Inn" featured Rosemary Higgins, left, as Mirandolina. With her are two of the five men in love with her, Ed Merullo, center, and Gary Rose.

"Dark of the Moon," based on the folk ballad "Barbara Allen," played Alumni Auditorium in November of that year. Set in North Carolina's Great Smoky Mountains, Howard Richardson's eerie tale of a witch-boy who was granted human form to marry a mortal was directed by Department of Drama Chairman Eugene J. Blackman.

In show business circles the play is believed to be cursed due to the strange deaths of several of the cast during its many Broadway runs but no unexplained incidents were reported at the time of its two appearances at Northeastern.

Winter quarter brought a Blackman production of Jean Anoulh's adaptation of the Greek classic "Antigone." With sets designed by then-senior Bill Pritchard, the tragedy, probably the first anti-war piece of theatre, was performed in contemporary dress.

Prof. Kaplan followed three weeks later with a massive staging of August Strindberg's surrealistic "Dream Play." A cast of more than 50 persons took part in the Freudian drama.

When the film version of "The Killing of Sister George" premiered in Boston, it was quickly brought to court for obscenity. As the first serious attempt to explore a serious sexual relationship between two adult women, and containing a small amount of nudity, "George" was considered too explicit to treated lightly.

"Dark of the Moon," a play based on the ballad "Barbara Allen," was produced in 1970. From left are Tom Kemp, John Caron, and Fran Bergman.

But, such barriers and precedents have never stopped the Silver Masque and its drama department advisors.

"The Killing of Sister George" was presented in the studio in Spring, 1971, in a production that "News" critic Stu Robbins called "flawless" and "by far the best production" he had seen in his five years at the university.

In performances Robbins described as "slick and deep" were Fran Bergman as the soap opera heroine "Sister George" and Bernadine Bradley as Childe, George's childlike companion.

A musical adaptation of "Canterbury Tales" followed later that spring, and the homosexual comedy "Boys in the Band," directed by Prof. Kaplan, appeared as the only production of that summer.

The 1971-72 season began in November with Jack Gilver's "The Connection," a real-life look at drug addicts.

Commenting on the production, Kaplan said, "This production says something significant simply by explicitly showing the lifestyle of the heroin addict.

"The play's relevance can only be measured by the effects it may have on each individual," Kaplan said.

Originally produced in 1959 by the Living Theater, the Masque production featured Greg Zadikov as Solly; Steve Green as Leach; Moses Wilson as Sam, and Sue Kesian in the part of Sister Salvation.

Professors William Tesson of the Department of Music and Michael Woodnick of the drama department provided live jazz as a background for "The Connection."

Linda Firestone and Jeff Hellman were cast as an unfaithful wife and

Watching Michael Case walk onstage in "A Flea In her Ear" are Linda Firestone and Linda DiDario.

her jealous husband in the Masque's December production of George Freydeau's 1907 "A Flea In Her Ear."

A production of the dramatic story of England's Henry II, "A Lion In Winter," followed the next week. Victor Sousa played the lead of King Henry II, along with Ingrid Johnson as Alais Capet; Howard Schecter as John; and Larry Caudill, Robert Girola; Karin L. Huntzinger and Ray D. Wells III.

A double bill of two one-act plays under the direction of Prof. Kaplan opened the winter season in 1972.

LeRoi Jones's "The Baptism," a dramatic look at hypocrisy and sexual corruption featured Archie B. Prioleau as the Baptist minister, Marva L. Johnson as the hypocritical church-goer, and Moses E. Wilson as a boy-Christ, tormented by society.

Paul J. Iverson played the homosexual, satan-like figure, a gloating and sarcastic overseer of society in a performance called "on the point of being irritating at times" by "News" reviewer Mary Kane.

"Rats" by Israel Horovitz was the second offering of the evening. A "message" piece about the "rat that's made it big," the one-acter featured Greg Zadikov and David Emerson as Jebby and Bobby, the "rats" of the title, and Charles T. Samuel as the baby.

Later in February the Masque presented the tragic "Suddenly Last Summer," a story about death and the emotional effect it has on those left behind. Karin Huntzinger played the part of Mrs. Venable, with Catherine Morazzi as the Venable daughter, and Paul Manomaitis as Dr. Cukrowicz.

'Killing of Sister George' was the first attempt to explore sexual relationships between two women

"Tartuffe," the French classic by Moliere, was staged in 1973. Talking are Marianne (Tara Gallagher), Dorine (Margaret Kenneally), and Valere Scornavacchi).

Greg Zadikov provided the lighting direction for the next production, "The Adding Machine," Elmer Rice's comedy about "Mr. Zero" and the personalization of modern society.

Prof. Blackman, the director for "Adding Machine," explained that "a depiction of fantasy and reality is made obvious through the daydreams and wishful thinking of Daisy Diana Dorothea (Diane Murphy), Zero's (Steve Green) office assistant, who longs secretly for his romantic attentions and he for hers.

Their dialogue in the office evolves into two separate monologues, with each character fantasizing aloud his secret desires," Blackman said.

"Hedda, with a taste for gore, nailed the people to door. And her main concern would have been not to mar the paint," was how reviewer Stephanie Urban evaluated Prof. Mort Kaplan and his wife, Sondra's adaptation of Henrik Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler."

In the Kaplan production the focus was drawn more to Thea (Teri Silken) rather than just Hedda (Leslie Woltshock) and new justification was given for Thea's deserting her husband for the man she really loved.

"Hedda is a person in search of herself but she doesn't have the guts or wherewithal to succeed," Kaplan explained. "She is too much a product of society," he said.

"Thea, on the other hand, is a self in search of a person. She is not as interesting as a character simply because she does not have the neuroses of Hedda," Kaplan said.

He admitted he had mixed feelings about Hedda. "I don't approve of her actions but I find her interesting. She's brilliant in the way she tried to involve so many people in her life," he said.

The 1972 musical was "Anyone Can Whistle," narrated by Howard Schecter and directed by Prof. Blackman. The story of a town's principle industry (phony "miracle" water that cures insanity), "Anyone Can Whistle" goes on to tell of the efforts of a group of suppoesed "cured" mental patients to prove the swindle by their condition. Francine Ticken was Cora Hoover Hooper, the town's corrupt politician who did her best to keep the

John Caron's Berenger I was widely praised in Ionesco's "Exit The King." In the background is Barbara Griffeth who played Queen Marguerite.

business alive.

The season ended in August with Neil Simon's "Come Blow Your Horn," a Broadway success that became a Frank Sinatra film. Michael Yanover and Howard Schecter played the leading roles of Alan and Buddy Baker, a girl-chasing bachelor and his naive younger brother who's just moved out of home and into his brother's swinging apartment.

Dr. Iris Fanger of Tufts University visited Northeastern in November, 1972 with the world premiere of her original play, "Alice-Again."

"The play (loosely based on Lewis Carroll's 'Alice In Wonderland') is for children," Dr. Fanger said, "but the material is so deep, I wonder if it really is. Some of the things we do in it should appeal to everyone," she said.

Boston locations replaced those of Wonderland. The rabbit hole became the subway; the Mat Hatter's tea party was held in the old Brighams on Huntington Avenue.

"The play," Dr. Fanger said, "is very different from the novel but all the characters and situations are recognizable. We rehearsed right from the novel (the script was not completed until three weeks before opening). But even now," she said, referring to dress rehearsals, "much of the script is improvisational. And the closing speech is taken from Shakespeare," she added.

Margaret Kenneally played Alice; the Cheshire Cat was portrayed by Ray D. Wells III, and Vic Ephrassi played the Mad Hatter.

A new translation of the classic tragedy, "The Trojan Women," the story of the women behind the scenes of the Trojan War, was introduced in December. Francine Ticken was cast as Hecuba, along with Tara Gallagher as Cassandra; Donna Karassik as Helen, and Doug Coakley as Menelaus.

John Caron returned to the Studio stage in February, 1973, as Berenger I in Eugene Ionesco's "Exit The King."

"Ionesco treats death without awe," director Kaplan explained. "It's like burning your finger or stubbing your toe. It hurts but you say 'that was stupid' and go on. You have to look at the absurdity of it and realize death is a stupid thing," he said.

Gore Vidal's "Visit To A Small Planet," the story of an alien's reactions to the ways of earthlings followed "Exit" into the Studio.

Ray D. Wells played Kreton, the alien, who becomes the houseguest of the Speldings (Greg Zadikov and Donna Karassik) an average family in 1957 Manassas, Va. Kreton, disappointed at having missed the Civil War, decided to start his own. Fortunately for earth, Delton 4, a fellow alien, arrives to prevent the completion of Kreton's plan.

Prof. Blackman went back a few more years for his next production to a playwright who predates even the early work of Vidal.

Moliere's "Tartuffe" made it to the Studio in March, 1973, and the 17th century farce delighted audiences with its bedroom intrigues. The play was banned in France until well after Moliere's death.

Michael Yanover turned in one of the finest performances of any year in Prof. Kaplan's production of Leonard Gershe's "Butterflies Are Free," the highly exploitive play that tries to wring every last laugh out of the tragedy of blindness.

Yanover studies extensively for his part as Don Baker, the Harvard Law student who falls in love with his flaky next door neighbor. Teri Silken was Jill, a 19-year-old divorcee who didn't want to get involved, in a fine performance that was unfortunately overshadowed by Yanover's work.

The big musical for 1973 was Cole Porter's "Kiss Me, Kate," a musical version of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew." Greg Zadikov played Fred Graham/Petruchio, along with Karon Lewis as Lilli Vanes/Kate; Margaret Kenneally as Louise; Michael Smith as Bill and John Caron and Howard Schechter as two mugs. Prof. Blackman directed, an annual tradition.

"New York Time's" critic Brooks Atkinson called "Kate" "Cole Porter's best score in years" with some lyrics that would shock the editorial staff of the 'Police Gazette'."

Well, maybe in 1948.

Patricia H. Sankus, a new addition to the Department of Drama, directed a revival of the old standby of community theatres and high school drama groups everywhere, "Arsenic and Old Lace."

"Arsenic" was followed by Ten-

One of the best performances of the past five years was turned in by Michael Yanover as Don Baker in "Butterflies Are Free." Jill, played by Teri Silken, and the blind Baker play a love scene here.

nessee William's "A Streetcar Named Desire," made famous in a film version that starred Marlon Brando and Elizabeth Taylor. A Pulitzer Prize winner, the play tells the story of lust and brutality in New Orleans.

It deals with the tragic story of Blanche Du Bois (Joanne Vukson), a fading beauty who cannot accept the reality of her existence. Ed Merullo played the part of her bullish brother-in-law, Stanley (a role that made Brando famous), and Abbe Heller was Blanche's sister, Stella.

That year also brought an innovation in play production to the Studio.

"The Five O'Clock Theatre" was a series of student-directed plays and dramatic readings produced in the late afternoon and usually opened to the Northeastern community for free.

Included were the world premiere of "Pigeon Strut," a reading of Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby," the comedy "An Apple a Day Keeps the Doctor Away of 'The core of it all'," and "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds," adapted into a one-person show and performed by Abbe Heller.

In February, 1974, Patricia Sankus offered the university Goldoni's "Mistress of the Inn," the wild tale of a female innkeeper and the five men who are madly in love with her.

Rosemary J. Higgins gave a good performance as the lovely innkeeper, Mirandolina, handling the role that varied from sweet-talking charmer to Shrewish wisecracker with ease. Also in "Mistress" were Ed Merullo, Gary R. Rose; Jeffrey A. Stone, and Christopher Moore.

John Caron as the Count of Albafiorita again stole the show.

"A Streetcar Named Desire" allowed Joanne Vukson full range for her talents in her portrayal ot Blanche DuBois.

"Mistress of the Inn" was followed by another comedy that was not intended as such.

Frederico Garcia Lorca's "Blood Wedding," a tale of violence and passion set in pre-civil war Spain, in a new translation by Director Mort Kaplan, was performed in a joint production between dance, music, and drama departments in a way that did justice to none.

Christopher Moore, following a weak performance in "Mistress," turned in a job that, though moving and passionate, was not enough to save the show.

Prize-winning playwright and feminist Florence V. Hunt visited Northeastern that spring to direct students in the premiere performance of her play "Cashmere Love," the experience of love as seen from a woman's point of view. Originally written in the 50's, "Cashemere Love" starred Gary D. Rose and Linda DiDario.

Nineteen seventy-four's musical was John Guere and Mel Shapiro's adaptation of Shakespeare, "Two Gentlemen of Verona." Again directed by drama department chairman Eugene Blackman, "Two Gentlemen" told the story of two lifelong friends forced to leave home and of their different outlooks on life.

The gentlemen, played by Ed Merullo (Proteus) and Ray Foley (Valentine), were joined in the production by Paul Iverson; Frank Witte; Heidi Hill, and Jan Slow.

The 1973-74 season ended in August with a simple Simon.

"Plaza Suite," a series of three one-act plays all set in the same suits of New York's Plaza Hotel, was tri-directed by Paul Iverson, John Caron, and Patricia Sankus.

While "Plaza" was not, by far, one of the Masque's best productions, its many characters did give audiences a chance to see a great deal of theatre talent show cased in a short period of time. On stage were Iverson; Caron, Nancy Bailey, Criss Beausoleil, Nicole Francois; and Mort Kaplan.

Pat Sankus returned with Arthur Schnitzler's "Anatol," a Viennese gentleman who, as a lover, makes up in quantity what he lacks in style. The actors, many of them new faces in the Silver Masque, handle the period piece with ease.

Alan Boyd, a freshman, played the title role; Charles Chapman, Donna Lee Franklin, Roland Jenkins, Milda Dacys, and senior Rosemary Higgins, also starred.

Mort Kaplan returned to the stage as a performer in Prof Blackman's shaky production of "A View From The Bridge" by Arthur Miller. "View," the story of impetuous Italian longshoremen, incest, and betrayal, featured a freshman, Kevin Veronneau, in the lead role as Eddie Carbone.

Also in the cast were Lisa Siegel (the successful director of "Noon," a "Five O'Clock Theatre" hit); Donna Karassik; Michael Spano; Tim Kraus, and, of course, Mort Kaplan as the kindly old neighborhood lawyer, Alfieri.

The work of Bertolt Brecht debuted at Northeastern in February, 1975, with his tragic "Edward II," the story of the self-generated downfall of the English king. Pat Sankus directed.

Arthur Kopit's "Od Dad, Poor Dad, Mama's Hung You in the Closet and I'm Feeling So Sad," opened in Alumni Auditorium in March. "Oh Dad, . . . ," a satire on the theatre of the absurd, included Charles Chapman, Steve Einstein, Eileen McNamara, and Francine Tucker in the cast. Prof. Kaplan directed.

The season closed with the oldie, "Guys and Dolls," chosen by Prof. Blackman as the 1975 musical as the resurrection of the dead.

— J. E. Briand

The devil, played by Frank Witte, left foreground, listens to Ray Foley (on bike) during the production of "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

The People

Mary Jaspar, left, peers from behind tree with twin sister Ann at her side. The pair were taking a rest from their duties as Northeastern cheerleaders.

Ann and Mary Jasper, identical twins from Rockland, have more energy than most hyperactive six-year-olds. The pair were familiar faces at athletic events the past three years as cheerleaders, urging the crowd to high-pitched enthusiasm while keeping up the spirits of the Husky teams.

The two, both 21, are also linguists, speaking French, Spanish, Russian, and some Portuguese. Majors in both French and in Secondary Education, they've worked for Massport as interpreters, greeting flights and helping people at customs. "It is the most interesting job we have ever had," Ann said. "The passengers are so grateful for our help." Mary agreed adding, "In this job, we . . . get a lot of satisfaction in being able to help other people."

They sound like the girls next door but are genuinely interested in people. They always have a kind word and a smile for people they meet, said one admirer.

The twins do most things together although each has developed separate interests. No longer do they wear identical clothes but choose clothes to show their individuality. Graduates of Rockland H.S., they both plan to go into teaching.

— Jack Goldberg

Mary, left, and Ann Jasper

Traditionally, students who rack up high academic averages at the end of their college careers fall into two categories: scholars and workhorses. Mary Wessling, a Liberal Arts-Journalism major who won the Junior Ring Award for the woman with the highest scholastic average (3.963) takes a different approach. She's a self-admitted crammer.

"The only way I get things done is under pressure," she said. "I don't set aside a certain number of hours each day to study. I don't think grades are any indication of intelligence." Mary's academic modus operandi is practiced and methodical rather than frenzied, however. A B-average student in high school, she attributes her high college standing to her training and experience as a journalist.

For three years, she has worked for the "Quincy Patriot Ledger," both parttime and fulltime as a co-op student. Starting out writing obituaries and small announcements, she graduated to covering town meetings along the South Shore. Mary has written several by-lined feature stories. "Working for 'The Patriot Ledger' has helped me a great deal with my school work," Mary said. "After you learn how to write a story under deadline pressure, taking a class exam is a lot easier."

The experience has paid off well for Mary, a lifelong resident of Quincy. She has never received a grade lower than a "B", and she has continuously made the Dean's List. In addition to winning the Junior Ring Award, she has also received the President's Award for high scholastic achievement and is a member of The Academy, the Liberal Arts honor society. In her spare time, Mary said she liked to read and "play the piano badly."

— M. Onieal

Djerassi stops for a quick word with Assistant Track Coach Everett Baker. He whirls around in a circle to gain momentum and strength to throw the 35-pound weight (top right) and tosses it over 50 feet in a practice seccion in the Cabot Cage, bottom.

Northeastern's track team has received New England attention the past several years and Boris "Dov" Djerassi can claim a portion of the credit.

Djerassi, whose nickname "Dov" means bear in Hebrew, has won the Greater Boston Championship, the New England Championship, and IC4A titles in both the 35-pound weight and hammer throws. And in the NCAAs he is an All-American in both events.

But Dov has not yet reached his goals.

"My goal is 70 feet in the weight," said the well-built redhead. "I'll get it. I've been training like a dog. I do tons of weight-lifting six days a week."

The Big Bear is a connoisseur in his field. He studies his sport as a scholarly student would study his books. And he realizes that weight lifting is an important factor in his success.

"I do power lifting — squats, dead lifts, and the bench press," said Dov. "You've got to have strong muscles to throw the weight. Weight-lifting increases the size of the muscle fibers and also increases my endurance level.

"Right now I'm stronger than I ever was."

Djerassi is keeping abreast of track around the world. In the summer of 1974 he visited Europe to learn more about training techniques. He claims the trip aided him immensely.

"The Europeans know what's going on in the hammer," he said. "Americans aren't doing garbage as far as the hammer technique is concerned. The Russians and Germans are 30 years ahead of us in techniques. The only thing that keeps us ahead in competition is our overall talent."

Djerassi's aim is to participate in the 1976 Olympics in his favorite event — the hammer. And knowing the Bear's record, there is no reason to believe he won't be there.

— Glenn Feldman

Running around

Students are more likely to imagine Gary Goshgarian wearing a space suit than gym shorts. Robert B. Parker should be slinking around lampposts rather than a track oval. But the two, close friends and teachers of two of the most popular courses in the university, run every day, punishing their bodies in an attempt to stay in shape while dispeling the myth of nonathletic English professors.

Parker, author of the two detective novels, "The Godwulf Manuscript" and "God Save The Child," teaches "The Novels of Violence," a course that traces the development of the fictional hero who is unique to America. The course attracts students interested in the western and mystery genres as well as those intrigued by the chance to have Parker, a budding novelist who successfully practices what he preaches, for a professor.

"Science Fiction" may be the best known course on campus. Goshgarian has attracted students who not only want to learn about science fiction but want to have a good time doing it. Capt. Gary, as he is known to his classes, is usually only too glad to oblige.

There is no reason for a class to be boring for a student to learn, he said, so he goes out of his way to make the classes interesting. A slide show containing science fiction material and including a slide of Goshgarian in a superman costume with a big G across the front is featured. Orson Welles's recording of "War of the Worlds" or an original shtick on the landing of a space ship done in five different languages might be on the agenda.

Goshgarian claims to carry 65 per cent of the English enrollment in his class during a quarter. The 635 students in his class during Spring, 1974, tend to bear him out.

Goshgarian talks of trying to change science fiction's channel 56 reputation of horror beasties. "Much of it is very moralistic," he said. "It tells of the dangers of a technological society."

"Writing is something I know how to do," said Parker, explaining why he started the Spenser series. "There is a mystique to writing that is undeserved. I wrote "God Save The Child" while sitting around the kitchen, talking to the kids and watching the Watergate hearings," he said.

Parker is waiting for his third Spenser novel to come out and is about to start work on the fourth. In addition a screenplay is underway and plans are laid to write a history of King Philip's War. "Sports Illustrated Training With Weights," a book on weight lifting, was released in 1974.

"I am interested in the subject of the American hero and in the con-

Parker, left, pushes himself to catch up with Goshgarian during one of their afternoons at the Northeastern Cage.

nection of violence and honor," he said. The course was suggested by the English department to increase enrollment, as was Goshgarian's course.

Parker takes issue with charges that his style is modeled on that of the acknowledged masters of the detective field, Dashiell Hammett and Raymond Chandler, although he admits to a literary debt to Chandler.

Parker says he has no knowledge of Goshgarian's field of science fiction and has never read a science fiction book in his life. Goshgarian says he has read some mysteries and enjoyed them but has stayed out of Parker's field of expertise.

Goshgarian admits to a great deal of respect for Parker and called him the smartest person he knew on campus. Parker credited Goshgarian with a great deal of classroom presence.

The two seem to have as much respect for each other as their students have for them.

— JRG

Now it is Goshgarian who seems to exert the effort, top, as Parker just jogs along unconcerned. Parker, bottom left, caught just outside of his office and Goshgarian, bottom right, teaches an English class.

Student activities gained an eloquent speaker in its behalf in 1969 when Harvey Vetstein was appointed Assistant Dean of Students. Vetstein, 38, has always believed in the need and the place of student activities in a university life.

"I don't believe all education goes on in the classroom," he said, "I prefer to call activities cocurricular rather than extracurricular," he continued. Vetstein said activities are an important part of the student's educational experience.

"We serve the students. In keeping with university rules and regulations the students have a chance to participate in activities that often give a dimension of learning that cannot be gotten from the classroom," he said.

Vetstein said as an example, journalism majors get practical experience on the school newspaper, a chance to practice what they learn in the classroom.

President Asa Knowles came to Northeastern in 1959 with a real commitment to student activities, Vetstein said. Knowles believes in the enhancement of activities, he said.

Vetstein, a former editor of the Northeastern News, Spectrum, and Cauldron while an undergraduate, said he enjoyed working with students in all areas of university life.

— JRG

Marion Renzi, a native of Lynnfield, came to Northeastern to root. A cheerleader for four years and head cheerleader during her last year, Marion said she always wanted to be a cheerleader at a large school and Northeastern filled the bill. She teaches cheerleaders in the Pop Warner league and directs the majorettes and cheerleaders in Lynnfield. When she is not too busy practicing or teaching, Marion has managed to get into the Business honor society, Beta Gamma Sigma, and to serve on the Student Federation.

— JRG

A giver

"I'm just really into helping people," Mary Concannon said.

In her four years at Northeastern, the five foot ball of fire has turned her considerable energies to several different areas of university live, enhancing them all.

A special education major, Mary's work has included tutoring mentally retarded kids in reading. And her work in Unicom, Northeastern's volunteer service agency, has allowed wide scope to her range of interests. She placed over 75 persons in volunteer agencies in Boston during the 1974-75 year.

Mary has run around corraling donors for the most successful blood drive on campus, held in the winter of 1975. Its success was due in large part to her tireless efforts.

She has worked in both Coolidge House and Brook House, halfways houses for persons just out of prison.

When not trying to help people, she has turned her efforts to Northeastern, serving as chairman of the Student Center Committee, Managing Editor of the Northeastern News, and Editor-in-Chief of the Cauldron. Mary runs the projector on Sunday nights, showing the weekly movie on campus.

Her smile and willingness to work hard has always made her a popular member of every university organization she has belonged to.

— JRG

The premier woman athlete at Northeastern in 1975 was a 21-year-old middler who could shoot the ball through the hoop better than anyone else on campus. Lynn Auturi, who picked up her ability in a gym across the street from her house while in the fourth grade, played guard and was number one on the team with the most points scored.

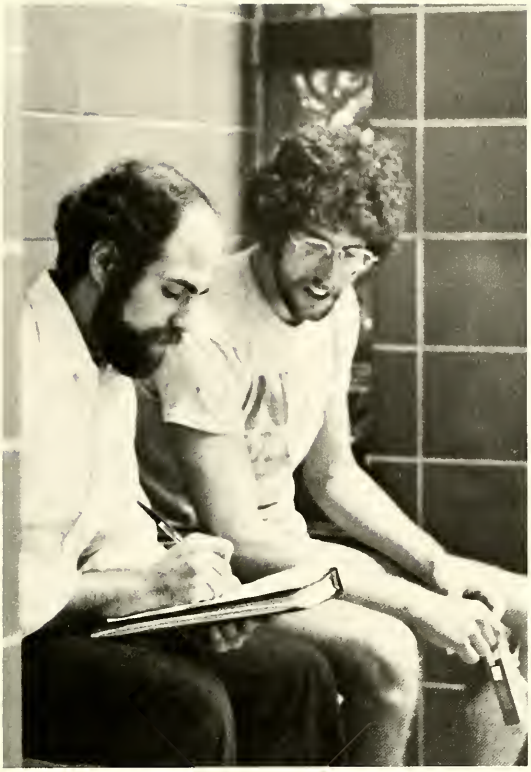
Lynn tried out for the team the U.S. would field for the World University games but didn't hear if she had made the team before the games were canceled.

She has worked in a girl's basketball camp in the Pocono Mountains as a counselor and a coach. Lynn hopes to play for the AAU team that will be started from the camp.

A physical education major, she played ball for Maria Regina H.S. in Hartsdale, N.Y. and in the CYO.

— JRG

Dr. George Lane, who has been connected with Northeastern in various capacities since 1940, serving the last 18 years as Director of the Health Services, called it quits at the end of 1975. The athletic physician to 1955, Dr. Lane was appointed a university physician and director of the Health Services in 1958. The present Health Services was built in five years being completed in 1964 under his direction.



Arnie Marcus talks with Northeastern News reporter Paul Tanenbaum, left, and gives the girls on the waterpolo club some last-minute instructions before sending them into the water, above.

The girl's waterpolo club found itself without a coach and an advisor in 1975. The girl's wanted to play and Arnie Marcus agreed to help them. Arnie, a graduate student in education, took over the duties as advisor and coach and helped set up a playing schedule. Wellesley, Radcliffe, and Boston College were among the schools to agree to play.

A member of the waterpolo and swim clubs as an undergraduate, Arnie put the girls through practice sessions in preparation for the meets. He admitted they weren't even officially a club yet but said club status has been applied for.

He said the club plans to continue as long as they are given pool time at the Barletta Natatorium and he'll be coach for another year because of graduate school commitments.

— JRG

In a university the size of Northeastern, where students are generally treated like computer-cards, it is refreshing to find an administrator who demonstrates genuine concern for the problems of individual student's. Such a person is Patricia McWade, assistant director of Financial Aid.

For the past five years Pat has been consistantly available to give understanding counsel and valuable advice to students who have had problems meeting their financial obligations to Northeastern.

She is highly respected by the students. The reason for this is evident even to the outside observer. She is attractive, intelligent, efficient, and friendly.

With Pat's able direction, Northeastern's College Work-Study Program has expanded to the point where needy students now have a wide variety of interesting part-time jobs to choose from both on and off the campus.

— JRG

The old stereotype doesn't apply here

A bullet-riddled James Cagney is sprawled on the steps of a church as he prepares to meet his maker after encountering "the cops." A trio of rookie police officers miraculously solve case after case. Machine-like Joe Friday ("I carry a badge") is serialized in reruns, perpetuating a sterotype and enforcing the myth.

Criminal Justice?

Nonsense.

"We feel we're a part of a social and community service," said Dean Norman Rosenblatt of the College of Criminal Justice. Dean for five years, he has been guiding the college toward its "model role" as an agency to assist communities through workshops — as well as preparing highly skilled professionals.

Career training in law enforcement, corrections, and the courts is emphasized in the curriculum of the relatively new college. Founded in 1967 under a federal grant, Rosenblatt admits that although graduates have attained executive and administrative positions "in the field" as a result of their education, the college's participation and experimentation in the system must be increased and refined.

"We're not a cop factory and we don't put a strap and gun on someone and send the guy out in the streets," said Rosenblatt.

It is an age of specialization. Criminal Justice majors choose between federal and local positions in corrections, customs, rehabilitation, laboratory work, management, research, court systems, security,

CAMPUS POLICE

and law enforcement.

Unique courses were originated in the last five years to maintain the school's national reputation while assuring its graduates of an excellent foundation in theories and fieldwork under cooperative programs. Community colloquiums entitled "Bridging the Justice Gap" have been started to enlighten neighborhood residents and students to the realities of the criminal justice system.

With a 1975 enrollment of 1500 to 1600 undergraduates and about 150 graduate students, the college reached a point where practicality, efficiency, and a family atmosphere still prevailed, said Rosenblatt. "I would not like to see it expand further," he said, and despite the popularity of the school, stabilization seemed assured.

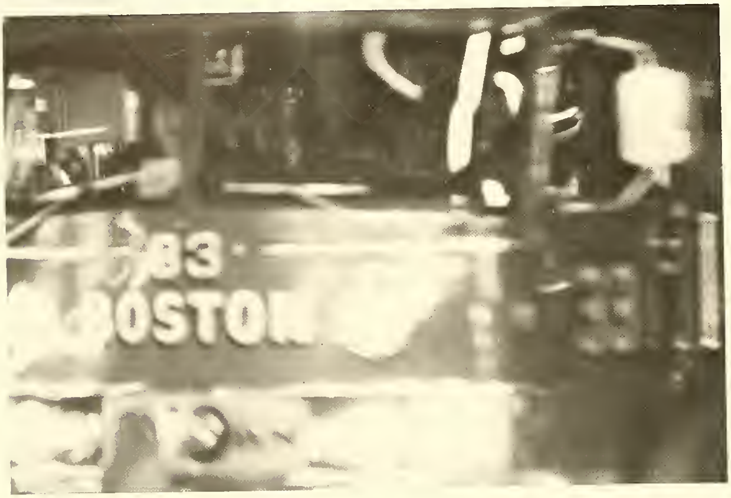
"We've been glamorized by the media and television. People don't realize it is hard work and frustrating. They (students) hear about prejudice but they see it in the streets." Sometimes the first whiff of a jail cell deters students from following a related career, after being drawn in for humanitarian reasons and the lure of a shiny badge, he said.

Despite stressing the need for sensitivity in public and community relations and calling for the more effective use of people in the field, the college's minority enrollment, particularly black students, was estimated at six to seven per cent. University policy at the time was to encourage a 10 per cent black enrollment with recruitment placed entirely in the hands of the admissions office.

While future decisions concerning enrollment appeared to be small, the college's focus on "outreach programs" was being honed for implementation.

"We've viewed criminal justice as a system with less of an emphasis on specifics. 'Law and Order' was a generation ago," Rosenblatt said. Personal contact, counseling, and involvement are the cornerstones of the future, and Rosenblatt's "changing model" must be faced by a new breed of professional.

The college plans to institute programs in communities involving special workshops to inform and assist the public in drawing up contracts, counseling and rehabilitating juvenile delinquents and other offenders. This merger of "town and gown" was far from completed in 1975 but pilot programs had been started and feelers sent to the predominently black communities surrounding the university.



While attending the college, students experienced the system and trained to be accepted as professionals. A dilemma that will be solved only by time has confronted many of them.

The systen has not accepted the graduate.

"The Massachusetts criminal justice system is not prepared to cope with a large number of highly trained professionals," Rosenblatt said, citing a bias built into the structure. Coupled with civil service requirements and a veteran's preference where the state has to accept job applications from service veterans before regular graduates, the enployment scene has been tenuous at best.

Cooperative employment opportunities also worsened during 1974-75. Many students were told to keep their jobs rather than jeopardize them in hopes of finding other employment. There were reportedly many students employed as security guards. It will be another decade until the system is totally committed to professionalism and reflects the untimate in career opportunities for graduates, Rosenblatt said.

But he is a man who spoke of the "Law and Order" movement as "a generation ago."

— Len Sandler

Responding to the social consciousness

Progressive curriculum and a responsiveness to the new era of social consciousness as reflected by the College of Liberal Arts attempts to meet the educational needs of its students became a part of academic life at Northeastern in the first half of the seventies.

The previous decade saw the beginning of a swing towards the social sciences, especially sociology, economics, and political science.

The wars in Vietnam, on poverty, and for civil rights all brought a social concern to this generation that had long been missing in America's youth.

"The students saw the condition the world was in and tried to improve it." said Robert A. Shepard, dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

"Liberal Arts provided the best opportunity to gain a greater sense of the economic and cultural forces that shaped society," he added.

"The idealism and humanism that motivated the students then gave way to a mood of disillusionment in the early 70s," said Shepard. "Not only could the students see no visible changes in the society as a whole, but there came the realization that these subjects do not put bread on the table."

Dean Shepard said students were beginning to see the college years more in vocational terms than ever before.

Enrollment was up in the more skill-oriented majors such as journalism. And, more students expressed an interest in medical or law school following graduation.

The growing interest in postgraduate training and the tougher competition for the few jobs available upon graduation made grades once again an important part of every student's life.

Since 1970, the College of Liberal Arts has undergone changes in both curriculum and administration.

A Bachelor of Sciences (BS) degree was begun as an option in many majors.

Unlike in the Bachelor of Arts program, a candidate for a BS does not have to complete any foreign language requirement, a move that allowed administrators to inflict the most serious personnel cuts onto the Department of Modern Languages.

An independent major was also established within the college. In this program a student was allowed to design his own course of studies within an area of specific interests

and personal career goals.

"Science Fiction," a course with an enrollment so large it occupied rooms usually reserved for required survey courses, became a favorite with most of the university and made its sole professor, Gary Goshgarian, a celebrity.

"Novels of Violence," taught by cult-figure detective novelist, Dr. Robert B. Parker, traced the development of America's unique "saint with a gun" hero from Fenimore Cooper through Raymond Chandler.

Degree programs in African-American Studies and Geology were also begun.

The Department of Drama and Speech added a Communications major to their program.

Academically, there was a move away from the more traditional course offerings as members of the administration and faculty tried to catch the imagination as well as the reason of their students.

Even the Department of English, traditional bastion of conservatism in many universities, worked to brighten-up their dust-covered Shakespearean image.

There was also a growing interest in interdisciplinary courses — those that combined science and the humanities, resulting in offerings such as "Physics and Music."

The 70s also saw both students and faculty gain more of a voice in the running of the college.

Students were serving on almost every inter-departmental committee including the Honors Committee.

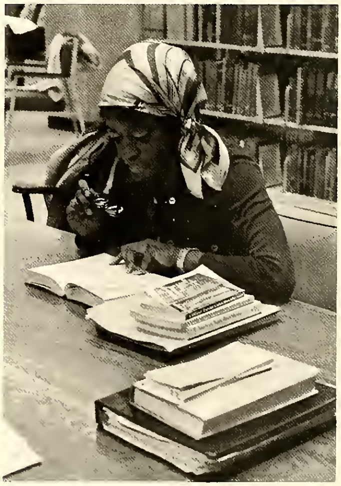
Dean Shepard, however, foresaw a change.

"The students seem to be transferring their energy from governing to studies," he said.

Shepard caused a bit of controversy in 1974 with a proposal for "rotating chairmanships" for each of his departments.

The plan called for a five-year tenure to allow professors to serve as department administrators. It would have done away with the present de facto "appointment for life" policy of the university.

Department heads would be forced by the five-year tenure to keep in step with new developments in their fields and would gain new perspective through in-



creased contact with students.

The institution of tenure itself became a big issue on campus late in 1973 when the university's Board of Trustees set a 60 per cent full-time faculty ceiling on tenure, a figure the College of Liberal Arts was approaching by 1975.

Shepard noted that, "This is apt to lead to a lower morale for the faculty as the younger members see very little chance of tenure.

"This leads to a tension that could possible affect performance," he said.

An instructor who did not receive tenure after seven years must withdraw from the university.

Meanwhile, the classic argument over just what a Liberal Arts students is being trained for continued and by 1975, the image of LA graduates as "possessing "no one perticular skill" persisted.

The students preferred to see themselves as having many skills in a wide range of disciplines.

— Leah Rossi Carneiro

Education

Future teachers adjust to changing classroom roles

Northeastern's education program attempted to prepare future teachers to adjust to the changing roles in the classroom.

Frank E. Marsh Jr., dean of the College of Education, said that one way this goal was accomplished was through co-op. He said the various types of work the students managed to get helped them prepare for their futures in the field of education.

"Teaching is both an art and science," said Dean Marsh, "and we have long had too narrow a concept of education.

"We must now think of education as a lifetime adventure not limited to the school," he said.

The College of Education was established in 1953 to prepare high quality professionals for the service of education.

The college offers students a variety of majors.

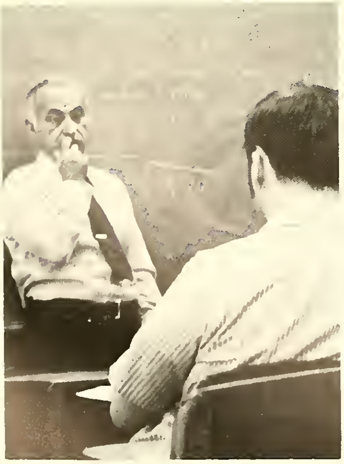
Elementary education students are able to concentrate on humanities; social sciences; math-sciences; reading-language, or special education. A minimum of 16 quarter hours in two other subject areas is also required.

Secondary education majors are offered social studies; English; foreign languages; earth science; biology; chemistry; physics, or math programs.

One quarter of supervised student teaching was also required during each student's senior year.

The college also offered a pre-professional program in speech and hearing therapy.

There was also a pre-professional program in human services offered in conjunction with the colleges of Criminal Justice and Liberal Arts.



'We have long had too narrow a concept of education'

The program was designed to give students a comprehensive view of the needs of society and the many ways an individual may meet these needs.

It prepared the student for work in halfway houses, mental hospitals, penal institutions, and rehabilitation centers.

The college began an an experimental four-year co-op program with about 30 volunteers from the class of 1978.

While on co-op, the students took a course in human development that met several times a week. The emphasis of the program, according to Dean Marsh, was to "tie together theory and practice at the same time."

There were also changes at the reading clinic.

The clinic became more of a real reading clinic and referral center, making its services available on Saturdays and evenings.

Dean Marsh said he would like to see the concept expanded into other fields such as math.

Meanwhile, enrollment was on the decline.

Dean Marsh said it was more difficult to obtain jobs in the field of education and colleges were more selective of the students they accepted in programs, just as superintendents and principals became more demanding in the quality of the teachers they hired.

More men entered the field of education as the opportunities, especially in the field of elementary education, are on the rise.

Dean Marsh added that the programs turned out more well-rounded teachers prepared to work in a variety of fields.

— Mary Concannon

Choices for the future

Engineering majors who graduated in 1975 had more freedom in choosing their courses and more courses and even degrees to choose from than did their predecessors five years before.

The introduction of an unspecified degree, an enviromental engineering option in civil engineering, and the reduction of the number of quarter hours needed to graduate were changes that occurred during this class's five years at Northeastern.

Dr. Melvin Mark, dean of the College of Engineering, said the introduction of the unspecified degree allows a student to earn an MS degree without stating a specific branch of engineering. The reason for its creation was to allow a student to design a program that would be more flexible in meeting his needs than were the already existing conventional engineering programs.

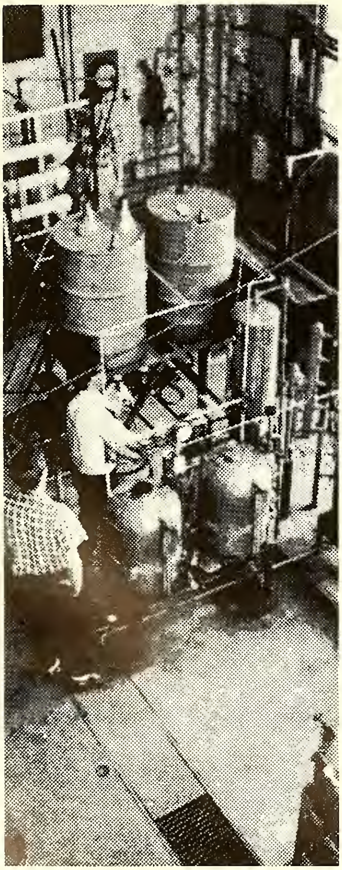
The previous majors, Dr. Mark continued, allowed about 25 per cent of the courses to be chosen as electives with about 75 per cent mandated by accreditation dictates.

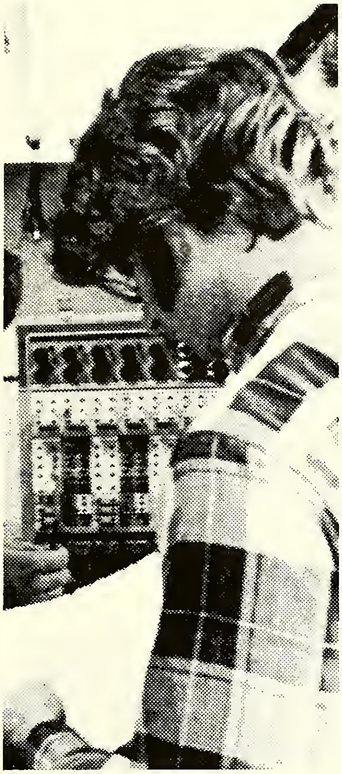
The unspecified BS program allows a student to design his own program with the aid of an advisor, with about 50 per cent of the program elective, including courses outside of the College of Engineering.

The result, Dr. Mark said, allows students to obtain an engineering background even if they don't wish to pursue an engineering career.

The environmental option in the Civil Engineering program was designed for students intending to work in the area of improving the environment. Topics included in the new major were water supply, treatment and waste water desposal, and air pollution.

The number of quarter hours needed to be spent in class to obtain a degree was reduced about 10 per cent in a revision of all programs so that 1975 graduates needed about 180 quarter hours to meet graduation requirements.





At the same time the quality point average (QPA) needed for graduation was raised from 1.8 in 1970 to 2.0 with required courses in the major for this class.

Lincoln College, strictly an evening college in the past, was placed under the Engineering umbrella during the early 70s. The director of the college reports directly to the Dean of Engineering.

Day programs were instituted in Lincoln College, offering the Bachelor of Engineering Technology degree. Compared with the engineering curriculum, these programs involve more laboratory work and application techniques involving application of principles, with less emphasis on the theoretical, arithmetical, and scientific background.

The first chaired professors were appointed to the college during the graduate's years at school. Dr. Reginald L. Amory was appointed the Alcoa Foundation Professor of Civil Engineering and Dr. Welville B. Nowak was named the George A. Snell Professor of Engineering in the Mechanical Engineering Department.

Minority students and women increased in the college, swelling the enrollment of those groups from the small number that had attended the college five years before. Raymond U. Guthrie, a black graduate of the college, was named Director of Minority Affairs with primary responsibilities in recruiting minority students and retaining enrolled students. There was also active recruiting of women being conducted in 1975.

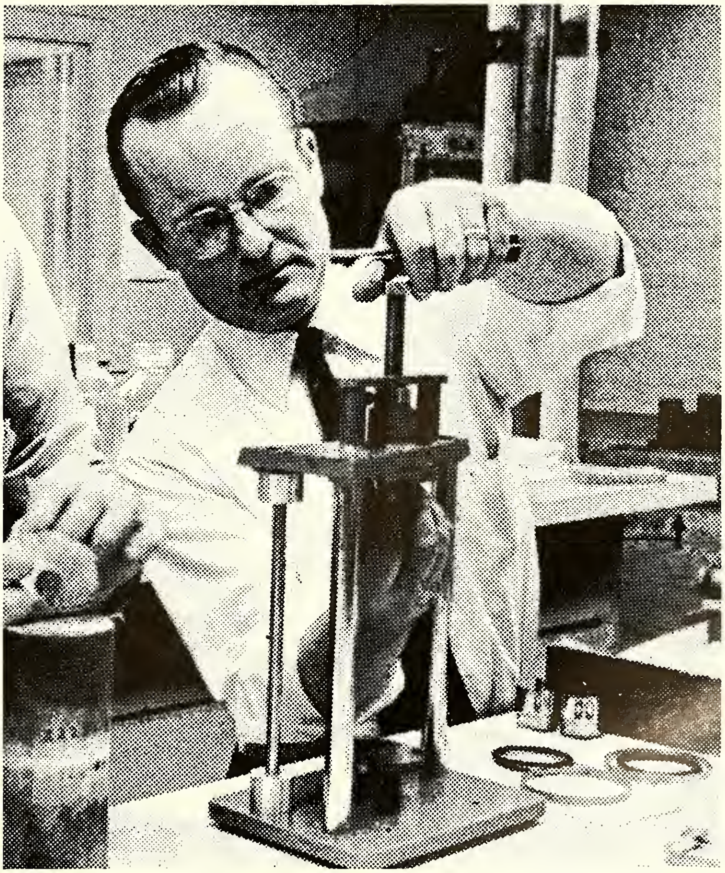
A huge enrollment of freshmen in 1970 declined steadily year by year, bottoming out in 1973. The freshman class in 1974 had a larger enrollment than in previous years, although not matching the size of this year's graduate class as freshmen.

A combined BS/MS honors program was introduced during the past five years. The program allows completion of the requirements for both the BS and MS degrees in five years by taking course overloads starting at the third year and by the senior giving up his senior co-op term.

"The Northeastern University Engineer," a publication run solely by students was begun. The magazine contained articles pertaining both to Northeastern and developments in engineering outside the school.

A Student Advisory Committee was started but was not well-attended by students. Dean Mark speculated that engineering students didn't need it as much as students in other colleges because engineers have more structured student organizations within their college and are more homogeneous.

— Jack R. Goldberg



A philosophy of health and science

In 1962, Northeastern University founded the College of Pharmacy to provide well-educated pharmacists for industry, government, hospitals and drugstores everywhere.

Only nine years later, in 1971, the college merged with the Division of Health Sciences, forming the College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions.

The result was the centralization of many of the health professional programs under one roof for administrative, educational, economic, and professional reasons.

What initially appeared to be only a change in name actually developed into a change in philosophy.

In the past, different medical professions went their separate ways with little communication between them. This led to duplication of services, increased cost to the patients, and unorganized health care.

What Northeastern did was help bridge the communications gap between health professionals, working in two divisions within the college, and resulting in less duplication of services. The pharmacy division of the College of Pharmacy and Allied Health professions was in a state of flux since its beginning.

The concept of the pharmacist, waiting behind the counter of the corner drugstore for the public to bring him their prescriptions was changing.

The role of the pharmacist was no longer just that of the distributor of medications, but also as disseminator of information about these medications. The college realized this and provided an expanded course in clinical pharmacy, and increased professional and liberal arts electives as well as revising the structure and curriculum.

The other division, allied health professions, offered programs in medical laboratory science; respiratory therapy; medical records administration; dental hygiene; physician assistance; radiologic technology; health science; health agency management; nursing home administration, and hematology.

The college developed these pro-

grams to help alleviate the problems of health care delivery, with the understanding that the burden of good health care cannot be placed on the individual.

Dean Helene A. Loux of Allied Health and Acting Dean Albert H. Soloway of Pharmacy agreed that the use of the health care "team" must be expanded to provide better health care in the United States.

Good health care is complex and diversified, they said. It is, therefore, necessary to maintain a checks and balance system between the different members of this team to provide the best health care available.

— Paul Conlon

A program of healing

In 1964, in an effort to aid the health care problems in the Boston area, Northeastern established the College of Nursing.

The associate degree program, begun in 1964, leads to a degree after three years of study.

Its purpose was to prepare a beginning nurse to provide care in a number of patient-care settings, said Juanita O. Long, dean of the college.

A five-year baccalaureate program was begun in 1966.

The program is designed to both prepare the new nurses their careers as well as to provide for future advancement through graduate study or experience in areas such as clinical nursing; administration; research, or teaching.

"Unlike other nursing programs in the country, Northeastern's is the only school that is truely cooperative," said Dean Long. Students obtain practical experience working in various hospitals and other health care agencies throughout the country.

Baccalaureate students began working in clinical situations during their second academic year; associates in their first year.

In 1970, the college began admitting a limited number of licensed practical nurses (LPNs) to the associate program. Those nurses who met the requirements "are granted recognition for their previous education and work experience and can possibly finish the program in two years," said Dean Long.

The first class of qualified registered nurses (RNs) was admitted into the college's baccalaureate program in Sept., 1974. Dean Long said it is possible for these students to complete their degree requirements in one year.

The new programs are an attempt to update the skills and knowledge of present RNs and LPNs and are part of an effort to meet the increasing health needs of society.

The nurse practitioner program was another of the new programs in nursing.

Applicants were nurses presently employed in ambulatory pediatric health care centers. The course

was carried out over 16 weeks and only accommodated a limited number of students.

The college was set to begin an open curriculum program in 1976 where students in both degree majors will follow the same course of studies for their freshmen year and then elect either the three-or five-year options.

Dean Long said enrollment in all programs was increasing. Many more students apply for the various programs than can be accepted.

More males were also entering the college as the trend in the health fields was on the upswing.

— Mary Concannon

Nurses are granted recognition for previous education and work experience

How it all began

"You've come a long way to get where you got today!" was a familiar cry of the seventies and could also be the motto of the Boston Bouve College.

The college had come a long way from the Boston School of Physical Education that was founded in 1913 to continue training women in the field of physical education. Tuition was $100 per year then and former students paid the school a percentage of the first year's salary for post-graduation placement.

In 1964 the school merged with Northeastern and became Boston Bouve College.

"The primary goal of the college was to provide the very best education for students to do the jobs that need to be done in the fields of physical education, physical therapy, recreation education, and health education," said Dean Catherine Allen.

The college began expanding rapidly. When Bouve merged with Northeastern in 1964 the only majors were physical education and physical therapy. In 1965, a curriculum for recreation education was developed and the field of health education was established in 1972.

Students in the field of physical therapy were prepared to work with the physically disabled in hospitals, clinics, nursing homes or community health centers, said Dean Allen.

The course of study emphasized liberal arts in the first two years and professional preparation in the last three years of the program. Professional courses included: anatomy, kinesiology, neurology, physiology, and clinical medicine.

Broad field experiences were a part of the cooperative placement in various hospitals, clinics, and other health institutions. Supervised clinical education was scheduled in the senior year. This "advanced experience provided the student with the chance to practice different phases of physical therapy under the supervision to prepare for the role of a qualified therapist," said Dean Allen.

The area of health education was concerned with teaching in the schools, universities and community centers. Emphasis was placed on drug use and abuse, mental health, aging, and the health problems of the school child.

The five-year program offered students study and work in health education. Students working in various hospitals and health centers learned much about the use of health services, active community involvement in health and family and community health problems.

Students majoring in recreation education specialized in community recreation, therapeutic recreation, or outdoor education and conservation.

Students acquired skills in arts and crafts, camping, dramatics, and music. All students had to master musical instruments, sports, and therapeutic recreation. Outdoor education, camp counselling, school camping and park programming were the major aspects of the program.

Supervised indoor and outdoor field experience provided opportunities for students to work with children and adults. Co-op placements also provided on-the-job experience in youth agencies, recreation departments, hospitals, and institutions.

At the end of the freshman year, students were scheduled for two-week residence at Warren Center in Ashland. The Warren Center was "an outdoor lab for Boston Bouve College," said Dean Allen. During the summer quarters the recreation department, in conjunction with Easter Seals, ran a six-week camp for the severly handicapped at the center.

The physical education program prepared students to teach physical education at the elementary and secondary level. Students were able to minor in athletic training, coaching, dance, or the sciences. Physical education majors were also able to take courses in health education and recreation education.

Freshmen spent one week at the Warren Center experiencing group living, group dynamics and outdoor education. In senior year students were assigned to various student teaching positions in elementary and secondary schools in the Greater Boston area.

"The college has changed as times have demanded change and as needs have developed," said Dean Allen. An example of the change was the establishment of an associate degree in therapeutic recreation for nursing home directors and a certificate in the same in 1971. These programs were run out of University and Lincoln College. Another example was the creation of a part-time masters program in physical education and recreation education in 1970.

The college had grown rapidly from 10 graduates in 1915 to over 1500 graduates in 1975.

The enrollments were continuing to grow, especially in the area of health and recreation education. More and more students were applying in physical therapy and physical education while the school was still "attempting" to give students the best possible education, said Dean Allen.

— Mary Concannon

Business Administration
Learning to earn

The College of Business Administration was established in 1921 "to instill in students a profound understanding of forces and considerations that contribute to a successful business enterprise," said James Hekimian, dean of the college.

Business Administration consisted of a five-year compulsory cooperative education program. Students were offered concentrations in accounting, finance and insurance, industrial relations, international relations, management, marketing, small business management, transportation, and general business.

The programs were designed to prepare men and women for administrative responsibility in business, government, and many other areas, said Hekimina.

An accounting concentration was designed to provide students with the ability to enter into any major field of accounting. It taught a knowledge of business and environment. The program covered the areas of record keeping, cost control, financial planning, and managerial decision making.

Students concentrating in the field of finance and insurance had the opportunity to study managerial finance, management of financial institutions, investment and management institutions analysis, and insurance and risk management.

The Industrial Relations program was concerned with students developing skills in the art of human relations related to management.

International Business majors "work to develop an understanding of problems involved in operating business enterprises across national boundaries and to develop an ability to analyze operations of business enterprises in many environments," said Hekimian.

Management majors were prepared for careers in administration.

Marketing students were trained in the marketing and selling of products to manufacturers, retailers, and consumers.

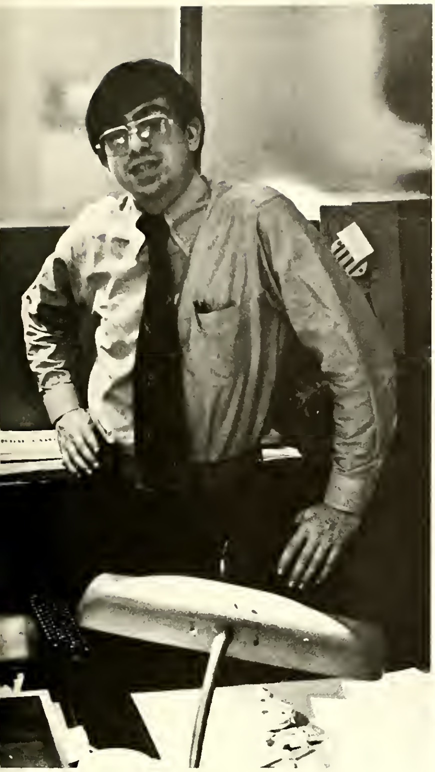
The Small Business Management program provided students who planned to operate their own businesses the chance to develop skills necessary for effective management.

Transportation and Physical Distribution Management students were trained in inventory control and warehousing, among other skills.

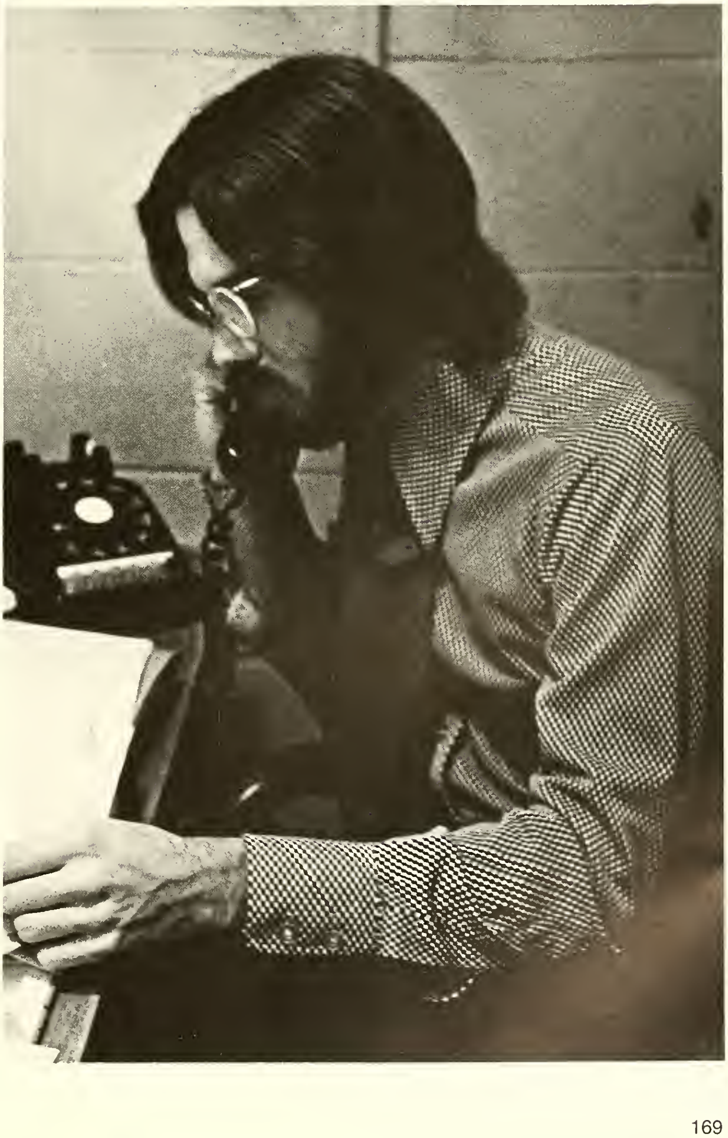
Female enrollment was increasing rapidly, according to Hekimian. He attributed the increase to "the many opportunities that are opening for women in the field of business. The field is becoming more attractive to women all the time." he said.

Hekimian said that many students transferred from other colleges into business because the opportunities for employment were good. He added that students were satisfied with co-op jobs on the whole due to good salaries, good jobs, and said jobs often led to permanent placement after graduation.

— Mary Concannon



Female enrollment was increasing because of 'the many opportunities that are opening for women'



Quiet comes to a controversial program

Open with thrown rocks, burning vans, and anti-ROTC demonstrations.

Close with female cadets, less academic credit, more student interest, and an absence of vocal opposition.

This the way graduates found the ROTC program when they arrived at school and this is the way the class left it five years later, in June, 1975.

The ROTC program, one that trains volunteer students for commissioning as 2nd Lieutenants in the Army upon graduation, went from controversy to quiet, a movement that parallelled the end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam and the end of the draft.

The five-year experience opened at an initiation meeting where a demonstrator stood up and decried the U.S. and its military involvement in Southeast Asia. With that illustriative beginning, cadets soon found themselves the butt of classmates's jibes and insults every time they put on their uniform, a task that was required weekly.

Proposals to strip ROTC of academic credit met with success in three of the four colleges that allowed Military Science to be used as an elective toward graduation. By 1975, Business remained the lone college granting credit.

With 500 students in the program in Sept., 1970, weekly drills in the Fenway each spring were impressive. As enrollment dipped over the years so did the size of the drill company until drill was done away with in the summer of 1974. But, an

upswing in student enrollment, although small, encouraged the resumption of the weekly two-hour drills in 1975.

Each cadet was required to clean two M1 weapons per quarter as part of his military science course work.

The chore of weapons cleaning which some constantly tried to avoid while others thrived on it, also became a memory when the weapons were removed to Fort Devons in the summer of 1974 and the arms room remodeled into a cadet lounge.

In 1973 Northeastern's ROTC unit admitted females for training. The first class of woman cadets were expected to be commissioned in 1976.

The PMS Council, a regular meeting of cadet representatives and the professor of Military Science, began in 1970 to encourage communication between students and the ROTC professors.

In late 1972, an intensive recruiting program was begun to attract veterans into the program. Several took advantage of the incentives being offered by the Army.

The basic shape of the cadet organization was changed from a battalion to a brigade in Fall, 1974.

Composed of a ranger battalion and another battalion of cadets not in the cadet rangers, the brigade sought to foster a better experience outside of the classroom.

— Jack R. Goldberg

Nahant — research is the name of the game

Because Northeastern is such a multi-faceted and diverse university, there are many areas of academic life extending from the school which most students know little about.

One of these is the university's Marine Science Institute in Nahant's East Point, 20 miles north of Boston on the tip of a peninsula jutting into the Atlantic Ocean.

The facilities there are not as exotic as the imagination would lead one to believe but the institute nevertheless has an international reputation built on its trademark — research in marine biology.

The area surrounding the institute is ideal for this type of research. "This is the only ecologically preserved ocean base in much of the state," said Dr. Nathan W. Riser, who has been institute director since it was conceived in 1966.

Many new species of marine animals have been and are still being discovered in the coastal environment, which has been secluded from the public for decades.

"That's why we're careful about people coming in," said Dick West, a graduate student and laboratory assistant. "By just turning over a rock, someone can kill an animal's natural habitat and ruin invaluable sources for biological research."

The institute is basically set up for graduate student laboratory research, but some undergraduate classes have made use of the facilities. There was a maximum enrollment in 1974 of 24 students because of the limited laboratory space.

The students meet all day for three days a week, but the institute operates on a 24-hour-a-day schedule. "Our lives are controlled by the laboratory animals," Dr. Riser said. "They never learned about Daylight Savings Time or collective bargaining, and if you have an animal that spawns on the new moon, you have to have algae to feed them."

Homer is one of the lobsters whose behavior is closely watched at the Marine Sciences Institute. Holding the four shells Homer has molted during the past three years are Dr. M. Patricia Morse, associate professor of biology, and Dr. Nathan W. Riser, institute director.

Most of the animals are collected by research assistants and students by diving in scuba gear off the coast at a depth of 50 to 60 feet. Many are also collected between tides. "Most of the collectors are after specific items and are familiar with their habitats," West said. "We usually try to keep our collections down to a minimum."

Some of the graduate students originate from various universities across the country, including Harvard and Yale, which do not have such research facilities. The universities rent out the institute for these students.

A typical example of a graduate student's work was that of Joan Ferraris, who was working on her Ph.D in invertebrate endochronology. She was doing research on the development of neurosecretions in radula — the feeding apparatus commonly found in snails.

The institute also offers intensive course work during the summer, taught by specialists in the field from across the nation.

In its short history, the institute has already notched some scientific firsts in biological research.

In the late 1960s, a mixed group of students and instructors designed and built the first underwater dwelling off the East Point coast, Dr. Riser said. The small vessel was fastened to underwater boulders at a depth of 20 feet. Students used the facility to photograph and study the sleeping behavior of fish and various animals.

A laboratory used by Dr. Robert Stone, principal investigator for the institute, is the only university-owned suspended sediment laboratory of its kind, Dr. Riser said.

Also, the institute is equipped with an old electron microscope that is being eyed for purchase by the Smithsonian Institute. The microscope is the first used in dental research.

The institute also has had a proliferation of papers and dissertations published in scientific journals in innumerable aspects of marine biology.

The Nahant institute is located on Nahant's East Point, 20 miles north of Boston on the tip of a peninsula on the Atlantic Ocean.

"That's the lifeblood of a place like this — research and publications," Dr. Riser said.

With the successes of the past, the future of the Marine Science Institute does not portend any drastic changes. The facilities will continue to limit enrollment of graduate students, but will expand its usage to undergraduates here at the main campus.

An invertebrate zoology class in Winter, 1974 had a laboratory at the institute weekly. Spring 1974 saw the use of the institute by chemical oceanography students as well as graduate students in a marine biology course in the School of Engineering.

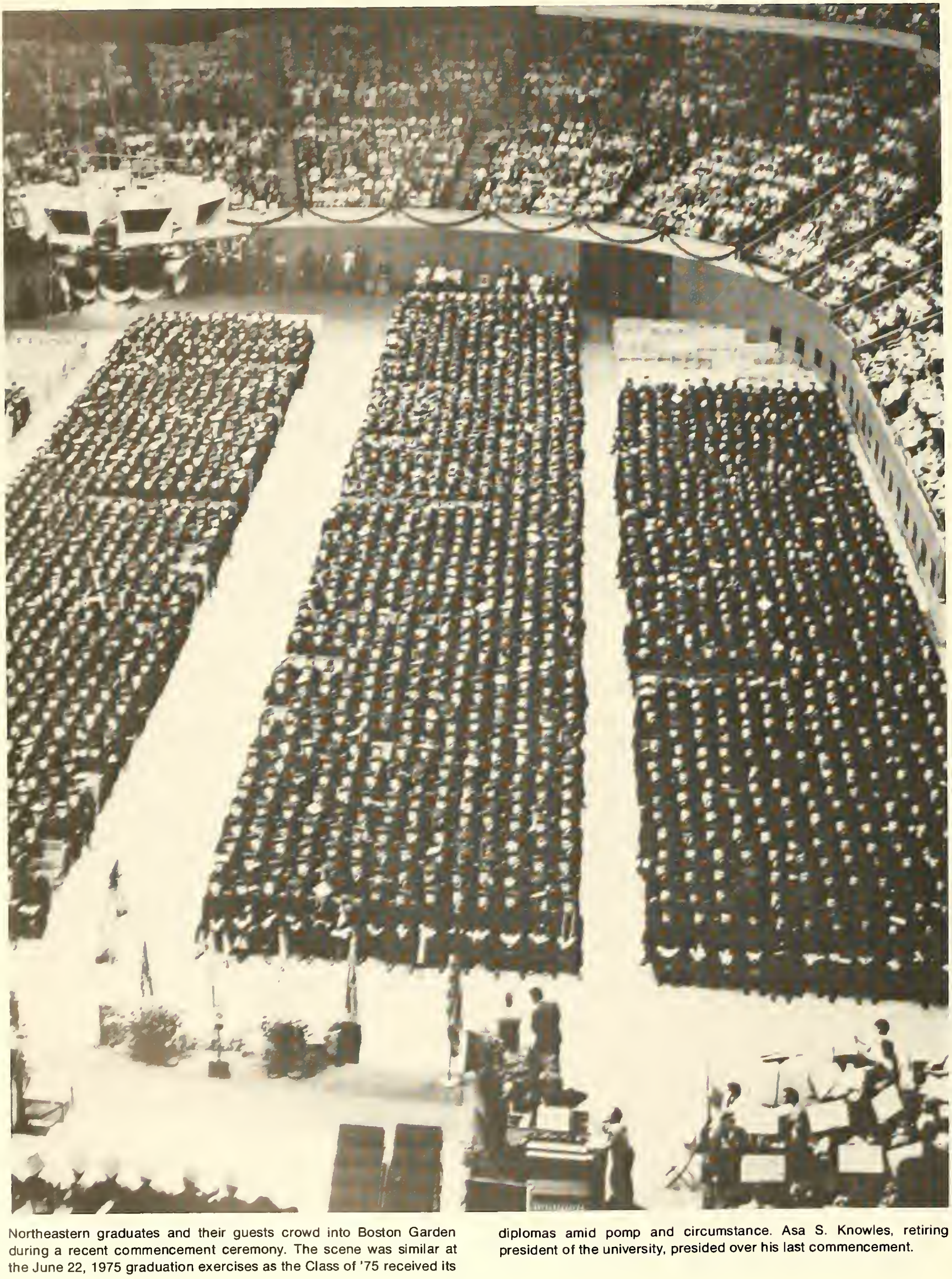
A contract was also in the process of negotiations with the Army Corps of Engineers to study the water chemistry of dumping grounds in the Massachusetts Bay, for which the federal Environmental Protection Agency has prohibited dumping.

"One of our big needs for the future is a graduate school dormitory with cooking facilities," Dr. Riser said. Most of the graduate students must find living quarters in Nahant or nearby Lynn, which often poses inconveniences.

However, judging from the closeness, privacy, and intensity of study of students at the institute, life at the institute was just what they bargained for.

— Joseph Nunes

Dr. Riser feeds a codfish that is being kept at the institute. The fish is one of a variety of marine life that are used for study at the research facility.

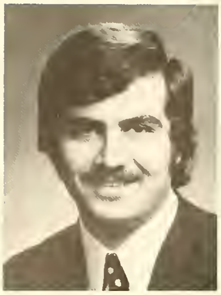


Northeastern graduates and their guests crowd into Boston Garden during a recent commencement ceremony. The scene was similar at the June 22, 1975 graduation exercises as the Class of '75 received its diplomas amid pomp and circumstance. Asa S. Knowles, retiring president of the university, presided over his last commencement.

The Seniors

TEXT BOOK
INFORMATION

Anthony Albanese
Medical Technology


Hovan Asdourian
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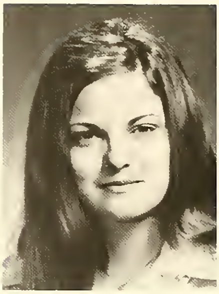
Diane Bachand
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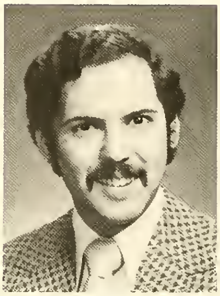
Phyllis Bernstein
Medical Records

Pharmacy
Allied Health

Suzanne Bissonnette
Pharmacy


Daniel Boulanger
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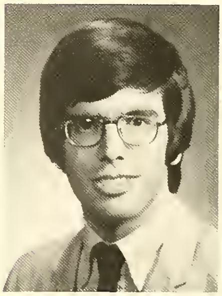
Bonnie L. Bruce
Respiratory Therapy


Ralph Cabana
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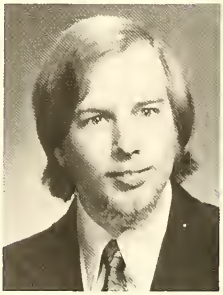
Mary B. Carter
Pharmacy

Michael Carvalho
Pharmacy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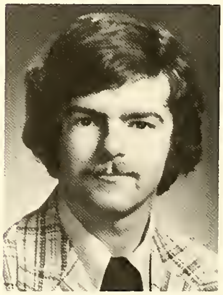
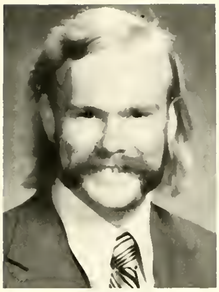
Pharmacy


William Churchill
Pharmacy


Paul E. Clement
Medical Technology

Paul Conlon
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Angela Criazzo
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Thomas Darling
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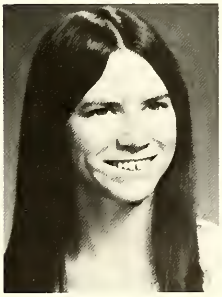
John V. Dollard
Pharmacy

Odete Domingues
Pharmacy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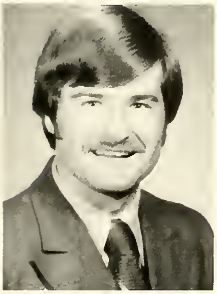
Vytautas J. Eitas
Pharmacy

Diane Fabri
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Jerome Fitzer
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Barbara Flanagan
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Joseph T. Flynn
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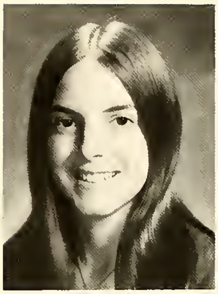
Frank Fratea
Pharmacy

Joseph Fraga
Pharmacy



Louise V. Geiger
Medical Technology

Steven Gerson
Pharmacy

Kathryn S. Goff
Pharmacy

" . . . when the last individual of a race of living things breathes no more, another heaven and another earth must pass before such a one can be seen again."

— William Beebe

Robert Giovannucci
Pharmacy

Lisa Gottlieb
Pharmacy

Michael Hertz
Pharmacy

Karen A. Hoikala
Pharmacy

Hazel R. Howes
Pharmacy

Pui S. Hui
Pharmacy

Charles Johnson
Pharmacy

Sandra T. Kwoka
Medical Records

Barbara Lapidas
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Kristina Lappin
Pharmacy

Melanie Leasca
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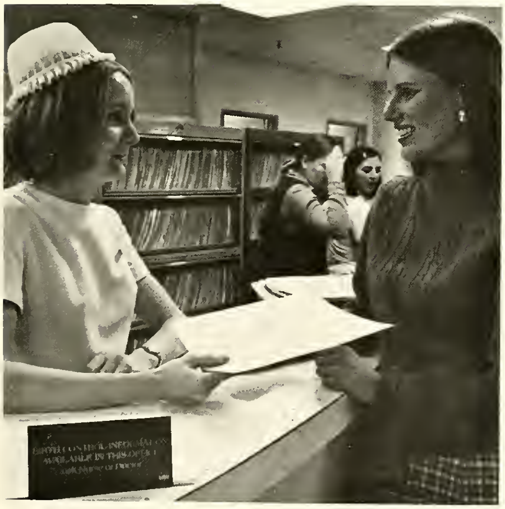
Gloria K. Lee
Pharmacy



Jane LeMay
Pharmacy

Elizabeth Lennon
Pharmacy

Rita P. Leung
Pharmacy

Jeanne Maguire
Pharmacy

Michael Mangiapane
Pharmacy

Marshal Mah
Pharmacy

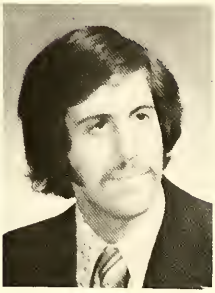
Gary Malecky
Pharmacy

Shun Mak
Medical Technology

Cheryl Marinelli
Medical Records

Thank you.

For being there when I reached out to touch you and be friends again. I never hurt anyone as I hurt you. Nor have I ever known anyone who was as happy as I to make up and risk being hurt again.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Fortunee Massuda
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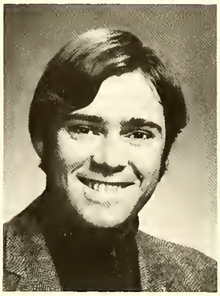
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Robert McSherry
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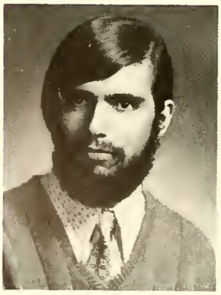
Charles Mills
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Diane M. Mirto
Pharmacy

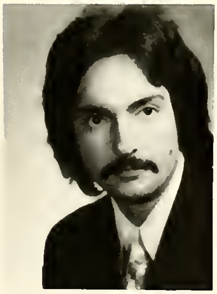
Angela S. M. Ng
Pharmacy

Pamela Noga
Pharmacy

Nicholas J. Ntapalis
Pharmacy

Sheila M. O'Keefe
Pharmacy

Linda S. Quinn
Medical Technology



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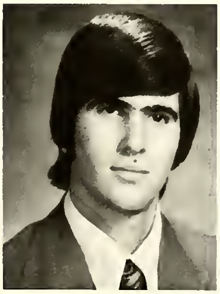
Pharmacy



Craig M. Salonia
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Cynthia Samsel
Respiratory Therapy

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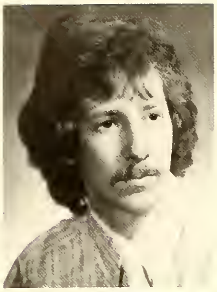
Medical Records

Karen Sherman
Pharmacy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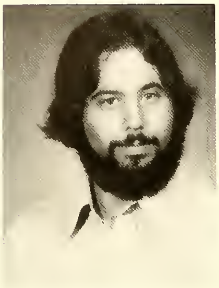
Deborah Stevens
Medical Technology

Kathleen Szeto
Pharmacy

Sonia Timofeev
Pharmacy


Victor Train
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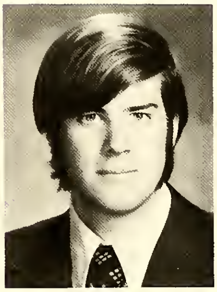
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Kim Vitali
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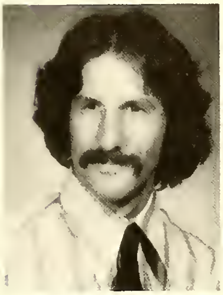

Philip Winer
Pharmacy

Eugene Wolf
Pharmacy

Bruce Wong
Pharmacy

Roberta Zuckerman
Pharmacy

June B. Adler
Associate

Carolee J. Arlund
Baccalaureate

Nora C. Audesirk
Baccalaureate

Arlene Aufiero
Baccalaureate

Mary Beth Bloomer
Baccalaureate

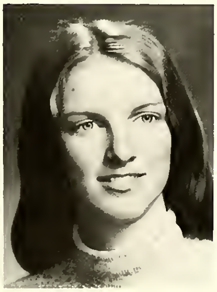
Susan E. Bowes
Associate

Nursing

Roberta M. Boyden
Baccalaureate

Nancy W. Brodtman
Baccalaureate

Catherine H. Brown
Associate



Leslie R. Brown
Associate

Margaret R. Brown
Baccalaureate

Patricia A. Butler
Associate

Lisa S. Carruthers
Baccalaureate

Jill A. Cavanaugh
Associate

Mary T. Charido
Associate

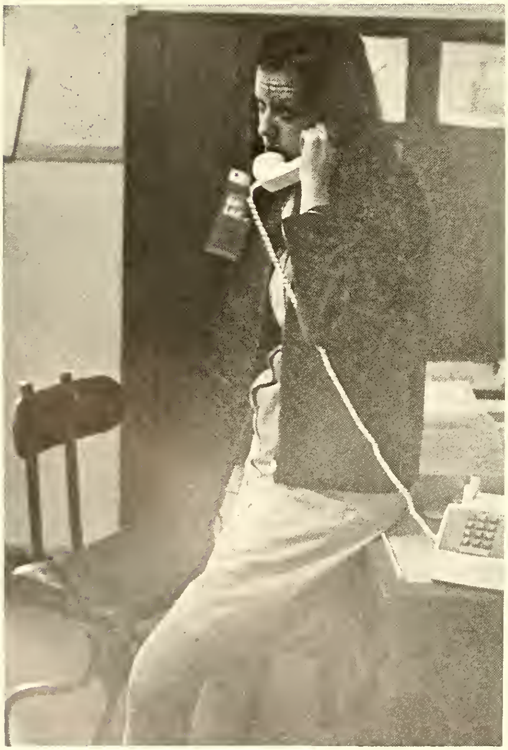
Karen B. Chin
Associate

Lorraine M. Clancy
Baccalaureate

Mary E. Coffeen
Baccalaureate

Sandra E. Cole
Baccalaureate

Marian C. Coleman
Associate



Verna C. Coleman
Associate

Maureen A. Connerty
Associate

Carole L. Cousineau
Baccalaureate

Jane Marie Crook
Baccalaureate

Anne L. Curley
Baccalaureate

Kathleen A. Curley
Baccalaureate

Rosanna F. DeMarco
Baccalaureate

Carol A. DeMasi
Baccalaureate

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Pamela J. Diomedes
Associate

Martha A. Doherty
Baccalaureate

Lynne M. Dorsey
Baccalaureate

Bernice H. Duncan
Baccalaureate

Barbara A. Dutka
Associate

Joyce A. Eng
Baccalaureate

Donna M. Farrell
Associate

Nancy E. Feldbauer
Baccalaureate

Frederick W. Fish
Associate

Elizabeth A. Forte
Associate

Eleanor F. Fulton
Baccalaureate

Melissa Gallison
Baccalaureate

Marcia B. Golner
Baccalaureate

Virginia E. Grant
Baccalaureate

Ann Marie Grimes
Baccalaureate

Lucia A. Groblewski
Associate

Barbara L. Groner
Baccalaureate

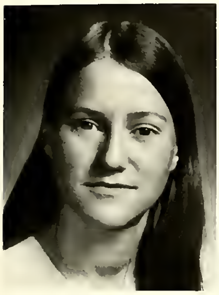
Aseptex
EMERGENCY

Barbara J. Hamer
Baccalaureate

Pamela J. Harris
Associate

Karen L. Hayward
Baccalaureate

Debra Ann Hughes
Baccalaureate



Elizabeth E. Hills
Baccalaureate

Through learning and creativity one reaches outward toward the universe and inward to the self. Mental anguish and incredible happiness united lead to understanding and acceptance of self. One comes to realize the confluence of individuality and universality.

Sharon L. Jones
Baccalaureate

Amy L. Kaufman
Associate

Sarah R. Kellar
Baccalaureate

Jeanne M. Kelleher
Baccalaureate

Margaret M. Knight
Associate

Dale E. Laforme
Baccalaureate

Nancy V. Larson
Baccalaureate

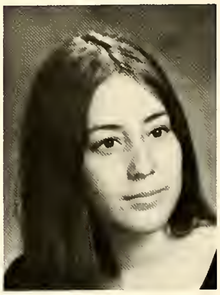
Ruth D. Lindquist
Baccalaureate

Lisa J. Lund
Baccalaureate

Dianne M. Martino
Baccalaureate

Joanne M. McAdam
Baccalaureate

Mary J. McCarthy
Baccalaureate


Eleanor McEachern
Baccalaureate

Delores M. Merlino
Baccalaureate

Marian E. Miceli
Associate

Deborah M. Morrill
Associate

Barbara E. Murray
Baccalaureate

Janet A. Nagy
Baccalaureate

Karolyn R. Nelson
Baccalaureate

Karen A. Nielsen
Baccalaureate

Candyce M. Olander
Baccalaureate

Suzanne D. Oliver
Baccalaureate

Joanne M. Olmsted
Baccalaureate

Ellen E. O'Neil
Baccalaureate

Victoria R. Pagan
Associate

Eileen H. Paris
Associate

Elizabeth Y. Payne
Baccalaureate

Laura Petrozzi
Baccalaureate

"I shall pass through this world just once. If therefore, there be any kindness I can show or any good thing I can do, Let me do it now . . . for I shall not pass this way again."
— Etienne De Grellet

Patricia M. Pomarole
Associate

Phaedra G. Prior
Associate

Marilyn D. Quilici
Baccalaureate

Cheryl B. Reagan
Associate

Laurie T. Ribeiro
Baccalaureate

Stephanie Jo Richards
Associate

Catherine J. Rickard
Baccalaureate

Janet M. Roche
Associate

Susan E. Rosenberg
Baccalaureate

Marjorie Ross
Associate

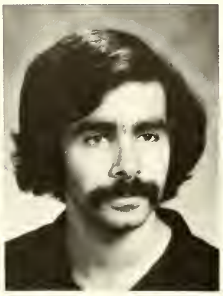
Nancy Ruksnaitis
Baccalaureate

Beverley E. Russell
Baccalaureate

Lila C. Saffran
Associate

Ann Sancinito
Baccalaureate

Always
Open eyes
Big and wide
For
Everyone knows
No one buys
Wings to fly
so
You look and see
Search high and low
For
What you know
You can be
and there will never
Ever be
an end.
— Patricia Chansky



Gary Schweon
Baccalaureate

NU has shown me what there is to learn. I have searched for what I want to know — computer cards with your very own punched-out design. Time for that permanent co-op. Do not fold, bend or mutilate.

Rosemary L. Sheehan
Baccalaureate

Bernadette Shepley
Baccalaureate

Catherine A. Sheridan
Baccalaureate

"I can see how it might be possible for a man to look down upon the earth and be an atheist, but I cannot conceive how he could look up into the heavens and say there is no God."
— Abraham Lincoln

Donna M. Smith
Baccalaureate

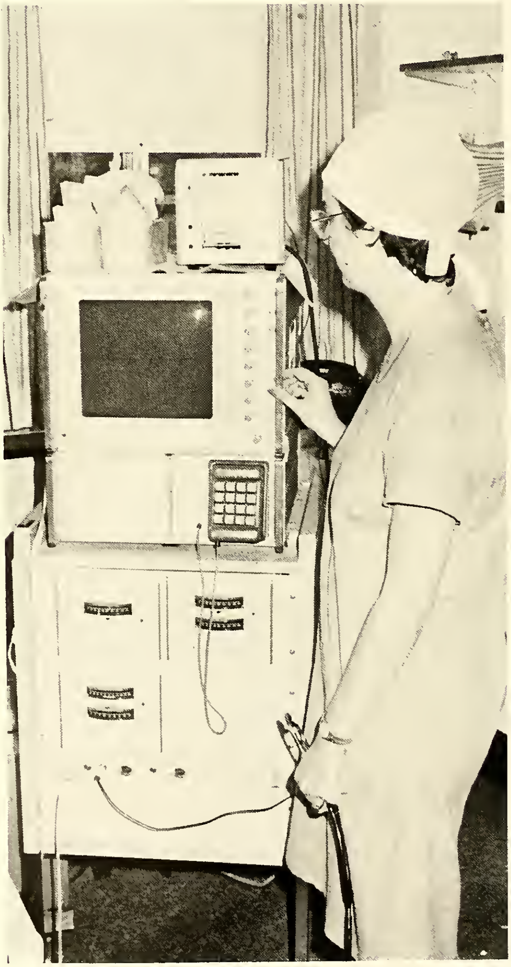
Beth M. Steinlauf
Baccalaureate

Martha L. Stewart
Associate

Sharon P. Sullivan
Baccalaureate

There is a dream within
us all
Secret, deep, hidden in
a shrine apart
I search the sky, the
moon, the stars
For that which was adreaming
in my heart.

Shelley Tartarkin
Associate



Cheryl L. Tielis
Baccalaureate

Joan M. Titorenko
Associate

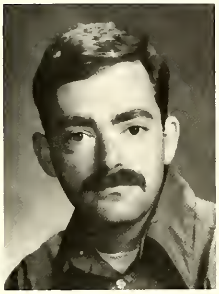
Judith L. Tompkins
Baccalaureate

April C. Turner
Baccalaureate

Rosemary J. Westra
Associate

Kimberly A. White
Baccalaureate

Anne S. Whitney
Baccalaureate



Charles L. Witherell
Baccalaureate

Katherine J. Wright
Baccalaureate

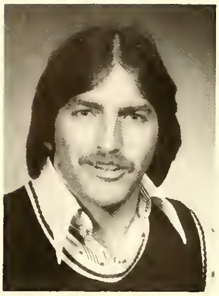
Kathleen A. Wyka
Baccalaureate

Carol A. Zardeskas
Baccalaureate

Regina Zbell
Associate

Criminal Justice

John W. Abbey
Criminal Justice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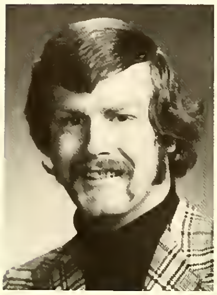
Dean Bennett
Criminal Justice

Paul Blaney
Criminal Justice


Stephen Boccuzzi
Criminal Justice

David Botte
Criminal Justice

Mark B. Buchanan
Criminal Justice

Gerard Buckley
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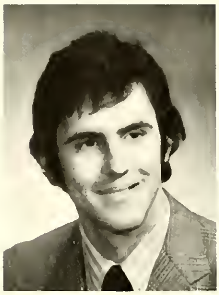
James Burrow
Criminal Justice

Stephen Byron
Criminal Justice

John Carney
Criminal Justice

James M. Carroll
Criminal Justice

William J. Casey
Criminal Justice

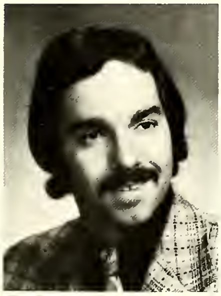


Ronald A. Cedrone
Criminal Justice

Northeastern provided me with a valuable and much-needed general education. The size of the school was a hindrance in many ways but it did have its advantages. I was not ashamed in any way to be an NU graduate.

Elizabeth A. Charney
Criminal Justice

Today is the first day of the rest of my life.
Dearest ROS . . . I get by w/a little help from my friends.



George M. Charos
Criminal Justice

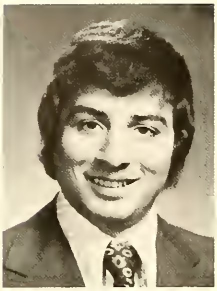
James M. Clairborn
Criminal Justice

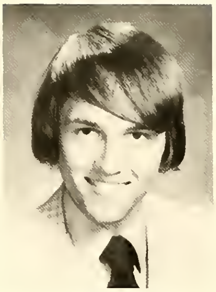
Thomas J. Conroy
Criminal Justice

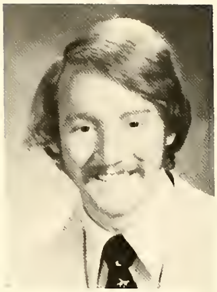
Donald J. Coughlin
Criminal Justice

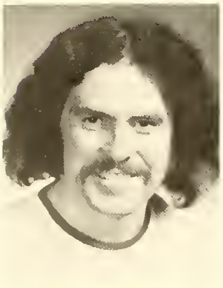
Frederick Cross
Criminal Justice

Steven Crouse
Criminal Justice


Theodore Distaso
Criminal Justice

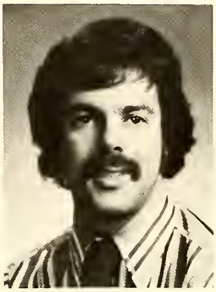

Vytas Duriskas
Criminal Justice


Errol E. Etting
Criminal Justice

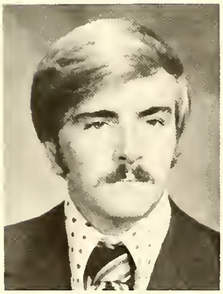

Joseph M. Fallon
Criminal Justice

Donna B. Ferreira
Criminal Justice

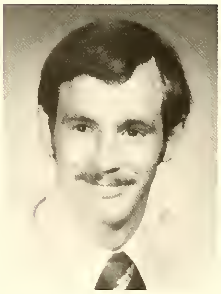
I will always have a lingering memory of this four-year experience. Through new people and learning techniques I have developed a new concept of myself, my life, and my ambitions. I leave NU strongly motivated to continue improving myself.


Michael Fixman
Criminal Justice

Nicholas Franco
Criminal Justice


Paul Gallagher
Criminal Justice

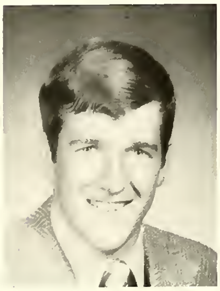
Janet E. Garvey
Criminal Justice


William L. Gibson
Criminal Justice

Robert Gissel
Criminal Justice

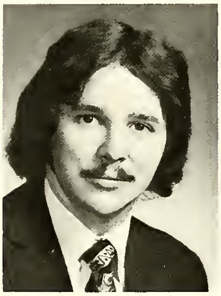
Robert Gray
Criminal Justice

Steven Greenberg
Criminal Justice



Kenneth J. Grogan
Criminal Justice

Larry V. Guerin
Criminal Justice



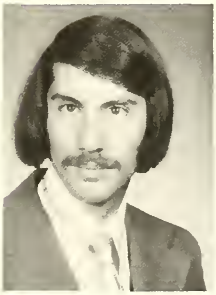
Francis Hartwell
Criminal Justice

Cathleen A. Hillis
Criminal Justice

Pamela Ann Honohan
Criminal Justice

Kristine S. Hunter
Criminal Justice

Donald Hussey
Criminal Justice



Richard E. Kalustian
Criminal Justice

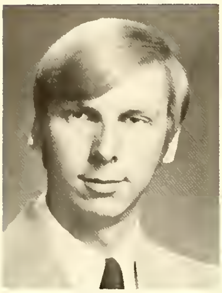
John A. Leaston
Criminal Justice

Thomas Theodore Los
Criminal Justice

William LaPrade
Criminal Justice

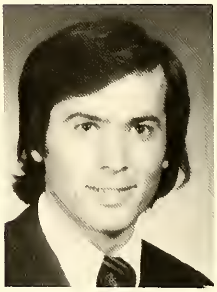
Cauna Macary
Criminal Justice

Charles MacLean
Criminal Justice


Robert J. Makowski
Criminal Justice

George Malliaros
Criminal Justice

Rupert Margetson
Criminal Justice


Gilbert M. Mariani
Criminal Justice

Life is not a request, but when given it should be cherished. The true measure of a person is not by his performance is a selected goal but rather by his performance in a situation which is not selected.

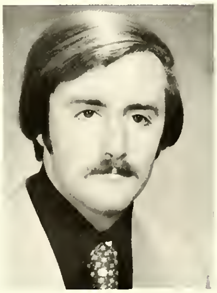
Paul Massaro
Criminal Justice

Jeanne McCarthy
Criminal Justice

Terrence P. McDermott
Criminal Justice

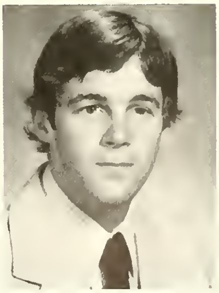
Patricia Meade
Criminal Justice

Anne Meaney
Criminal Justice



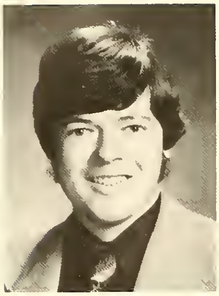
Thomas Meehan
Criminal Justice

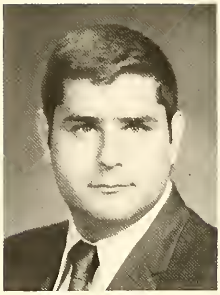
Ida J. Miller
Criminal Justice



Michael Munger
Criminal Justice

Thomas Murray
Criminal Justice

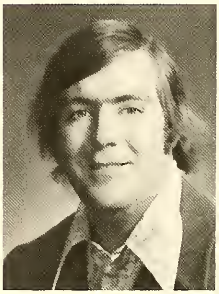

John O'Brien
Criminal Justice

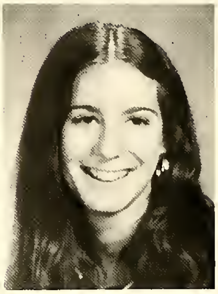

Peter C. Paras
Criminal Justice

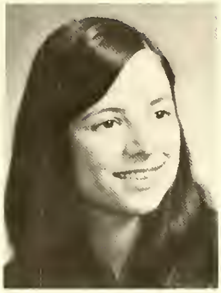
Alan Perlin
Criminal Justice

David Pinkard
Criminal Justice

Anita L. Quinlan
Criminal Justice

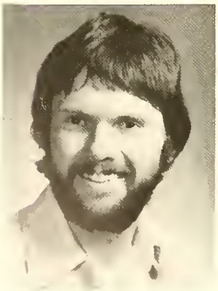

Robert P. Riley
Criminal Justice

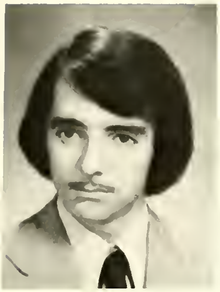

Elyse M. Robbins
Criminal Justice


Donna Rumrill
Criminal Justice

James P. Ryan
Criminal Justice

David Schwartz
Criminal Justice

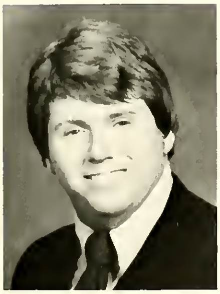

Alfred Shaw
Criminal Justice



Thomas Sheerin
Criminal Justice

Myrielle Delores Smith
Criminal Justice

I believe that a person must have peace within himself in order to make peace with others. Dorm counselor; financial aid committee; black student congress; social council; homecoming queen, 1973-74; AKA Sorority Inc.; freshman orientation committee.



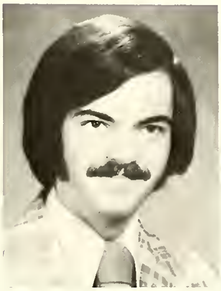
Anthony Sobiech
Criminal Justice

Debbie Stein
Criminal Justice

Iris Stramondo
Criminal Justice

Thomas W. Summers
Criminal Justice

Glenn Suskind
Criminal Justice

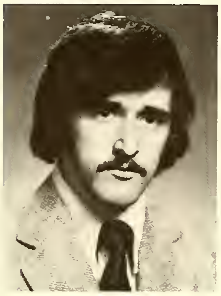


Charles Tapsell
Criminal Justice

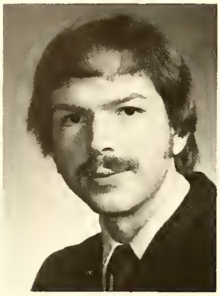
Kenneth G. Tomb
Criminal Justice

Richard C. Wagner
Criminal Justice

Randy J. Weisman
Criminal Justice



Frederick Wiggins
Criminal Justice

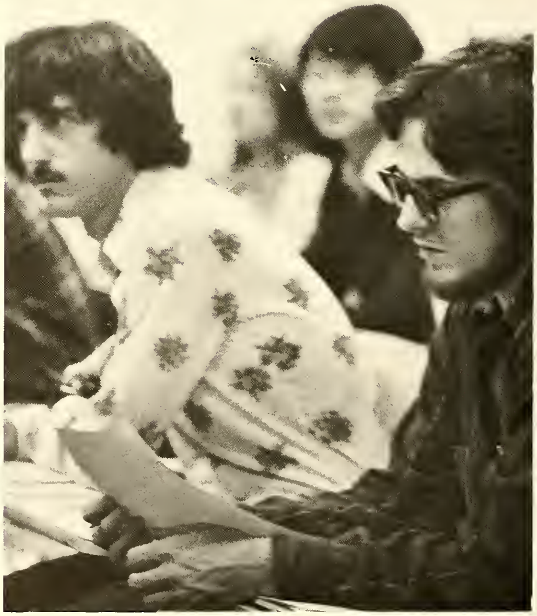


Paul Wilkins
Criminal Justice

Michael Williams
Criminal Justice

Edward Wilson
Criminal Justice

Gary S. Wolfe
Criminal Justice



Education

Wendy S. Allen
Speech & Hearing

Jeanne K. Anderson
Language / Reading

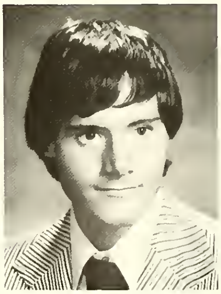
Janet M. Andrus
Modern Languages

Meryl J. Baker
Humanities

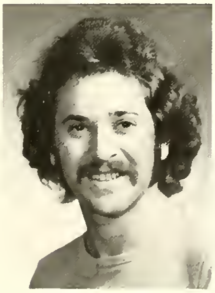
Carolyn Baptista
Elementary

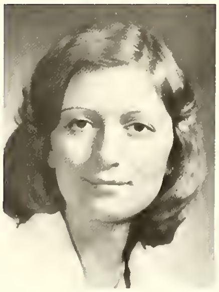
Esta S. Berman
Humanities

Joan M. Bjornson
Humanities

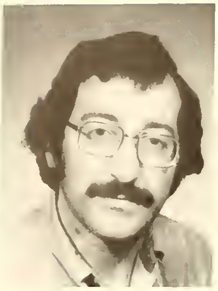

Steven Bornstein
Speech & Hearing

Valerie L. Bruce
Math / Sciences


Howard J. Bryer
Special Education


Gloria M. Bzdula
Language / Reading

Karen M. Caliri
Languege / Reading



David Camarra
English

Janet Carletti
Special Education

Linda Cesareo
Humanities

Janecke L. Clark
Humanities

Barbara Clemons
Special Education

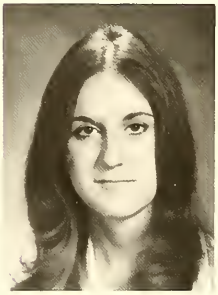
Mark Cognata
Special Education

Rita Cohen
Special Education

Pauline Cranston
Humanities

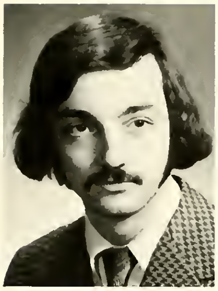
Good education, with integrity, justice, and Christian kindness blended, make a beautiful combination. Teaching is one of the graces of the spirit. It is an attribute of heaven. The angels never fly into passion, never are envious, selfish, or jealous.

Thomas E. Cunniff
Social Studies

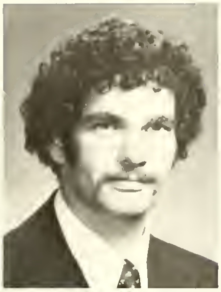


Maureen E. Daley
Humanities

Theresa A. Dapice
Language / Reading

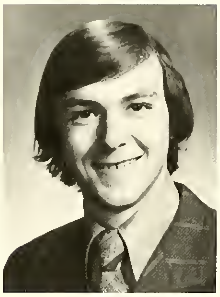


John M. DeMarco
Social Studies



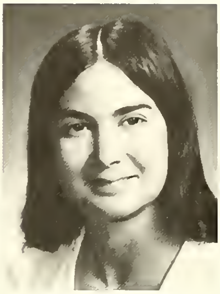
James A. DiSanto
Earth Science

Barbara J. Eaton
Humanities



John J. Fahey
English

Joanne B. Fleishman
Special Education



Jeanne M. Fradette
Speech & Hearing

Rosemary Fucci
Humanities

Wendy L. Gallagher
Humanities

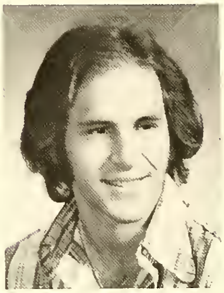
Elaine R. Gay
Humanities

Marie D. Gleason
Humanities

Lori A. Glines
Elementary

Manuela Gonsalves
Special Education

Wanda Grant
Speech & Hearing



Gary H. Greenstein
Social Studies

Tamar H. Gronner
Special Education

If you want something bad enough — take it. But then you must let it go free. If it comes back to you it's yours — if it doesn't, then you never had it to begin with.

Dorothy E. Grossman
Math / Sciences

Janis M. Halpert
Special Education

Mary A. Hartwell
Humanities

Pamela D. Hayes
Social Studies

Delores Hayman
Humanities

Maureen F. Healy
Social Science

Cathy Heller
Special Education

Maria E. Hideriotis
Speech & Hearing

Angela B. Hollis
Speech & Hearing

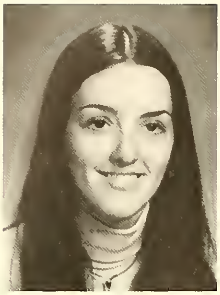
Carmencita Jones
Language / Reading

Janice R. Katz
Humanities

Deborah A. Kennedy
Humanities

Lindsay Kilgore
Humanities

Christine Kingston
Language / Reading


Deborah J. Leary
English

Veronica Leona
Speech & Hearing

Barbara A. Leonard
Speech & Hearing

Ann-Ellen Levine
Humanities

Harriet Levy
Special Education

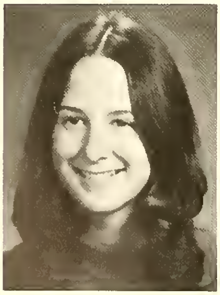
Sandra E. Linton
Humanities

Ann Lobbregt
Special Education

Bonnie Magdalen
Language / Reading

John W. Marcelino
Humanities

Sheryl March
Modern Languages


Joanne C. Mazzapica
Special Education

Timothy J. McCarron
Special Education

Diane E. McCool
Special Education

Casel E. McDuffie
Speech & Hearing

Frances D. Mencey
Special Education

Jean F. Merritt
Speech & Hearing

Janet C. Nardone
Language / Reading

Joan B. Nichols
Social Science

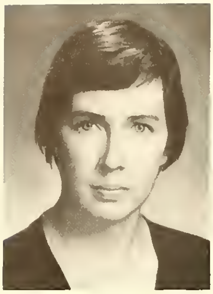
Joseph Nichols Jr.
Speech & Hearing

Lily Ordoubeigian
Humanities

Patricia A. O'Toole
Special Education

Roberta J. Perry
Speech & Hearing

Michele M. Plante
Speech & Hearing


Jennifer A. Pratt
Modern Languages

Karen M. Prosky
Special Education

Deborah L. Ragins
Speech & Hearing

Linda E. Reske
Social Studies

Lucille J. Ripa
Math / Sciences

Joseph Rizza
Social Studies

Francis J. Ruscitti
Social Studies

Edith Sadberry
Speech & Hearing

Idella L. Sanders
Math / Sciences

Debra J. Sayetta
Social Science

Karen R. Segall
Special Education

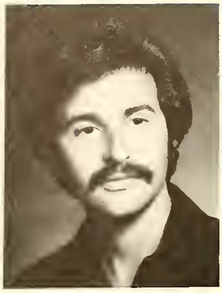
William D. Simonetti
Humanities

Joan B. Sklersky
Special Education

Arlene L. Singer
Special Education

Janet Lee Smith
Humanities

Alan P. Sosnowski
Social Studies

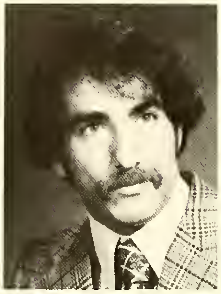

Joseph Spector
Speech & Hearing

Phyllis A. Springer
Humanities

Deborah Stirrut
General Science

Madeline Sullivan
Special Education

Susan M. Swenson
Math / Sciences


Daniel L. Surd
Math / Sciences

"How many roads must a man walk down ... The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind."
— Bob Dylan

Bonnie H. Tankanow
Humanities

Ellen F. Thurman
Math

Sallie L. Veghte
Speech & Hearing

Beverly Victor
Speech & Hearing

Robin A. Watters
Speech & Hearing

Lynda J. Weaver
Social Science

Sydna Weiner
Modern Languages

Elizabeth Willis
Math / Sciences

Sylvia Zarr
Speech & Hearing

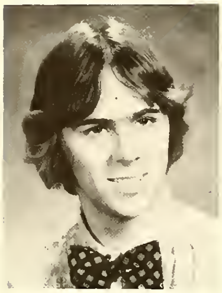
Marie Zwickert
Special Education

Grant S. Adams
Power Systems

Emmanuel A. Addo
Mechanical

Robert M. Armington
Electrical

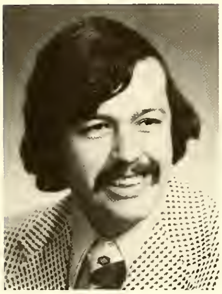
Dean L. Bacon
Power Systems



Stephen A. Beyer
Civil

Engineering

Silvio J. Baruzzi
Civil

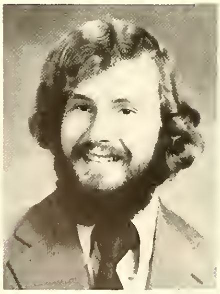


Robert Bertolami
Chemical

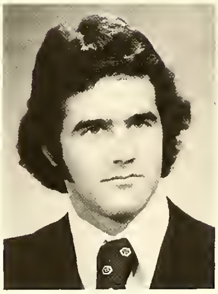
No one can make it through the five years of college without a little encouragement from the people around him. Thanks to my parents and grandparents for making the last five years a little easier to handle by giving me that encouragement.

Paul A. Bates
Civil

Louis J. Bernazzani Jr.
Industrial



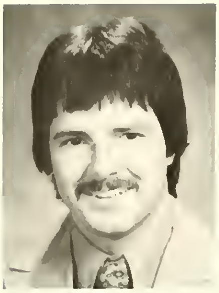
Chris E. Berkowicz
Civil



Richard C. Bell
Electrical

Karl Batron
Industrial

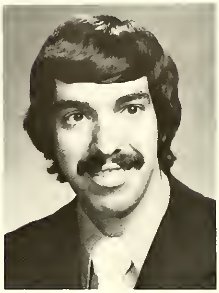
Constance Bielawski
Electrical


James A. Blake
Electrical

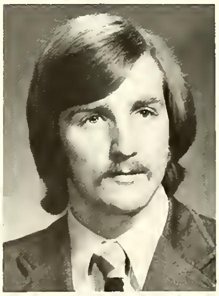
Harry S. Blank
Electrical

William J. Bolt
Electrical

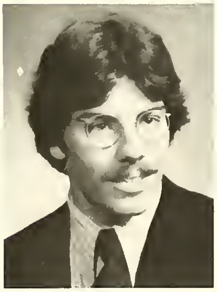
Louis J. Carissimi
Mechanical

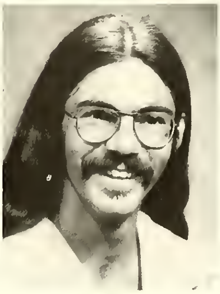

Dana M. Boyadjian
Civil

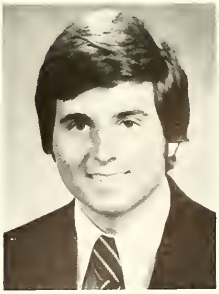
Anthony Cappabianca
Power Systems


Gregory P. Broderick
Civil

Robert Butterworth
Civil


Walter W. Burke
Civil


George M. Bunk
Civil


Arthur D. Buff
Civil

Leonard E. Carlson
Mechanical

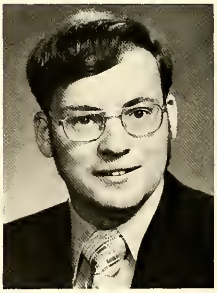
Sanlu Y. Chang
Electrical

Vernon E. Chandler III
Power Systems

Tak Chee Chan
Mechanical

Richard Carneiro
Civil

Daniel F. Carrie
Industrial



William E. Carritte
Electrical

William Case
Civil

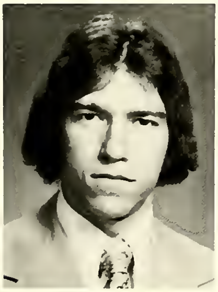
Sew N. Chin
Mechanical

Wai M. Choi
Chemical

Co-op is a fantastic experience — you start as an office boy, and end up doing "dog-work," that engineers or engineers or management people do not like. Really start "low" and end up on "high."

Robert E. Clapp
Electrical

Howard H. Chou
Chemical

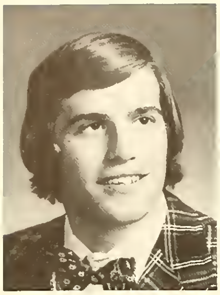


Paul R. Churchill
Chemical

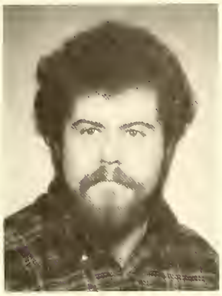
Henry S. Chow
Chemical

Arthur N. Church
Civil

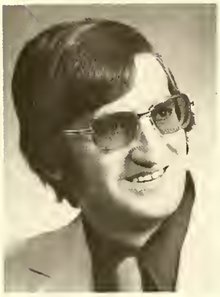
Marie E. Chung
Chemical



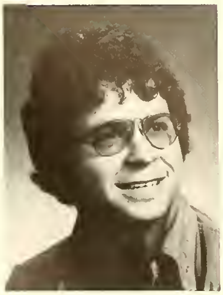
Roger W. Clum
Civil



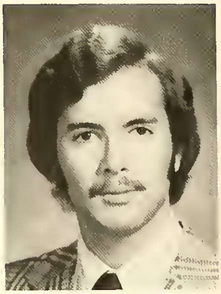
William N. Davis
Mechanical



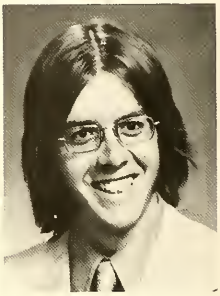
Anthony D'Ambrosio
Mechanical



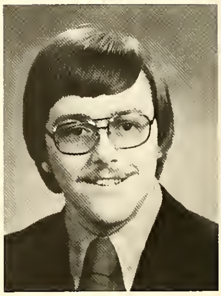
John P. D'Acierno
Chemical



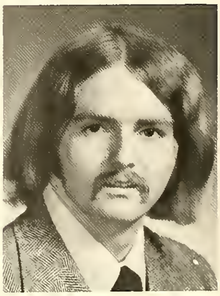
Roger Collamati
Mechanical



Barry Countermarsh
General



James A. Covell
Chemical



Arthur J. Curran
Power Systems

Francis C. Deasy
Electrical

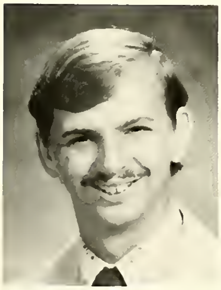
Richard P. deMello
Civil

Thank you for a beginning, for I have just yet begun to learn, grow, and live. Special thanks to Prof. R.J.S. and Mrs. G.

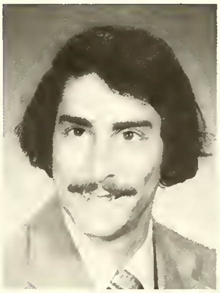
Paul C. DiBona
Civil

HONEST WEIGHT

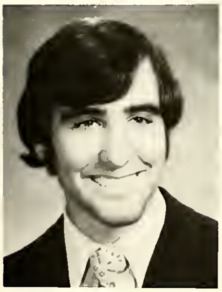
Edward J. Demone
Civil



James T. DeWinter Jr.
Civil



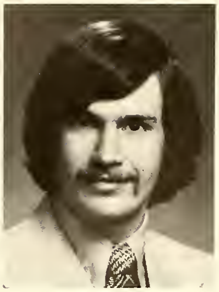
Robert J. DeRosa
Civil



David A. Devine
Civil

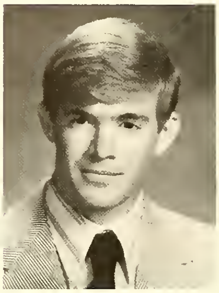
Charles V. DeSantis
Mechanical

Peter D. DiLeo
Civil



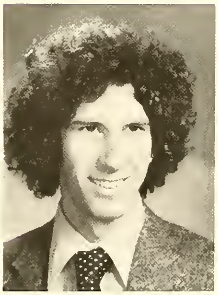
Richard J. Dlugose
Civil

James B. Ellis
Civil



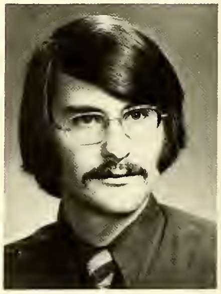
Edward A. Doe
Civil

Tomas Ehrenfeld
Industrial



John J. Donovan
Civil

Michael S. Doolittle
Chemical



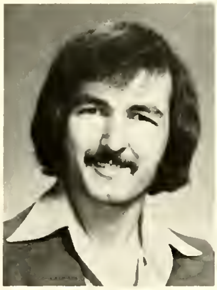
Bruce L. Drawbridge
Electrical

Raymond Dutremble
Industrial

Edward T. Dunn
Indusfrial

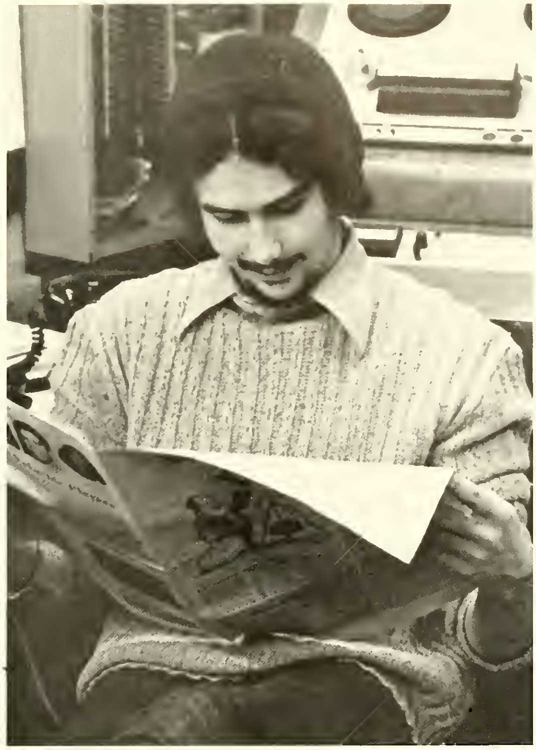
Donald J. Dufault
Electrical

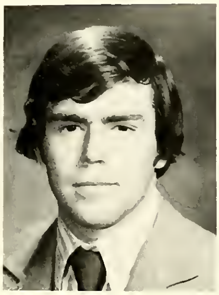
Michael Dubbury
Electrical



Faria Fernando
Mechanical

Thomas R. Feeney
Chemical

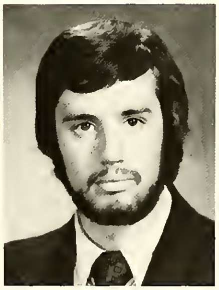




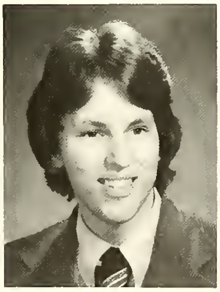
James E. Gallagher
Civil

Georgette Felszegi
Civil

Francis Fung
Civil



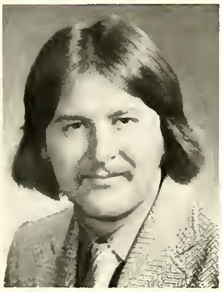
John F. Finlay
Power Systems



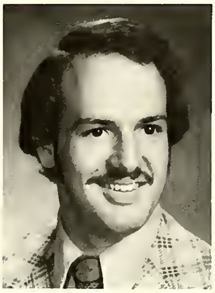
Edward N. Franklin
Industrial

"It is better to know some of the questions than all of the answers."

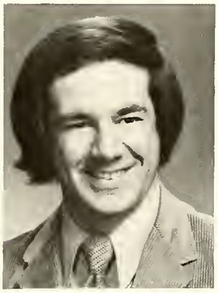
— James Thurber



Keifh R. Fulton
Mechanical



Donald Fuccillo
Electrical



Raymond W. French
Chemical

Leland G. Freeman
General

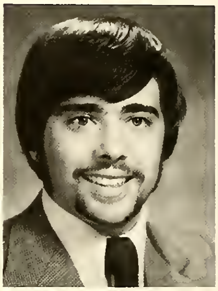
Robert F. Gately
Civil

David Gee
Mechanical

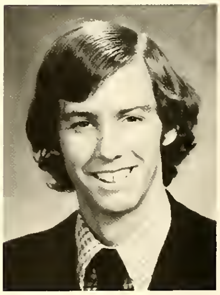
Thomas J. Gentile
Power Systems

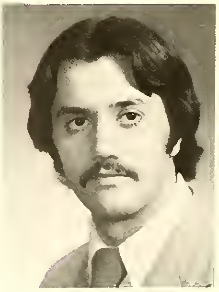
Athanasios Georgopoulos
Power Systems

John F. Giudici
Civil


Ronald Gheringhelli
Electrical

Anthony Giordano
Industrial


Fred W. Giffels Jr.
Industrial


James Ginnetti
Power Systems

Michael I. Gilman
Industrial

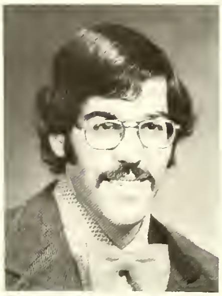
Joseph Gladyszak
Electrical

Michael Goldberg
Chemical

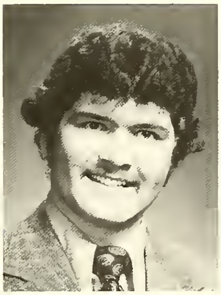
Sheldon P. Golder
Electrical

In life one should be an individualist, not a follower. A person should march by his own drummer, not the drummer of others.

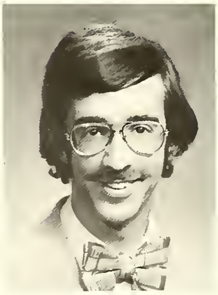
Edgar B. Hardegen
Mechanical



Jeffrey H. Goldman
Mechanical



William C. Hankey
Electrical



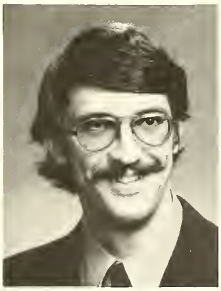
Ira Gottesdiener
Mechanical

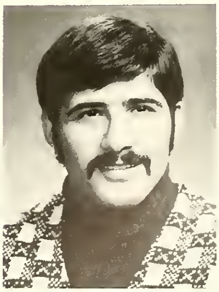
Kevin M. Grady
Industrial

Everybody live alike. Impossible! Accept it, though, and there is a beginning. Time must be spent to grasp the way others live and then to appreciate in respect their ideals.

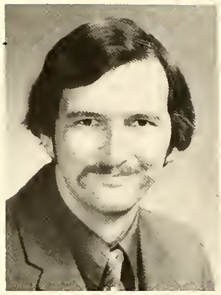
"Waiting is."
— Robert Heinlein

The importance of restlessly seeking and waiting should never be underestimated nor the consequent harvest.



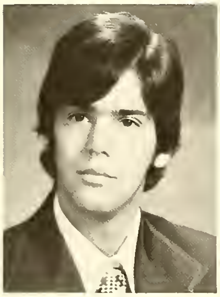


Robert Gracilieri
Mechanical



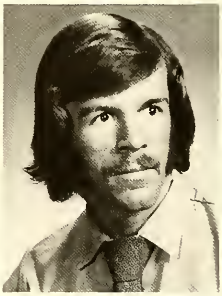
David Harris
Mechanical

Stephen T. Hasiam
Civil

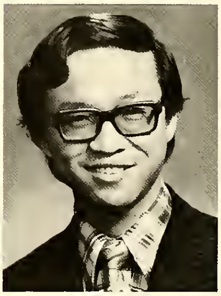


James F. Hyland Jr.
Mechanical

Judith G. Irving
Chemical

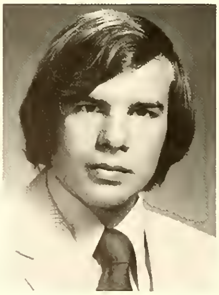


Robert W. Jackson Jr.
Electrical

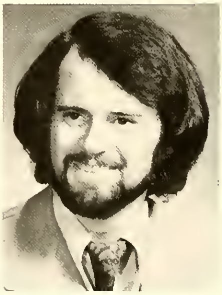


Shui Ho
Electrical

Richard W. Hoole
Industrial



Gerald C. Hook Jr.
Civil



Theodoros Hountzopoulis
Mechanical

Rother V. Hodges
Electrical

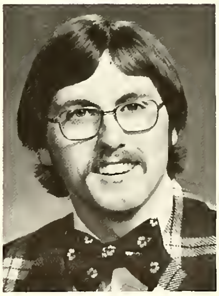
Edward Jagielski Jr.
Civil

Teddy M. Jaworski
Electrical

Gerard K. Johnson
Electrical

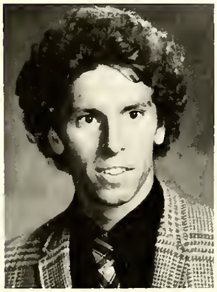
Charles D. Jordan
Electrical

Mark G. Kane
Industrial



Michael G. Kane
Civil

James G. Kenner
Civil



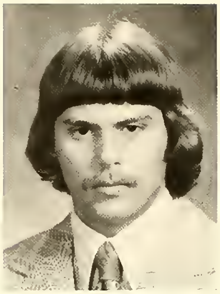
Paul Kolosowski
Chemical

Harry W. Klebanow
Electrical

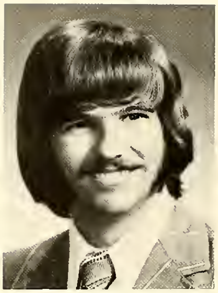
William A. Keagle
Power Systems

Robert D. Kubit
Civil

Ping Yen Kwong
Electrical

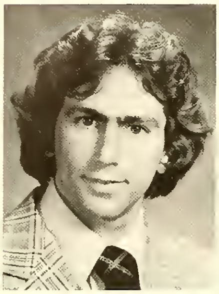


Gerald E. Lafond
Civil



Gerald Laliberte
Power Systems

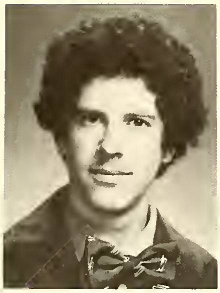
Dennis R. Ledo
Civil

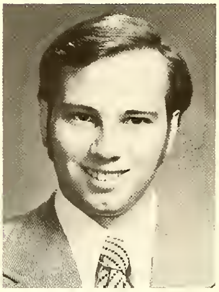


Donald R. Leger
Mechanical

Kwang Tang Li
Mechanical

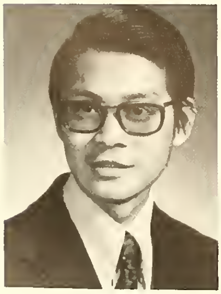
John P. Laiosa
Electrical



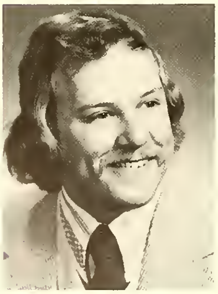


Carl J. Leeber
Electrical

The student, the graduate, the man or woman on the street . . . "We, the people . . . " are America's freedom and justice. This land is ours, not the politicians if we so desire; but, we are those whom are changed with this responsibility.



Chi Keung Law
Electrical

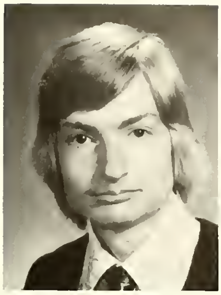


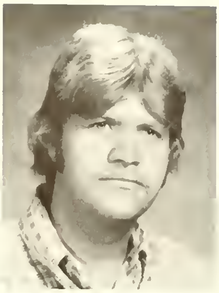
Gerald A. LaRose
Power Systems

High school graduation . . . registration . . . dormitory living . . . classes . . . homework . . . Red Sox and Celtic games . . . drinking . . . co-op . . . my own apartment . . . death . . . love . . . marriage . . . commuting . . . commencement . . . anticipation . . .

Howard S. Lincoln
Civil

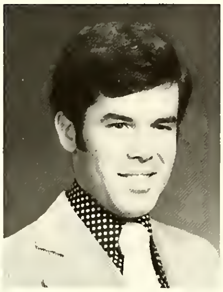
Edward A. Lodge
Mechanical

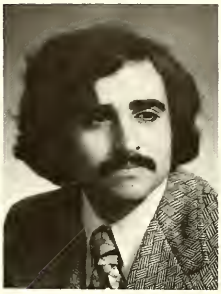

Stephen E. Lyke
Chemical

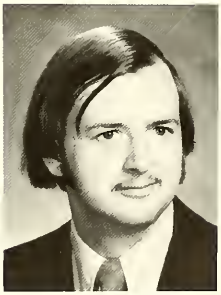

William J. Lynch
Mechanical

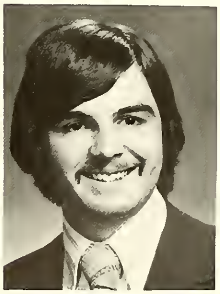
Anthony F. Macri
Electrical

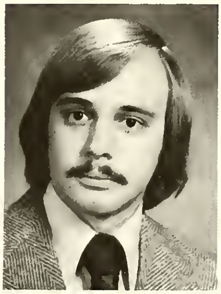
Daniel S. Macone
Indusfrial


Neil D. MacKenzie
Civil


Anthony Macadino
Electrical


Stephen MacKean
Civil


Stephen D. MacArthur
Electrical


Daniel A. Maciborski
Civil

Robert A. MacDonald
Electrical

Ali Mahmoodian
Chemical

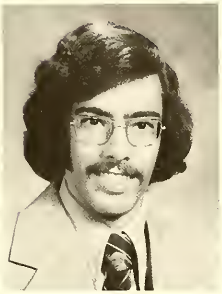
Paul Mahoney
Mechanical

Chit Ah Mak
Electrical

Audie Y. Mak
Mechanical

Douglas Mann
Industrial

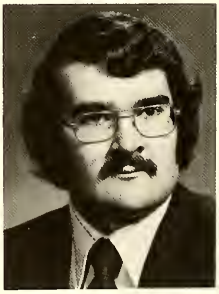
Joseph Mardo
Electrical


Frank Mastriano
Electrical

Ralph Mathias
Chemical

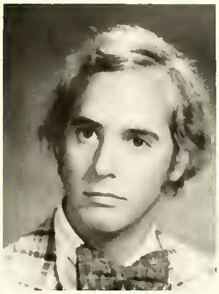
Roger McAlevey
Electrical

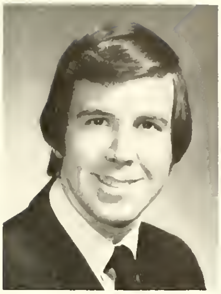
Craig McCloskey
Mechanical

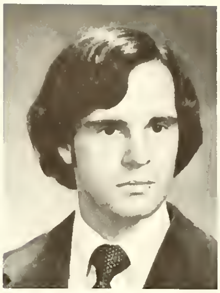

Greg McClure
Electrical

Joseph McDonald
Mechanical

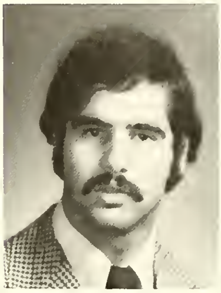
David McIntyre
Civil


Stephen McNeice
Civil

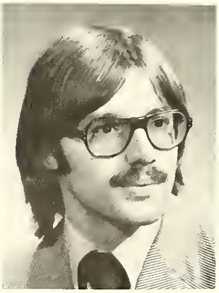

Barry McNeilly
Civil


James McNulty
Civil

Paul R. McNulty
Civil
When everything is fuzzy, you cannot see. Rifle Club; Photography Club; American Society of Civil Engineers; Joint Engineering Council.


John Meisner
Power Systems

Chester Meyer
General

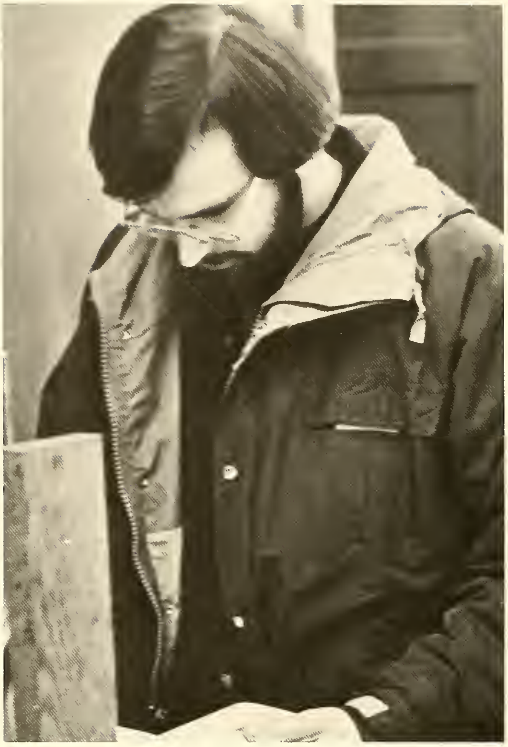

Thomas Miller
Electrical

Howard Mindell
Power Systems

Edward Minott
Electrical

Eli Mistovich
Civil

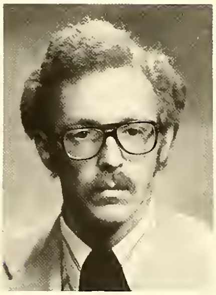
Douglas Mitchell
Chemical



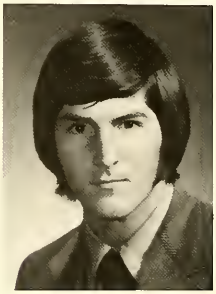
Alfred L. Moser
Mechanical

Veteran? We were free — we were not — in a land of our own We were loved — were we not — in a land of our own . . . Ford . . . G. I. Bill . . . Inflationary . . . Veto . . . We do wonder — do we not — where our land is gone

Hamid Motarjemi
Civil



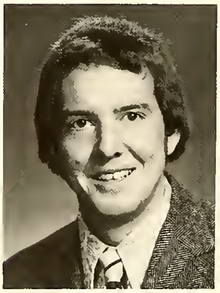
Paul Moulton
Civil



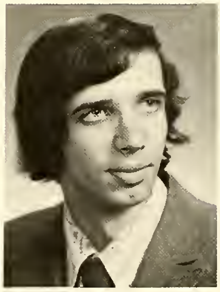
Kevin Murphy
Mechanical

John Napoli
Power Systems

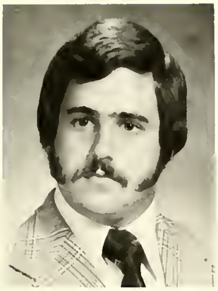
Alfred Neveu
Civil



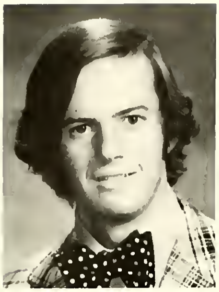
David Noonan
Civil



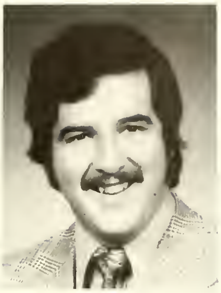
Anthony Narbedo
Electrical



Richard Nota
Civil



Daniel O'Brien
Civil



Brian O'Leary
Civil

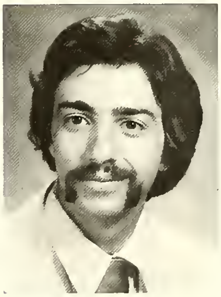
Edward O'Leary
Mechanical

Kenneth Olson
Industrial

John Pacetti
Electrical

William Panciocco
Chemical

George Panitsidis
Civil

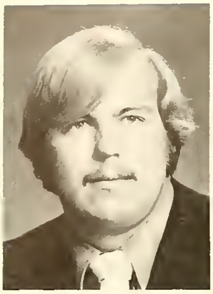


Gerard Parcella
Industrial

Steven Parkinson
Civil

Jitendra Pathak
Mechanical

Gregory Patterson
Civil



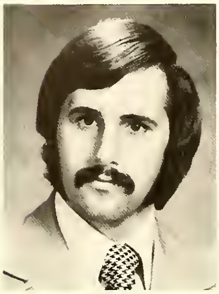
John Paulson
Civil

Gary Pavento
Electrical

John Pelletier
Civil

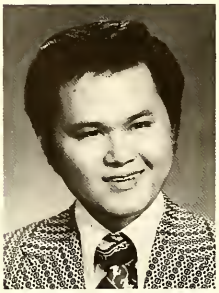
Michael Perepent
Civil

Stephen Pereira
Electrical



James Pescatore
Civil

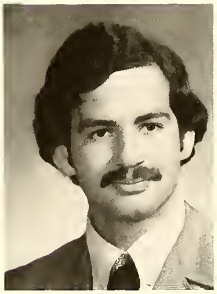
Gary Phetteplace
Mechanical



Rergsacha Pholracha
Industrial

George Poulakos
Mechanical

Kevin Poupis
Electrical



Joel Prives
Mechanical

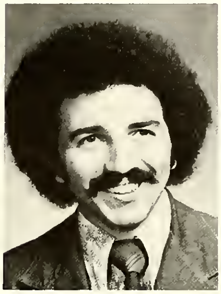
Walter Pukalo
Civil

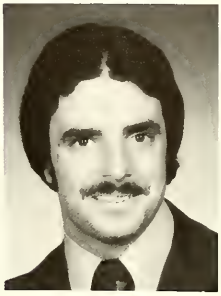
Susan Quan
Chemical

Carlos Quintal
Civil

David Race
Power Systems

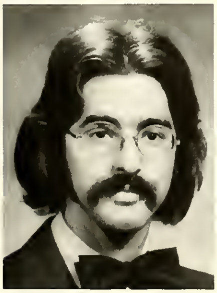
John Rackliffe
Mechanical

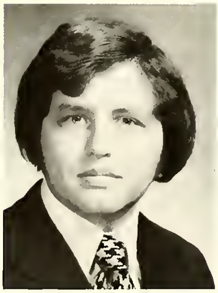

Orlando Ramos
Mechanical

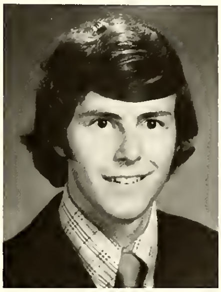

Thomas Ranucci
Civil

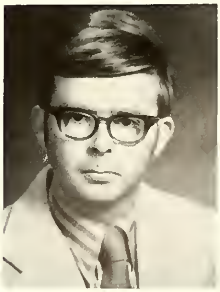
John Raschko
Chemical

Alan Reiss
Power Systems


Gary Ricci
Electrical


Joseph Rizza
Mechanical


William Robertson
Electrical

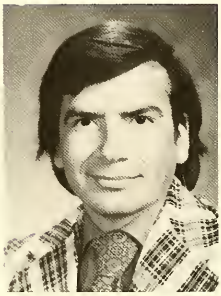

Garret Roach
Civil

William Roache
Civil

James Rodenhiser
Electrical

Charles Rodgers
Mechanical

Moise Roditi
Mechanical


Fernando Romero
Power Systems

Saul Rosen
Chemical

Barry Ross
Industrial

Richard Rossi
Electrical

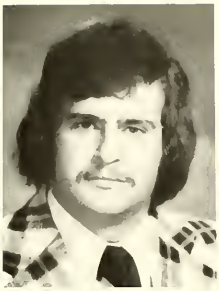
Nicholas Rotiroti
Electrical

Eugene Roundtree
Chemical

Richard Rowell
Civil

Daniel Rufo
Industrial

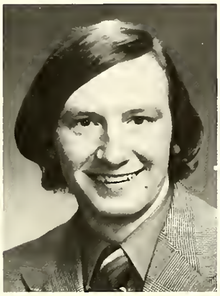
Ronald Rund
Civil

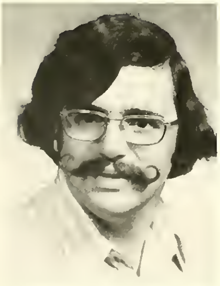

Steven Sack
Industrial

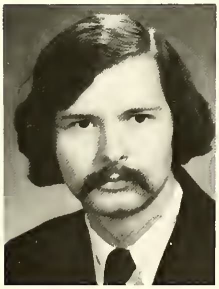
Pierre Saint-Albin
Power Systems

Boutros Saroufim
Civil

Thomas Saulner
Chemical


Thomas Sauver
Civil


David Scarchilli
Civil

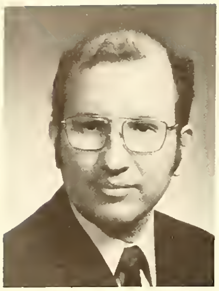

Bruce Schofield
Electrical

Stephen Schoonmaker
Mechanical

Charles Sebastian
Electrical

Mousa Shaaya
Electrical

Richard Shamel
Electrical

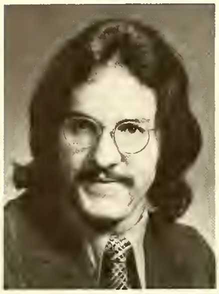


Frank Sibley
Electrical

Michael Sidman
Electrical

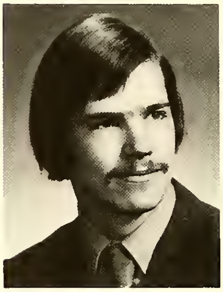
Robert Simon
Civil

Kenneth Siple
Electrical

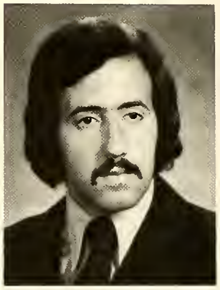


John Sliva
Electrical

John Sliwa
Mechanical

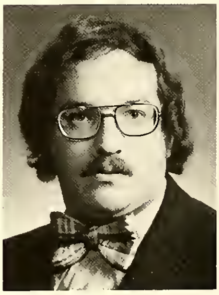


Frederick Somers
Mechanical



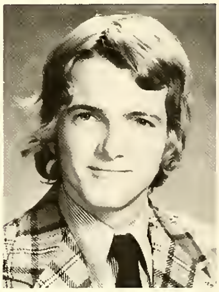
Vincent Spada
Civil

Paul St. Cyr
Electrical



Robert Stein
Civil

Elliot Steinberg
Civil



Mark Shelmark
Civil

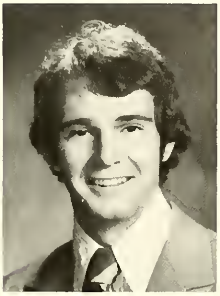
Paul Stiros
Chemical

Richard Sturges
Chemical

Martin Suhr
Industrial

Denis Sullivan
Electrical

Peter Sullivan
Mechanical



David Szafir
Mechanical

Peter Tao
Electrical

James Tawa
Chemical

Massoud Tehranian
Electrical

Steven Tolf
Electrical

Richard Tolini
Electrical

Stephen Tomporowski
Electrical

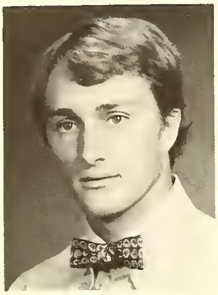
The past five years has been a period, for me, of continuous expansion of interests and environment to the sometimes earth-shaking events of the outside world had the tendency to make one introspective.

George Trigilio
Chemical

Richard Troy
Electrical

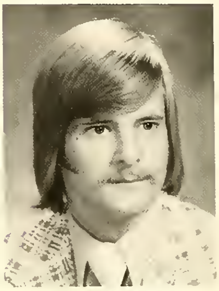
John Tse
Chemical

Edward Valko
Civil


James Van Haur
Mechanical

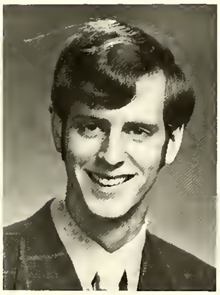
Evans W. Waldron
Industrial

Michael Walsh
Civil

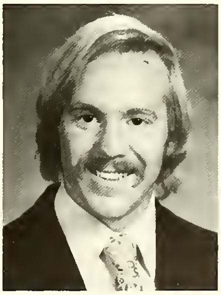

Terry L. Ward
Civil

COMPUTATION CENTER
PROGRAMMING ASSISTANCE
COMPUTER COURSES

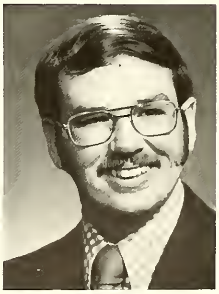
Daniel I. Weisberg
Civil



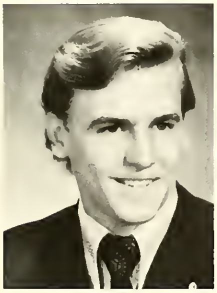
Lawrence Welford
Civil



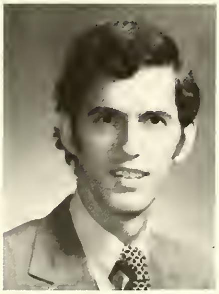
Jeffrey Wenzell
Civil



Douglas West
Civil



Richard Wilbur
Mechanical



Alfred Wilde
Industrial

David Williams
Civil

Eric Williams
Electrical

Ming R. Woo
Electrical

John R. Wooten
Civil

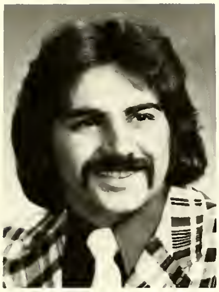
Mark Worth
Electrical

Kevin Yearwood
Mechanical

Moshe Yerushami
Mechanical

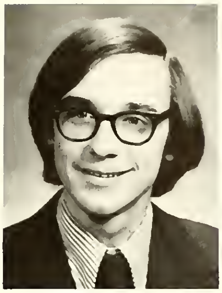
Judy Young
Civil

Benedict Yu
Industrial



George Zambouras
Industrial

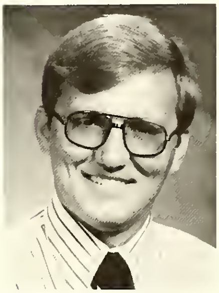
John Zdanowich
Electrical



Richard S. Zeles
Chemical

Gerald J. Zingariello
Electrical

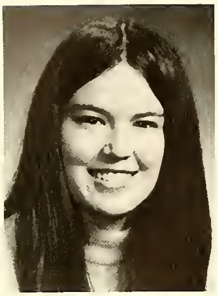
Glenn Zora
Mechanical



Viktor J. Zukauskas
Civil

Standing upon the shore of all we know. We linger for a moment doubtfully. But with a song upon our lips and sunshine's warm and guiding light. Let us put forth courageously! Chi Epsilon

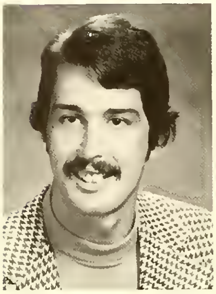
Sandra J. Andrews
Physical Therapy



Marilyn Bannon
Physical Therapy

Elizabeth Bard
Physical Education

Deborah Beckett
Physical Therapy



John Boutin
Physical Education

Boston-
Bouvé

Hollis Brickman
Physical Therapy

James Buell
Physical Education

Patricia Burr
Physical Education

Roberta Carlton
Physical Therapy

Amy Casson
Physical Therapy

Elaine Chin
Physical Therapy

Alice Choper
Physical Therapy

Ann Cidlevich
Physical Therapy

Paul Coftin
Physical Education

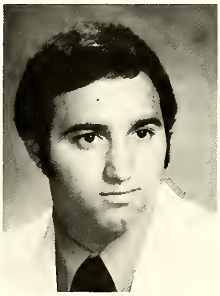
Frances Crayton
Recreation Education

Charlene Dirubbo
Recreation Education

Kathleen Donovan
Physical Therapy

Edward Dupont
Physical Education

Nancy Eckel
Physical Education

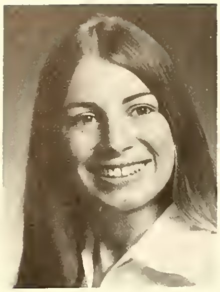


Paul Enfanto
Physical Education

Rhona Epstein
Physical Therapy

Theresa Giordano
Physical Education

Dean's Advisory Board 3, 4, 5; Choral Society 1, 2; Dance Club 2, 3; Volleyball 3. Our efforts today are but small building blocks for tomorrow, therefore, our knowledge begets knowledge.

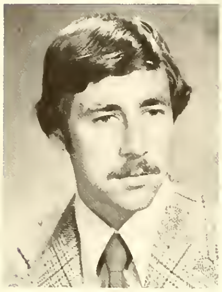


Judith Graham
Physical Therapy

Betty Gray
Health Education

Judith Greenfield
Recreation Education

Northeastern has been a challenge; a growing, learning, educational experience. Being a student has made me more aware of my life and people. My words to all are work for the benefit of others and they in turn will serve you.



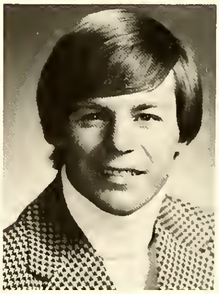
William Halas
Physical Education

Janet Halliday
Physical Therapy

I would like to say that I have immensely enjoyed and fatigued myself at this place (NU) and would like to extend my belated sympathies to all of you crazy people who have put up with me for four years.

Margaret Hamlett
Health Education

Paula Hanson
Physical Therapy



William Harvey
Physical Education

Through the co-op plan I have been able to find a field which I enjoy and also have actual training experience in it. I feel that no other college could have helped me to find my purpose in life. Thanks, NU.

Allison Hayes
Physical Therapy

Karin Heintz
Recreation Education

Linnea Henderson
Physical Therapy

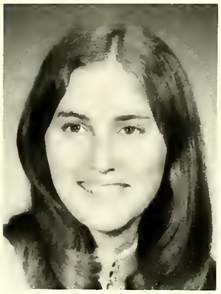
Eleanor Herman
Physical Therapy

Judith Hoyt
Physical Therapy

Pamela Jaworski
Physical Therapy

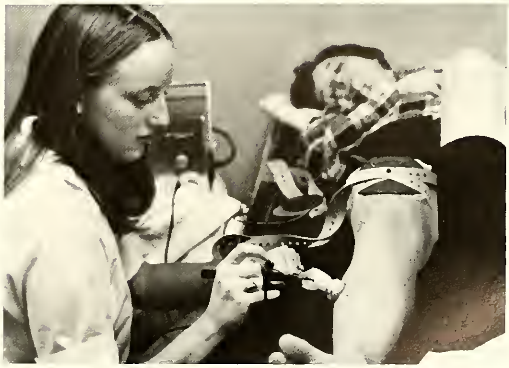
Lucinda Jones
Physical Therapy

Susan Kaufman
Physical Education



Linda Kelley
Physical Therapy

Kathleen Kilduff
Physical Therapy



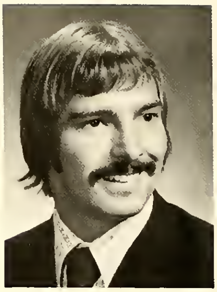
Rodney King
Recreation Education

Marilyn Kreiss
Physical Therapy

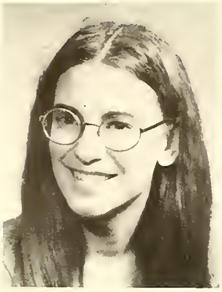
Francis Latosek
Recreation Education

Anita Lecasse
Physical Therapy

Sheila Losi
Physical Therapy



Michael Lozeau
Physical Education



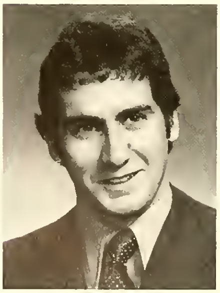
Judith Luza
Physical Therapy

Deborah Mahalski
Physical Therapy

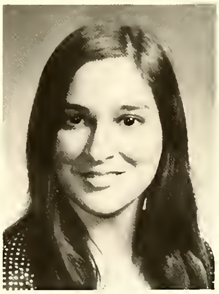
John Mahoney
Physical Education

Alfred Makein
Physical Education

Paula Mangone
Recreation Education



Ronald Manoogian
Physical Education



Catherine Maranuk
Recreation Education

Beverly Marzioli
Physical Therapy

Donna McCarthy
Physical Therapy

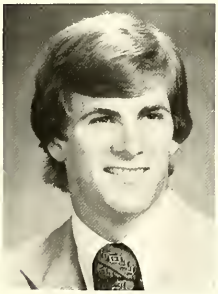
Diane McGowan
Physical Therapy

Joan McPartland
Physical Therapy

Student Union 1, 2, 3, 4; President 3; Huskiers and Outing Club 1, 2, 3, 4; Student Center Committee 3, 4; Chairman 4; Bouve Advisory Board 3; Who's Who 3, 4. "Reach for the heavens and hope for the future, And all that we can be not what we are."

— John Denver

Meredith Miller
Physical Therapy



Edward Minishak
Physical Education

Judith Minkwitz
Physical Therapy

Rebecca Mitchell
Physical Therapy

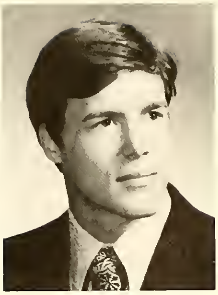
David Moulton
Physical Education

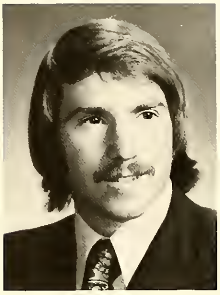
Linda Nichols
Physical Therapy

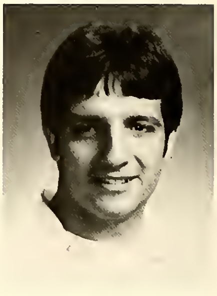
Denise Noel
Physical Therapy

Kathleen O'Dea
Physical Therapy

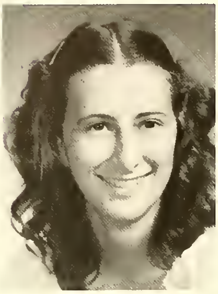
Donna Oliva
Physical Therapy


Jack Olson
Physical Education


John Page
Physical Education


Charles Pagnini
Physical Education

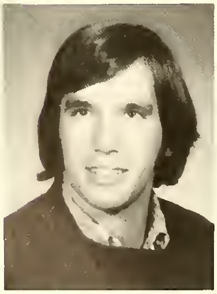
Paul Parisi
Recreation Education


Teckla Persons
Physical Therapy

Stanley Pora
Physical Therapy

Donna Poretz
Physical Therapy

Marian Porter
Physical Therapy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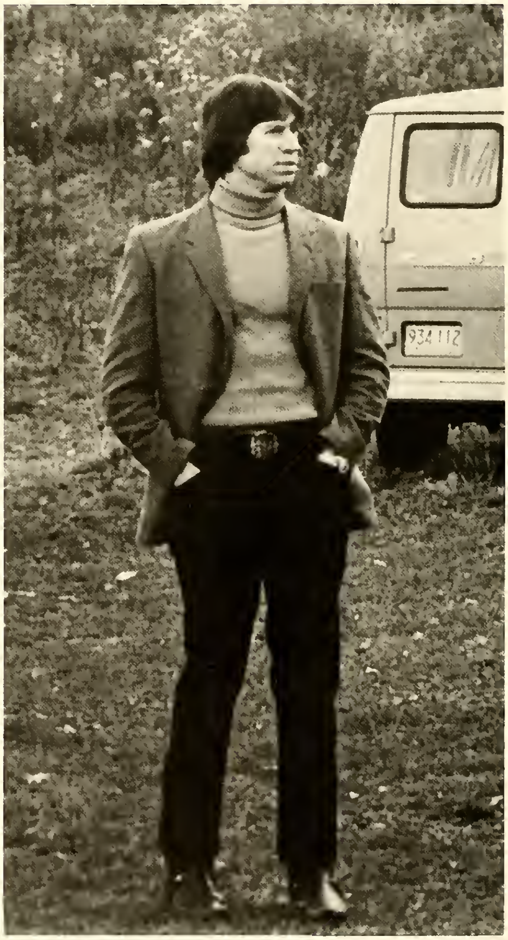
Physical Therapy



William Ramaskewich
Recreation Education

Karen Reggler
Recreation Education

Christine Revelas
Recreation Education

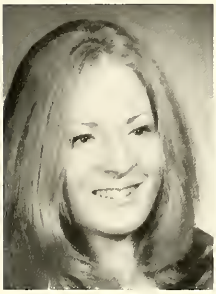
Patricia Riley
Physical Therapy

Lorna Rose
Physical Therapy

Pamela Rossi
Physical Education

Brenda Roy
Physical Therapy

Frank Sauca
Physical Education



Kimberly Seibel
Physical Therapy

Julie Stan
Physical Therapy

Alexander Tensley
Health Education

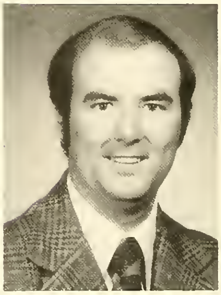
Theresa Tierney
Physical Therapy

Christine Waddicor
Physical Therapy

Lillian Walker
Health Education

Michael Walsh
Physical Education

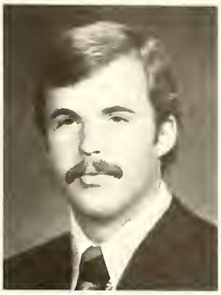
Angela Weiss
Physical Therapy


Barry Welch
Recreation Education

Rose Wilcox
Physical Therapy

Jeanne Woods
Physical Therapy

Karen Worobey
Physical Therapy

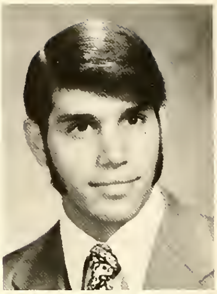


Douglas Zelinski
Physical Education

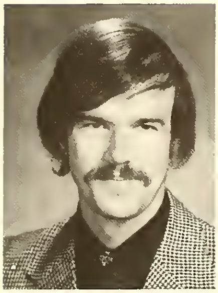
Paul Aalerud
Accounting

Eric Acolatse
Accounting

Patrick Aiyenimelo
Accounting



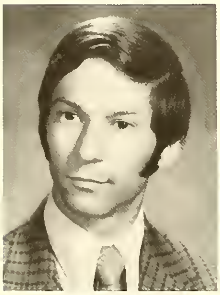
Larry Amato
Accounting



Lawrence Anderson
Management

Business Administration

Henry Anthony
Marketing



Howard R. Appel
Industrial Relations

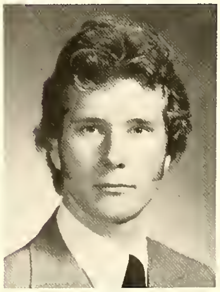
John P. Bagalio
Management

"The quest would have been in vain, even at the bitter end . . . For the Quest is achieved, and now all is over."
— J. R. R. Tolkien

"Now that it's done I've begun to see the reason why I'm here."
— Emerson, Lake

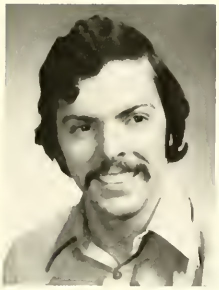
Richard Baikewicz
Finance and Insurance

Deborah Bailey
Marketing

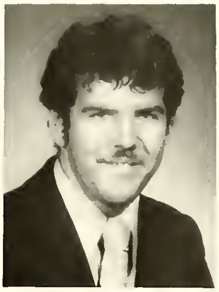


William Balkun
Management

James Barnicle
Finance and Insurance

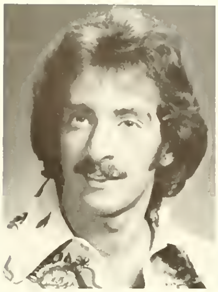


Weir Bornwell
Marketing



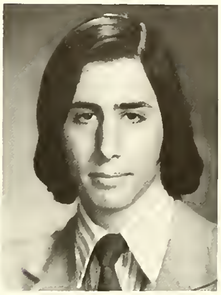
John J. Barron
Management

John M. Barros
Small Business Mgt.



Alan Berfield
Accounting

Bruce Berstein
Accounting

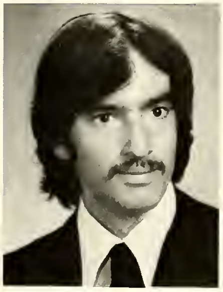


Robert Berson
Finance and Insurance

Darryl Bielinski
Marketing

David A. Blake
Marketing

Sometimes the lights are shining on me
Other times I can barely see
Lately it occurs to me
What a long strange trip it's been.



Edward A. Bloom
Accounting

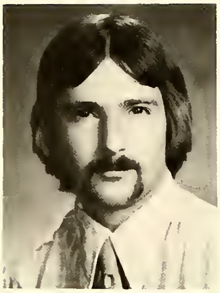
Robert Blouin
Accounting

Richard Bonasera
Accounting

Michael H. Brooks
Management

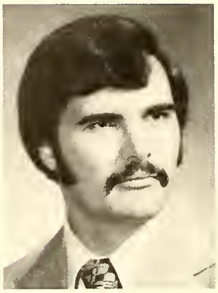
Donald Campbell
Transportation

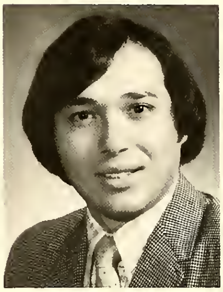
Robert Cancellieri
Accounting


Ronald Cardarelli
Management

Anthony Carideo
Accounting

Angelo Caridi
Accounting


Michael Carroll
Accounting


Joseph R. Carter
Management

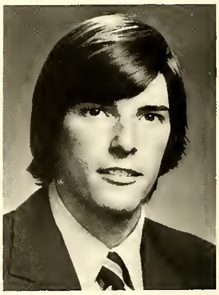
Charles Christoduleli
Small Business Mgt.

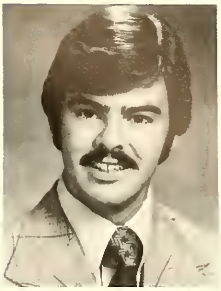
Robert Ciotti
Industrial Relations

The past Five Years — The Truth of Our Nation: Two Choices We can be an apathetic or unquestioning people —

— And destroy our democracy, We can believe in our constitution and that ours is a nation ot laws, not men —

— And give life to our democracy, I pray we choose wisely.


Clifford Clark
Management

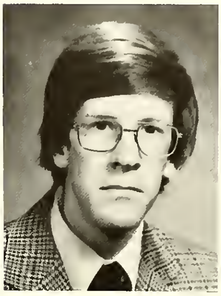

Richard E. Clark
Accounting

Robert Cogan
Accounting

Daniel T. Condon
Accounting

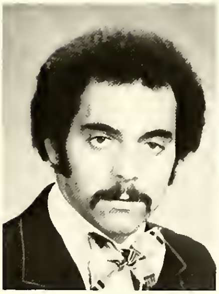
Bryan Corbett
Transportation

Emmett D. Shield Jr.
Accounting

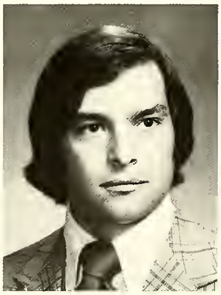


Gregory W. Dee
Accounting

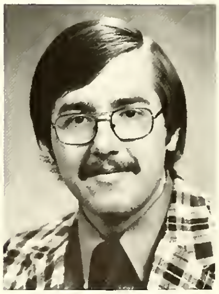
Michael Delaney
Marketing



Michael Devicenzo
Management



Michael D. Dibona
Management



Joseph Donnelly
Marketing

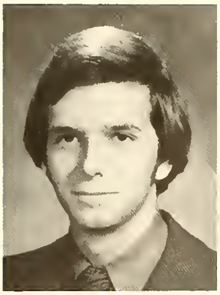
Beverly Douglas
Accounting

John E. Doyle
Accounting

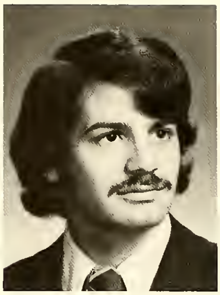
John Eckert
Accounting

Thomas Egan
Management

Gerard Elias
Finance and Insurance



Allan J. Eyden
Management

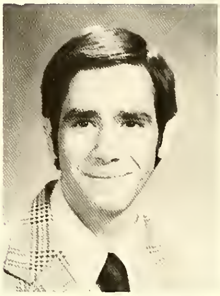


Stuart A. Feldman
Marketing

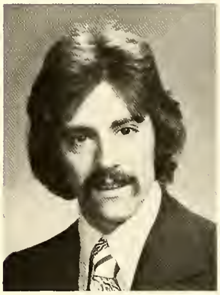
Paul M. Finkle
Marketing

Joel R. Finney
Management

Roberta Fiore
Accounting

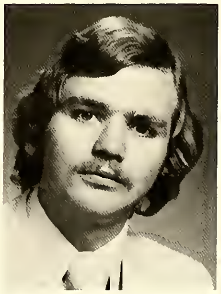


Joseph Fiorentino
Non-Concentration

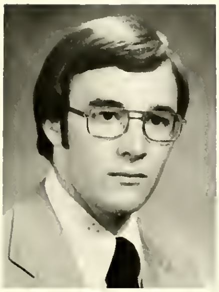


Robert Fiorillo
Non-Concentration

James Fitzgerald
Management

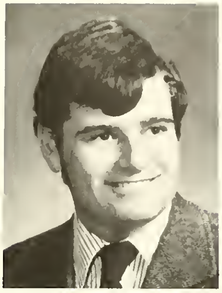


John Fitzgerald
Accounting



James J. Folger
Accounting

Donald Ford Jr.
Finance and Insurance



Alan E. Foulds
Management

Peter Fraenkel
Management

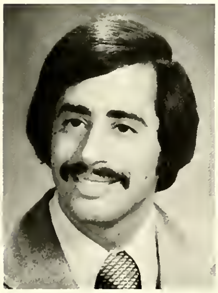
John Fraites Jr.
Accounting

Ronald Fratoni
Management

Alan M. Freed
Accounting

Catherine Fresco
Management

Transferring with apprehension from the evening division in 1972, I was pleasantly surprised by the friendliness and sincerity of my new fellow students, who have made these years memorable and rewarding.



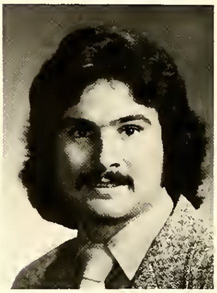
Mark R. Friess
Accounting

Bruce E. Gardner
Marketing

Edward Gaudette
Accounting

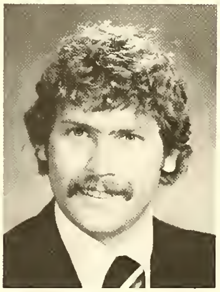
Alonzo A. Gay
Finance and Insurance

John Gedaminski
Accounting



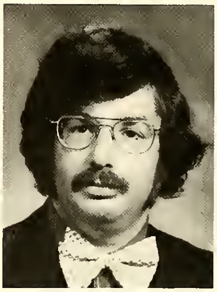
Robert Genovese
Accounting

Robert Gentile
Marketing



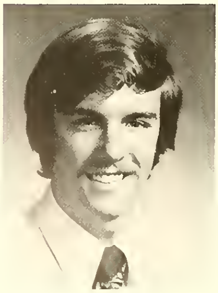
Robert Gentilucci
Marketing

Merrill Goldstein
Marketing



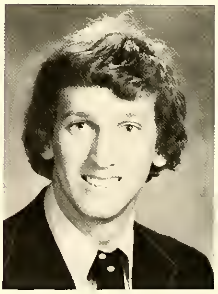
Harvey Gordon
Accounting

Edward Gorham
Transportation



Christopher Gorman
Management

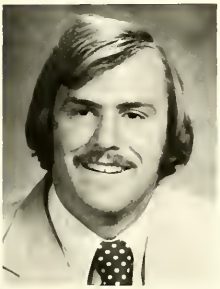
Patricia Graham
Accounting



William E. Grant
Management

Anthony V. Guanci
Finance and Insurance

Paul W. Hachey
Marketing

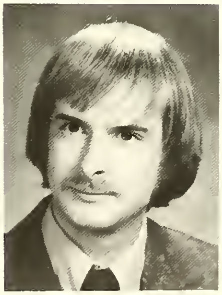


Donald G. Hammond Jr.
Finance and Insurance

Mark D. Hannula
Management

Jay G. Haratsis
Management

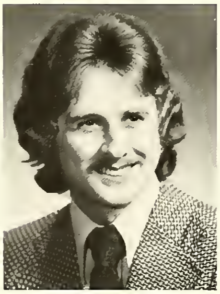
Robert F. Harding
Finance and Insurance



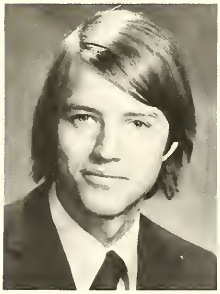
David Hatherley
Accounting

Mark J. Heitin
Management

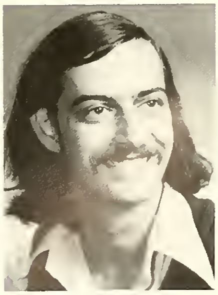
Robert S. Herrmann
Finance and Insurance



Stephen L. Hines
Management

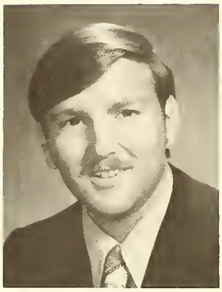


Warren L. Hirst
Marketing



William D. Jacobs
Marketing

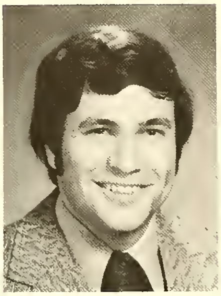
Neil R. Jacques
Accounting



Edward P. James
Transportation

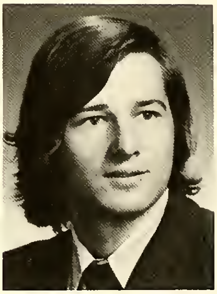
Ronald L. C. Joe
Non-Concentration

Kenneth J. Johnsen
Management



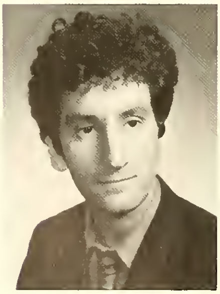
Robert Johnson
Management

George Jonaitis
Management

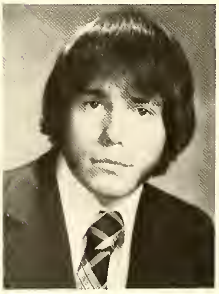


Richard D. Jones
Marketing

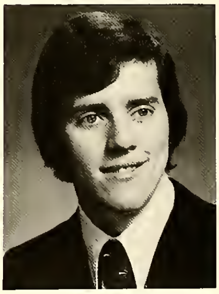
Robert Jones
Management



Marvin A. Joran
Marketing



Peter D. Kaptain
Management

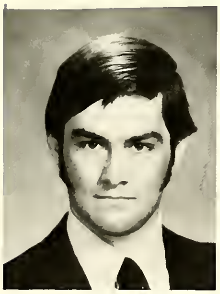


Kevin Kavanaugh
Accounting

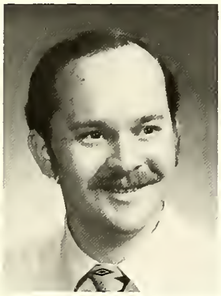
Donald J. Kearney
Accounting

Paul M. Kelly
Marketing

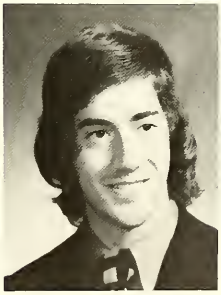
Christopher Kennedy Jr.
Accounting



Mark S. Kirshner
Business



Martin D. Klenke
Management



Richard I. Kline
Accounting

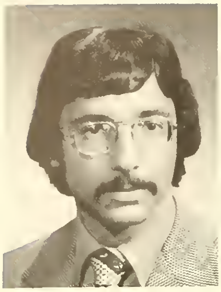
Richard W. Kneer
Marketing

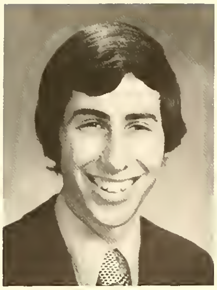
Lawrence Krasnow
Marketing

Bruce W. Kubik
Accounting

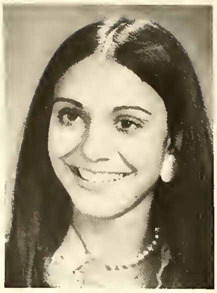
Edward Kushmerek
Accounting

Robert S. Kuzia
Marketing


Paul A. Lamoureux
Management


John F. Lane
Management

Eric J. Lange
Management


Patricia LaRiccia
Accounting

Michael S. Laufer
Business

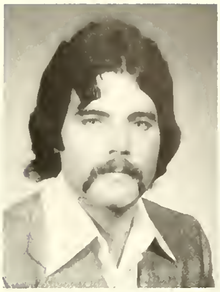
Steven R. Lavers
Management

Burton H. Leeds
Accounting

Peter S. Lehman
Marketing

Stephen R. Lepore
Management

Martin S. Levine
Accounting

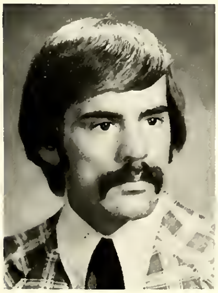


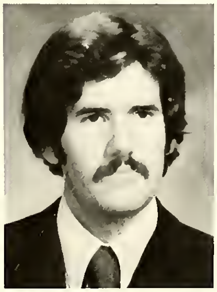
John R. Lovell
Marketing

Sheldon C. Lubin
Accounting

James E. Luisi
Management

The Northeastern environment was on apathy. My outlet was fraternalism. Through Delta Chi fraternity, I was able to involve myself with social and community activities, but most important, I attained a friendship and understanding of people older and younger than myself.

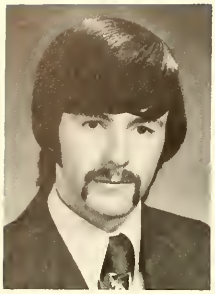




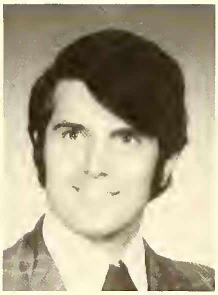
Frank G. Luongo
Finance and Insurance

Michael L. Lydon
Accounting

Derek M. Lynch
Accounting



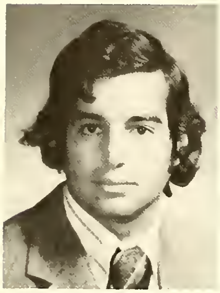
Dennis J. Lyons
Transportation



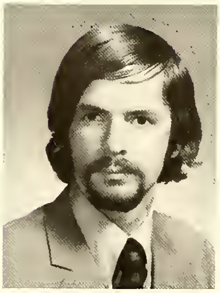
Dennis D. Maclone
Management

Francis X. Maher
Accounting

Michael F. Mahoney
Management

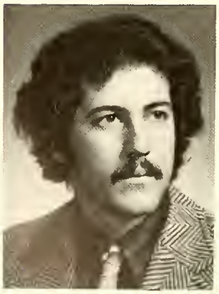


Ernest Mainero
Accounting



Frederick K. Malcolm Jr.
Finance and Insurance

William G. Marcotte
Marketing

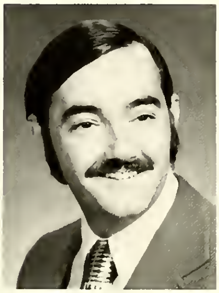


Stephen Marcus
Accounting

Arthur Maressa
Management

Walter L. Martin
Finance and Insurance

Kevin P. Matthei
Management



Neil McClafferty
Accounting

Edmond E. Menoche
Management

It was a period of quiet apathy. A great deal of the student body was there to avoid the draft. That's all beginning to change for the better now. I regret thaf I'm graduating just as things start to improve.

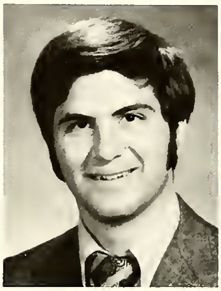
Thomas McKinney
Accounting

Peter J. McMahon
Accounting

Christopher Meehan
Management

Bruce Mercer
Management

Lawrence Meyer
Accounting

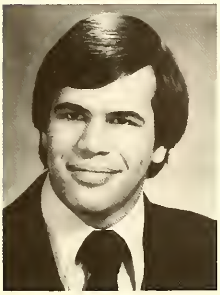


Stephen Miele
Finance and Insurance

Arthur Milano
Management

Michael D. Miller
Management

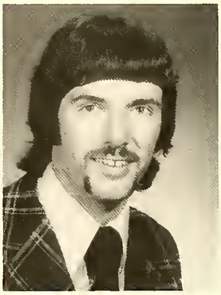
I saw Vietnam and learned hate; I saw Phi Beta Alpha and learned brotherhood; I saw the community and learned distrust; I saw the administration and learned the status quo. But most of all I learned to see myself and with that knowledge came self-understanding and self-improvement.



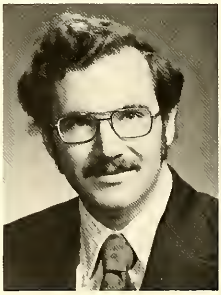
David Millheiser
Marketing

Leslie G. Mogul
Marketing

John J. Moran
Management

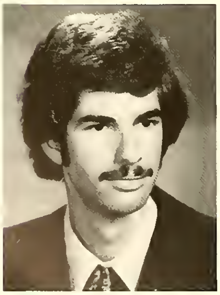


Michael V. Moran
Management

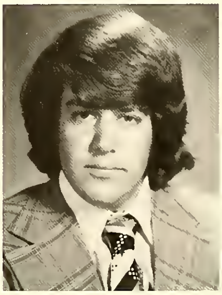


Frederick Morrill
Accounting

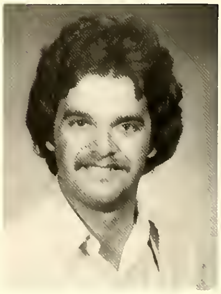
Joanne Murphy
Accounting



Edward Nahmias
Finance and Insurance

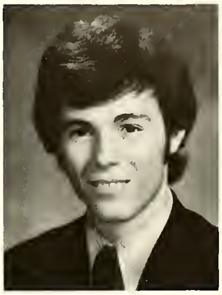


Peter Needel
Management

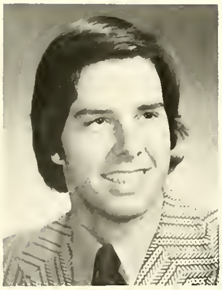


David H. Nichols
Marketing

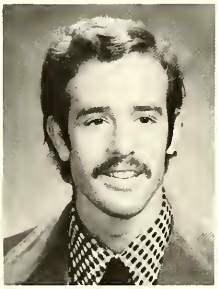
Alan W. Noyes
Accounting



John P. O'Brien
Finance and Insurance

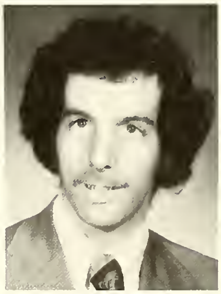


William O'Connell
Management



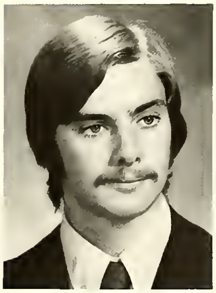
David A. Oliver
Management

Anthony Olivieri
Accounting



Edward Oppenheimer
Accounting

Bonita Pasek
Marketing

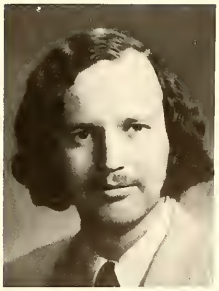


Eugene Pastore
Marketing

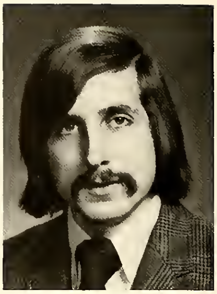
Scott Pederson
Marketing

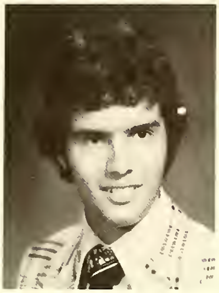
Joseph S. Pedi
Industrial Relations

Elliot Penofsky
Accounting

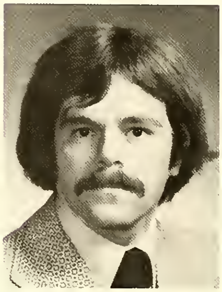

Neil Philcrantz
Management

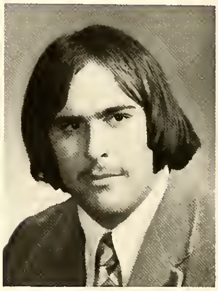
Mary C. Phipps
Accounting

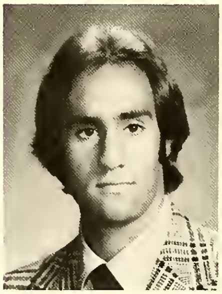

William Pittella
Management

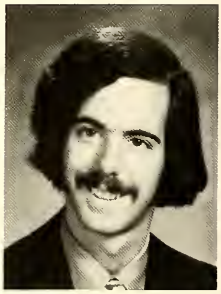

William Poksa
Transportation

Stephen Pooley
Accounting


William Porcella
Accounting

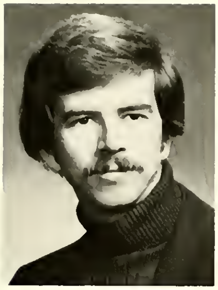

Albert Power
Management


Steven Presser
Management


Russell Proctor
Management

Kenneth Raffol
Accounting

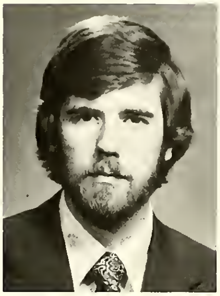
Arthur Reed
Accounting



Lawrence Reed
Marketing

Marion C. Renzi
Transportation

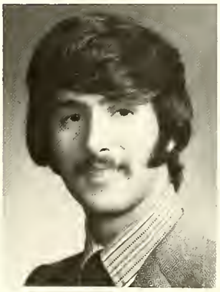
David Richer
Accounting



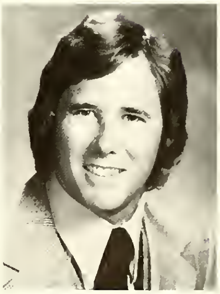
Thomas Roberts
Management

James Rogers
Accounting

Arlene F. Rose
Management



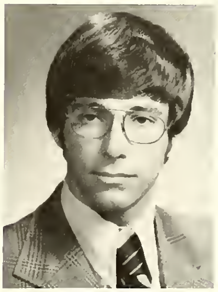
Sebastian Rossino
Non-Concentration



Robert Rowen III
Management

Steven M. Rubin
Management

Steven Ruderman
Accounting

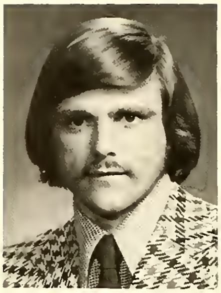


Mark Ruggiero
Finance and Insurance

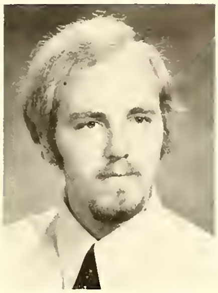
David Rutter
Accounting

Gary A. Ryer
Management

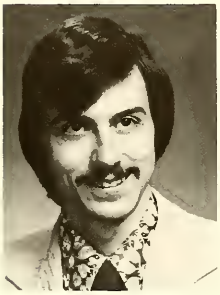
Edward Ryman
Management


Grantly C. Sayers
Accounting

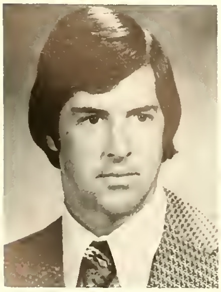
Richard A. Sasso
Management


Bryan A. Schmidt
Industrial Relations

John J. Schmitter
Transportation

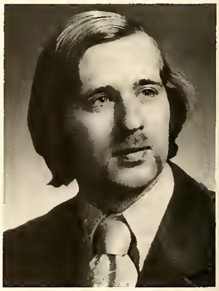

John S. Schwab
Marketing

Paul Serotkin
Accounting


Philip A. Seymour
Management

Jeffrey Shafran
Marketing

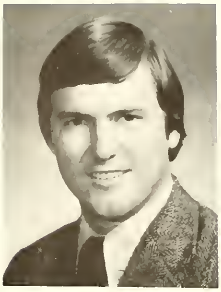
Stephen B. Shea
Management


Ronald C. Siebert
Accounting

Alan P. Siegel
Marketing

Edward Simioni
Management

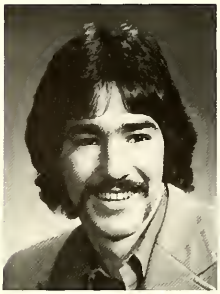
Jo Ann Singleton
Management



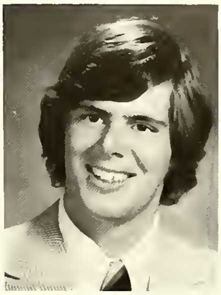
David W. Slade
Management

Alan W. Snow
Accounting

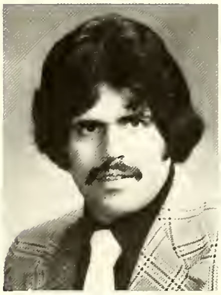
Anthony Soo Hoo
Accounting



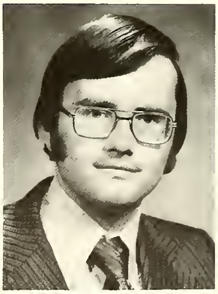
Jeffrey Sperber
Marketing



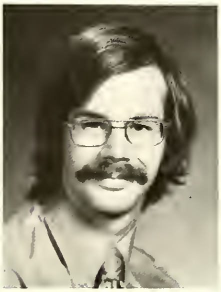
Steven Starrett
Business



Gary H. Stein
Accounting



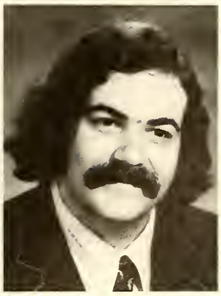
Richard Stowers
Marketing



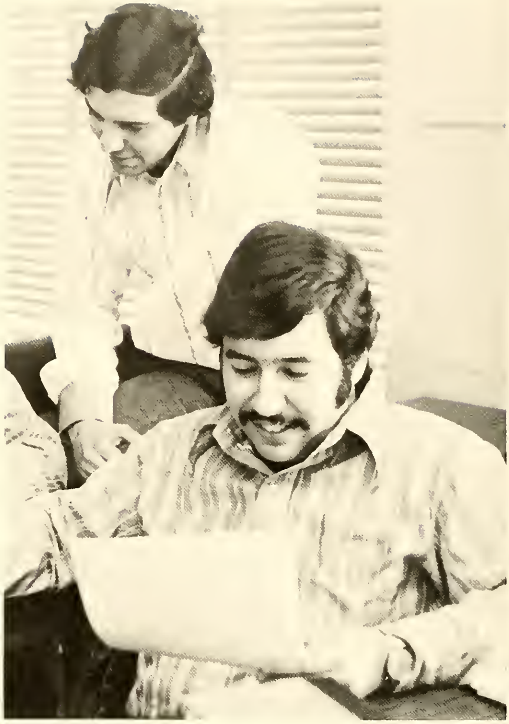
David Stratton
Finance and Insurance

James A. Sullivan
Management

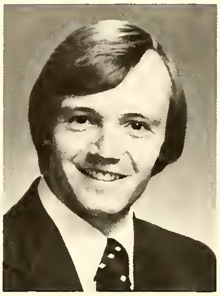
Joseph Sullivan
Industrial Relations



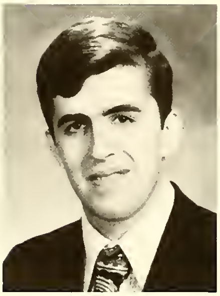
Mark I. Surks
Finance and Insurance



Jon E. Svenson
Management



Jonathan B. Swain
Accounting

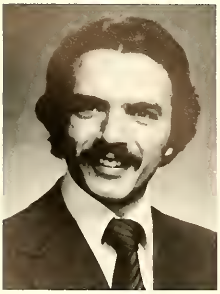


John G. Szuflad
Accounting

Thelma Tatum
Marketing

Paul D. Tetrault
Accounting

Alvin J. Thomas
Accounting



Joseph Tripodi
Marketing

Betty Wai-M Tsang
Accounting

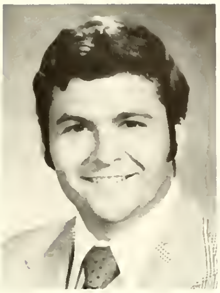
Charles E. Vann
Management

Dennis D. Wahkor
Finance and Insurance

Rolert S. Weinroth
Management

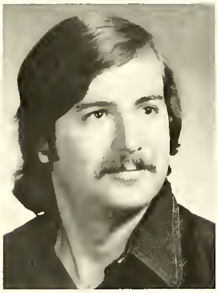
Thoughts: Five years and more than $20,000 — was it all worth it? The value of the degree, about to be conferred upon me by NU is questionable. Should I compound what may have been an error and begin another degree? How many degrees before I am sufficiently marketable?

Robert S. Whitman
Business

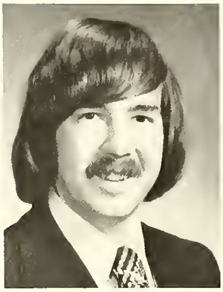


John C. Whitney Jr.
Accounting

James J. Wilmot
Finance and Insurance

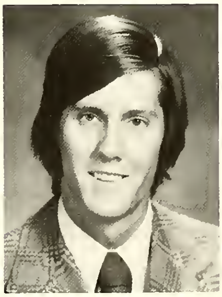


Norman Wolbrom
Marketing



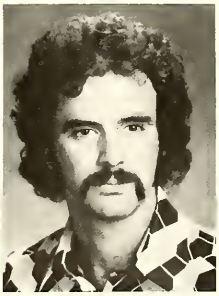
Robert D. Woods
Management

Barbara Woolf
Marketing



William A. Yanuss
Finance and Insurance

I felt that my five years at NU were truly worth it. I met great people and felt the school helped me a great deal. Though I hate to think I must leave to go out and work, or whatever, I feel sad that the people in the school aren't a little bit closer to unity.



Fred Zayas
Accounting

Cheryl Ann Frassa
Management

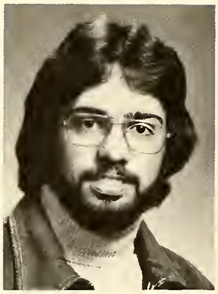
Kathleen Rooney
Accounting

Andrew Zino
Accounting

Joseph R. Adamski
Physics

Mary P. Agnew
Art History

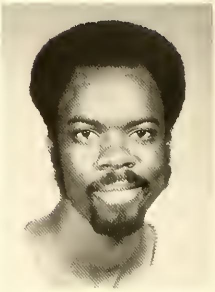
Mark I. Ahearn
Biology



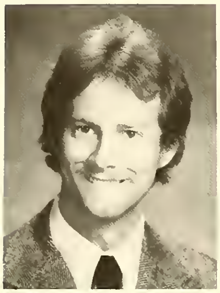
Frank P. Almeida
Biology

Liberal Arts

Naomi F. Aluf
English

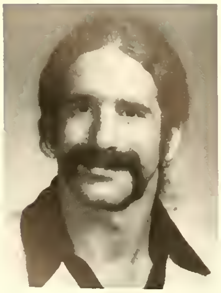


Theodore Amos Jr.
Political Science

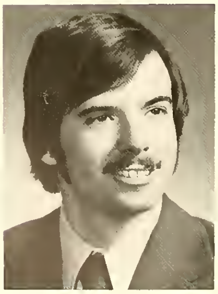


Jeffrey Anderson
Economics

Ann Aschengrau
Biology



Richard J. Atkin
Political Science



Richard P. Barker
Biology

Deborah Barksdale
Sociology

Mark J. Baron
Mathematics

Pamela J. Bates
Modern Languages

Philip A. Bellomo
Biology

Mark S. Berman
Psychology

Peter Bilodeau
Journalism

Philip C. Biondo
Journalism

Hopeful, anxious, conforming, as I graduate high school. Sharing ideas, growing, gaining confidence during my years at Northeastern. Independent, confident, ready to accomplish what I desire, the hell with the consequences as I graduate.

Marion Blanchard
Mathematics

Robert E. Blanton
Mathematics

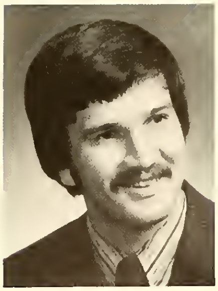
Helene Blonder
Journalism

Michael Boczenowski
Mathematics

Diane T. Bois
English

Francis B. Bonauto
Psychology

If all of the mountains were people, then all of the lakes would be their thoughts.



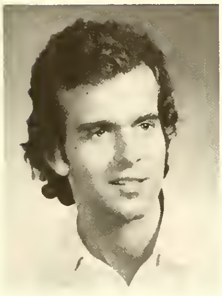
Philip L. Bourdon
Psychology

Sharon Bourassa
Chemistry

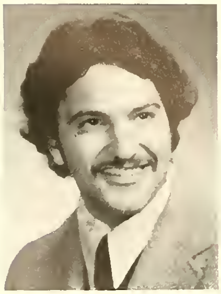
Dennis Boyd
Sociology

Joseph E. Briand Jr.
Journalism

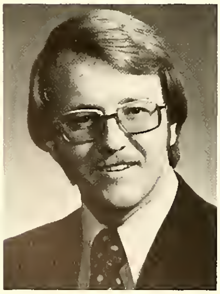
While the Pushti contain many fierce and noble warriors known for their ability with the curved knife, their women are truly beautiful and free with their charms . . .



Herbert Briggs
Art History



Richard Bromberg
History



Robert L. Brookes
Economics

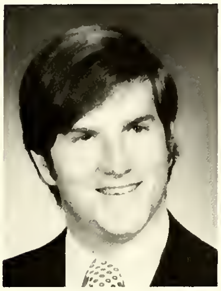
Phillip B. Brown
Physics

Burton Buchman
Political Science

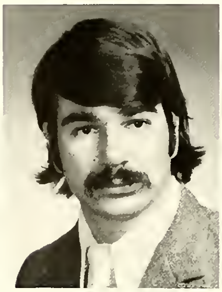
Jacqueline Bullock
Biology

Albert L. Burbine
Sociology

Oslyn J. Butler
Modern Languages



Michael Cahalane
Biology



Daniel Callahan
Psychology

Ronald Callahan
Sociology

Leah Rossi Carniero
Modern Languages

We continue to search for the meaning of our lives . . . I am one of the searchers . . . We are wanderers, dreamers and lovers, lonely men and women who dare to ask of life everything good and beautiful. We are too gentle to live among wolves.

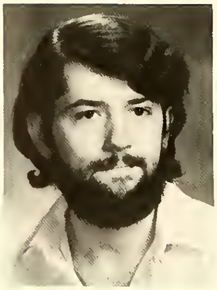
— James Kavanaugh
"There Are Men Too Gentle To Live Among Wolves"

Linda J. Campbell
Psychology

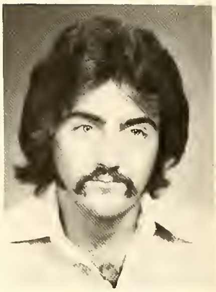
Martha J. Carter
Biology

Mary R. Cerasuolo
Sociology

Bonnie R. Chew
Psychology



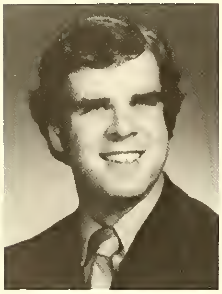
David M. Chludzinski
Chemistry



Robert J. Cohen
Biology

Mark J. Coholan
Biology

Sandra J. Conley
Geology

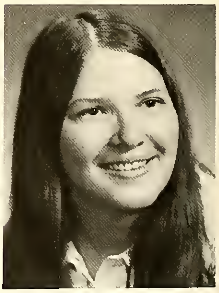


Raymond Conlon
Economics
A little smarter?
A little older?
A lot poorer!

Raymond C. Cook
Political Science

Donald O. Cooke
Biology

David C. Coughlin
Political Science



Susan M. Crocker
Journalism

Christine Crugnola
Mathematics

Gregory D. Cullen
Mathematics

We are quickly approaching the end of an era. This time, however, I feel we are stepping into a new one which will not depend entirely upon the human race. We must be ready. Prepare yourself and watch for Him.

David A. Cutrone
Biology

Joann R. Daley
Mathematics

James G. Dedes
Biology

Janis Valdis Deglis
Journalism

PSI
MASTERY QUIZ
ROOM
ENTER
WITH YOUR
QUIZ
ALL BOOKS NOTES ETC. SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE
OKING

Marguerite DelGiudice
Journalism

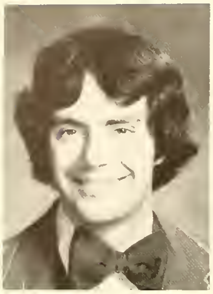
Donna M. Deluca
Art History

John F. DeMuro
Sociology

Maureen H. Dennehy
Biology

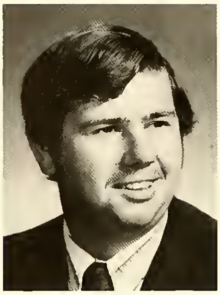
Raymond Dennery
Biology

Gloria P. DiGiulio
Biology

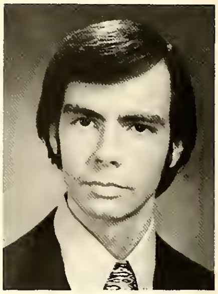


Christopher DiSenso
Political Science

Joan E. Donley
Psychology



John V. Donovan
Economics



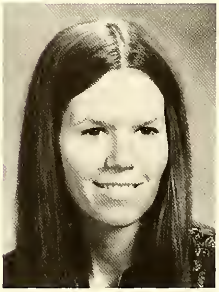
Robert J. Donovan
Journalism

Rorie F. Dottin
History

Linda Ann Driesen
Biology

"Hold fast dreams, for if dreams die, life is a broken-winged bird that cannot fly."
— Langston Hughes

Sally P. Duato
Independent



Liza B. Dunlay
Sociology

Michael P. Elkavitch
Biology

Kathleen Elliott
Economics

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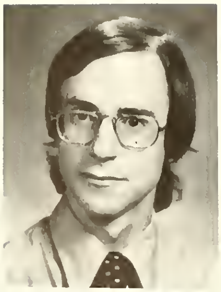
PHYSICS
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
LIBRARY

Lorene A. Emerson
Political Science

Jerrald H. Engelson
Journalism

Jose A. Espinosa
Political Science


Stanley T. Esposito
Chemistry

Shirlene Etheredge
Political Science

Paul B. Farnsworth
Political Science

Robert G. Fitzpatrick
Economics

Sandra J. Flanzbaum
Mathematics

Adrianne Flood
Chemistry

Steven B. Forman
Psychology

Arnold S. Fox
Psychology

Athena Gakaris
Psychology

Linda L. Gardner
Independent

Arthur D. Gaudet
Physics

Ronald M. Ginsburg
Political Science

Louis Giovachino
Mathematics

Robert P. Gittens
Political Science

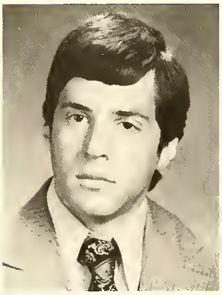
Jack R. Goldberg
Journalism

"Live fast, die young, and leave a good-looking corpse."
— Nick Romano
"Knock On Any Door"

"Because it's there. Because it's better to know than not to know in my line of work."
"God Save The Child"
— Robert B. Parker

Joseph T. Giuliano
Philosophy

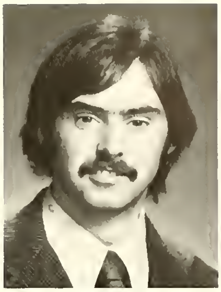
Thomas J. Goff
English



David Goldberg
Political Science

Susan E. Goldberg
Biology

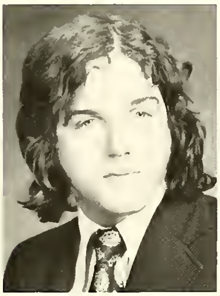
Ronald Goldberg
Biology



Wayne Gordon
Biology

Ellen M. Griffin
Journalism

Barry Grossberg
History



Paul E. Harrington
Political Science

Pauline M. Harris
Biology

Betty Hauser
History

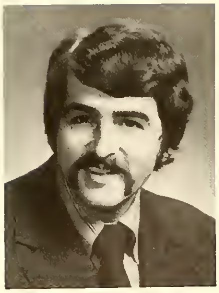
Roberta and James Hebert
Mathematics

Vicki L. Hill
Independent

Renee V. Holmes
Political Science

Linda A. Horan
Economics

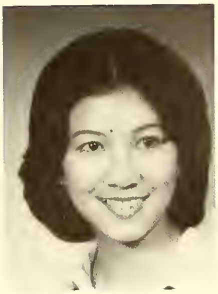
Joanne M. Hosker
Biology



John A. Howlett
English

James Hrycaj
Mathematics

Anne F. Hughes
Psychology



Shirley Hui
Economics

Deborah L. Irgon
History

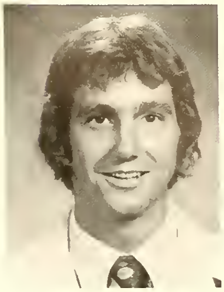
Richard Irving
Mathematics

Judith Israel
Art History

Examinations are formidable even to the best prepared, for the greatest fool may ask more than the wisest man can answer.
— Charles Colton

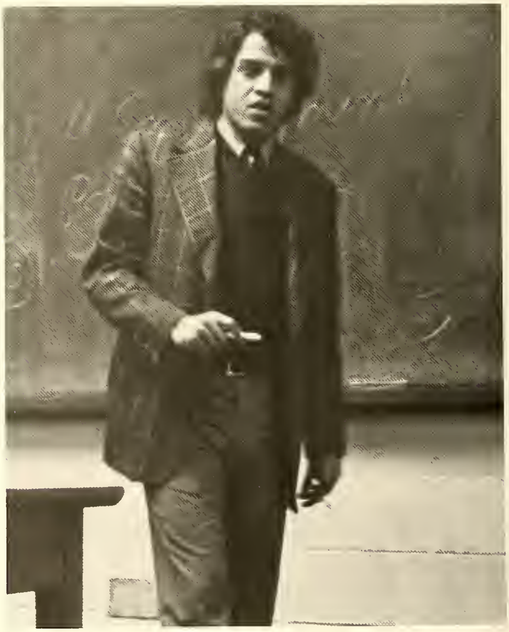
Deborah Jackson
Sociology

Claire Jacobsen
Mathematics

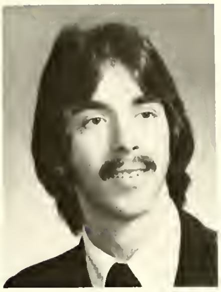


Timothy W. Johnson
Geology

"We travel together, passengers on a little spaceship, dependent on its vulnerable reserves of air and soil, security and peace, preserved from annihilation only by the care, the work, and love we give our fragile craft."
— Adlai Stevenson



Daniel J. Kaferle
Journalism



Henry D. Kampf
Psychology

Stephen M. Kane
Political Science

Alan Karahalis
Economics

Donna J. Karassik
Drama

Beverly J. Karp
Sociology

David Evan Katz
Political Science

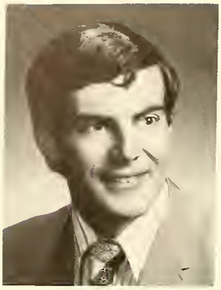
Education is not measured by how much we learn, but rather how well we apply what we learn. Interfraternity Council 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; President 3, 4, 5; Gamma Phi Kappa 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Alumni Secretary 2, 3, 4; Secretary 4, 5; Pledgemaster 2, 3, 4, 5; Cauldron 5; Freshman Orientation 3, 4, 5; Freshman Advisor 5.

Sheila M. Kearney
Psychology

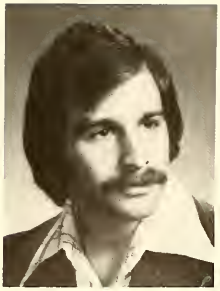
Patrick J. Kelleher
Chemistry

Howard Kirshon
Psychology

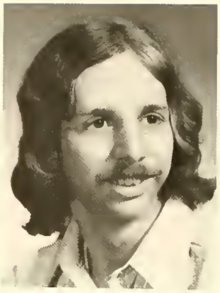
Lauren Kittredge
History



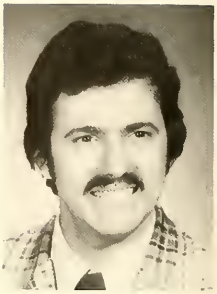
John F. Klipfel
Economics



Jack B. Kohn
Economics



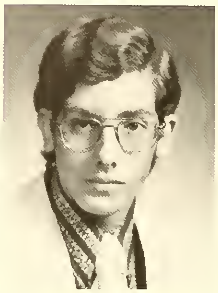
Philip Krawitz
Physics



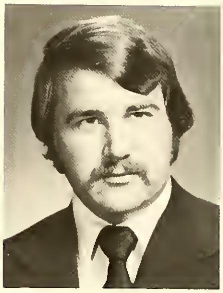
Peter Lecouras
English

I am very happy to say that as I evaluate these past five years, I know I've learned an abundance of knowledge that has given me the confidence I'll need when I venture forth into my profession. Good luck, classmates.

Dennis Lefkowitz
Psychology



Michael D. Lehrman
Biology



George Lemelin
Economics

Fee Lai Leong
Chemistry

Ngar L. Leong
Chemistry

Doris E. Letts
Modern Languages

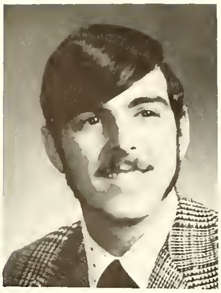
Steven B. Levine
English

Frances K. Levy
History

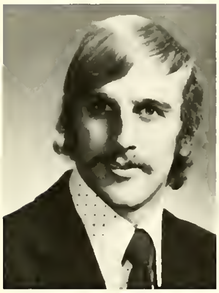
Wanda Lewalski
Sociology

Bruce Lewis
Independent

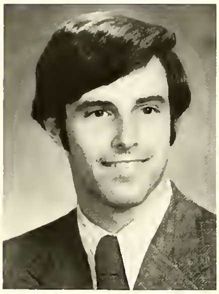
Liberal Arts; Independent Major; The Arts in Western Society; The Academy Orchestra; Person least likely to forget — Arnold Schoenberg; Thing least likely to forget — Imagery; Place least likely to forget — Isabel's museum.



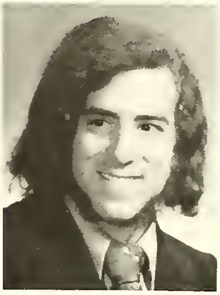
Steven Lichtenstein
Political Science



Stephen Likos
Biology



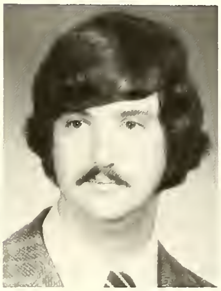
Douglas G. Low
Economics



Richard Luger
Mathematics

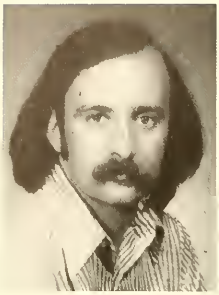
Ronald Lundstrom
Biology

Jeannine Lynch
Biology



Robert S. Lynch
Political Science

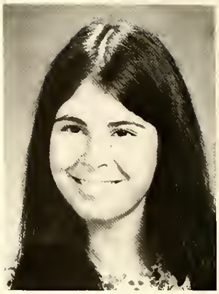
Judith Lyttle
Political Science



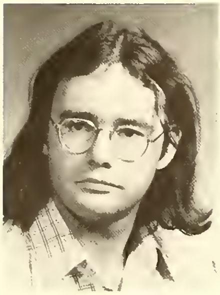
Ronald C. MacKay
Journalism

Sally T. Mackie
Psychology

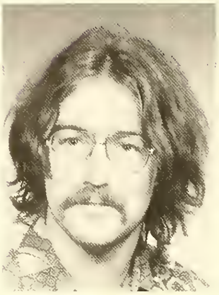
Stanley Makson
English



Cecilia Mancini
Political Science



Robert Mancini
Economics



Kerry Mangan
History

Jack Markuse
Political Science

Evan A. Marx
Journalism

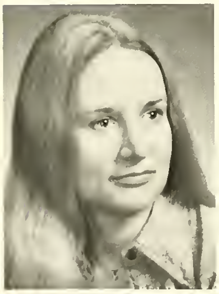
John Marzilli
Chemistry

Stephen McDermott
Political Science

Patricia McDormand
Mathematics
"Is it so small a thing
To have enjoyed the sun,
To have lived light in the
Spring,
To have loved,
To have thought,
To have done?"
— Matthew Arnold

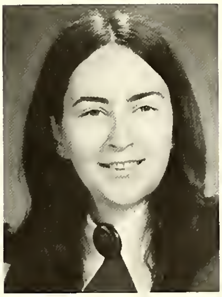
Martha J. McMahon
Political Science
"It is easy in the world to follow the world's opinions; it is easy in solitude to follow our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps up with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude."
— Ralph Waldo Emerson

Constance McIlvin
Economics



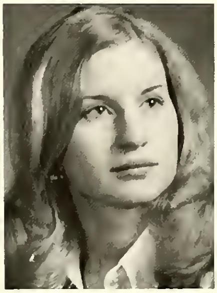
Mary McKnight
Journalism

Ellen McLaughlin
Modern Languages



Keith Meliones
Psychology

Anthony Mennone Jr.
Political Science



Laurie Miller
Modern Languages

Paul Miller
Political Science

Karen Mingolelli
English

David R. Morse
Chemistry

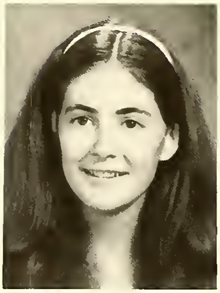
Rosemary Murphy
Mathematics

Marlene P. Murray
Sociology

Gerald J. Needell
Physics

Larz F. Neilson
Journalism

John F. Nelson
Political Science


Lynne A. Nordone
Journalism

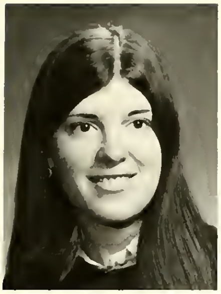
Kevin D. O'Rourke
History

John L. Ost
Sociology

Michael J. Paika
Psychology

Paul J. Palermo
Political Science

Rita T. Pandolfo
Modern Languages


Jill A. Panetta
Chemistry

Judith M. Pariseau
Biology

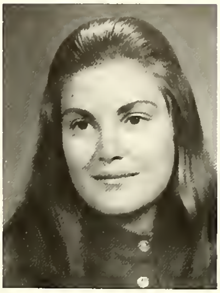
Tina M. Patti
Sociology

Ben W. Payton
Political Science

Sally Ann Penta
Economics

Carolyn J. Perry
History

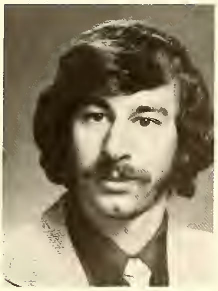
Mary A. Piggott
Journalism


Deanna C. Pinney
Political Science

I believe in laughter and tears to flow at will, In sunshine and in storm clouds The ups and downs of hills. And I believe in living from Childhood games to love, Sharing with each other Everything above.

Charles Pistorino Jr.
Political Science

Judy D. Schnee
Sociology



Karl Schnur
Political Science

Robert M. Searle
Sociology

Frank H. Sereno
Chemistry

Stephen M. Sherokey
History

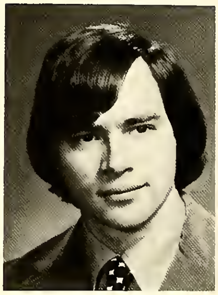
"Vanity of vanities, says the Preacher, vanity of vanities! All is vanity. What does man gain by all the toil at which he toils under the sun? A generation goes and a generation comes, but the earth remains forever.

— Ecclesiastes 1:2-4

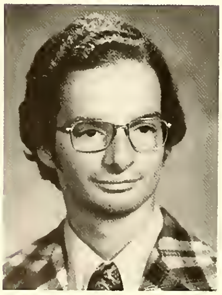
Paul A. Servizio
Biology

Susan Shapiro
Sociology

Kathryn Sharpe
Political Science



Gail M. Shields
Art History



Neal Shore
Economics

Lisa H. Siegel
Drama

Silvana M. Simeone
Mathematics

Dwight Simmons
Political Science

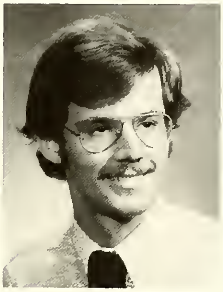
Ellen M. Sirkin
Sociology

Andrew J. Slater
Biology

Brenda Slesinger
Psychology

Adrienne M. Smith
Mathematics

Muriel F. Smith
Economics



Stephen Smolewski
Chemistry

Barbara G. Snider
Independent

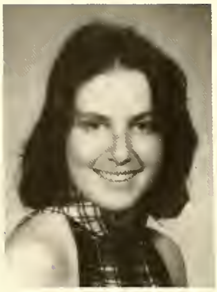
David L. Snitman
Chemistry

Beverly Solinger
Journalism

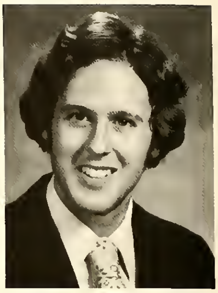
Robert Solomon
Chemistry

Mark D. Stowbridge
Psychology

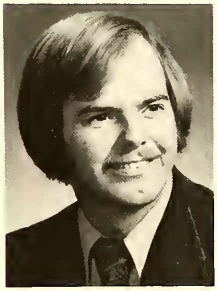
A New Astronomy
Course 11.180
Open Fla
Picture Of
Star (Bl



Elizabeth R. Plumer
Chemistry

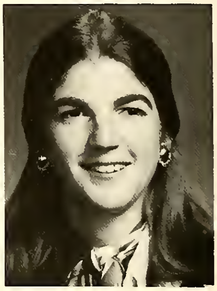


Raymond F. Porter
Sociology

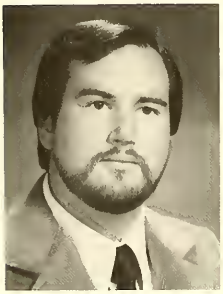


Robert D. Poulin
Political Science

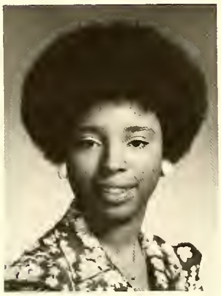
Northeastern allows the student to expand his own mind in the academic atmosphere while also enabling him to experience the cold realities of the business world while on co-op.



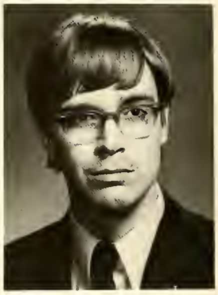
Lisa F. Powell
Psychology



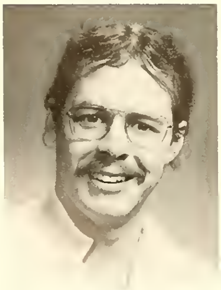
Fredrick P. Pratt
Chemistry



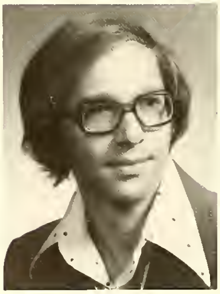
Gwendolyn A. Price
Sociology



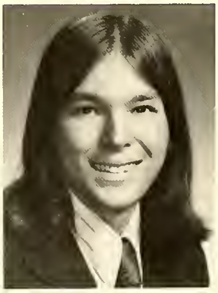
Tyler M. Putnam
Physics



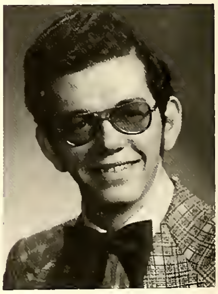
Jeffrey C. Quinn
Political Science



Stephen T. Reef
Biology

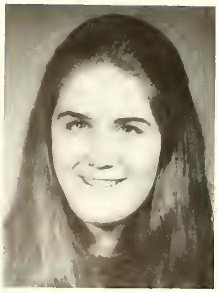


Larry Reissman
Psychology



Michael A. Reynolds
Chemistry

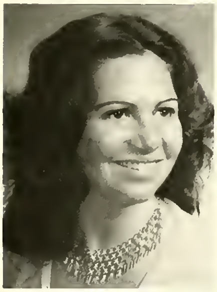
Emeline L. Ritt
Modern Languages



Regina Rochefort
Biology

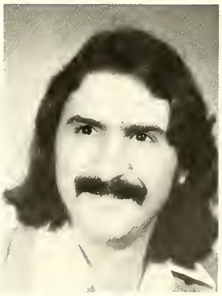
Mildred T. Rossi
Biology

Roy J. Rossi
Psychology



Betsy E. Roth
Psychology

Carol Suffran
Economics



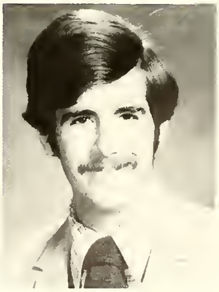
John G. Samiotes
Psychology

Deborah Sandus
Political Science

Jeffrey Santlofer
Sociology

Raphael G. Scaffa
Psychology

Pauline L. Scanlon
Sociology



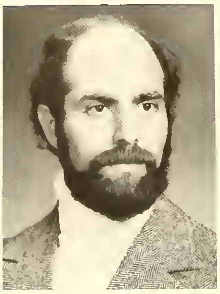
Robert J. Schmidt
Political Science

Dianne M. Strain
Sociology

Louis Sturniolo
Political Science

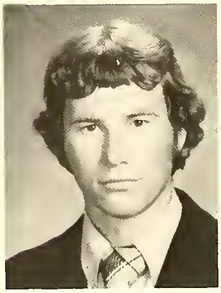
Loretta F. Sullivan
Biology

Mary E. Sullivan
Mathematics

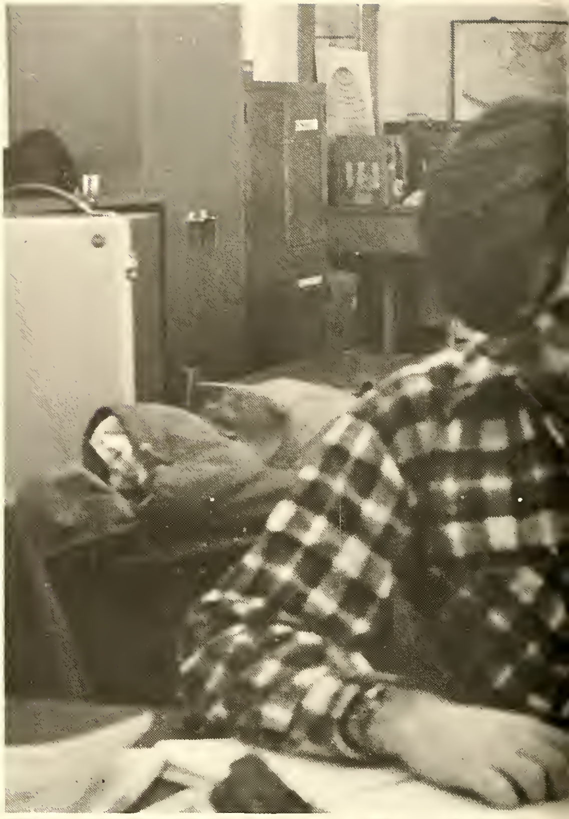


Paul Tanenbaum
History

As an incoming Freshman I was a gung ho, love it or leave it American. My five years at Northeastern taught me that the United States is the greatest nation in the world but that there are some definite faults that need to be corrected in order to make it an even greater one.



Terry P. Toal
Chemistry



Dean G. Tsomos
English

Patricia Urevith
Political Science

Kenneth S. Venet
English

Gary R. Vieira
Chemistry

Jean E. Voges
Sociology

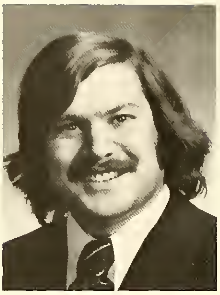
Karen S. Wacks
Independent

Jacqueline Waldman
Sociology

There are no strangers, only friends we haven't met. Hillel 1; Chorus 2, 3, 4, 5; Bands 1, 2, 3, 4; Concert Coordinator 5; Band President 5; Student Union 1; Student Center Committee 3; Group Dynamics 5; Freshman Orientation Committee 5.

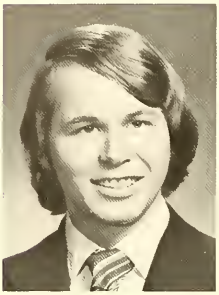
James A. Walsh
Journalism

Susan E. Weinberg
Biology


Edward J. Weiner
Biology

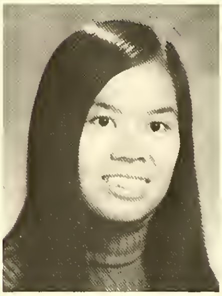
William Weissbard
Physics

Donna Ying
English

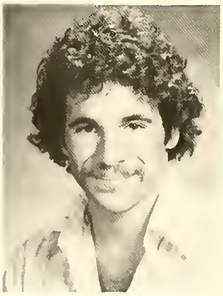

Charles W. Weldy
Psychology

Denise A. White
Psychology

Jeffrey W. Wong
Economics


Alma L. Yee
Sociology

Raymond W. Yee
Chemistry


Steven E. Zeidler
Journalism

Charles Ziakas
History

Addenda

Lawrence W. Bergman
Mechanical Engineering

Noel M. Brehant
Industrial Engineering

Pamela F. Faria
Recreation Education

Patricia Fountain
History

The enrichment and exposure that I have obtained during the past one-half decade will aid me in the future. Through my affiliation with fellow students, Alpha Kappa Alpha Honors community, and academic involvement, professors and cooperative job assignments. I have been able to mature and put things in the proper perspectives.

Nancy Defelice
Journalism

Duc Thai Nguyen
Civil Engineering

I think NU is an ideal school for students who like to get their education not only in school but also in co-op work. However, I believe the salary of co-op students should be improved significantly to combat inflation.

Jeffrey P. Palermo
Power Systems

Ronald Roots
Criminal Justice

Mark E. Guckin
Electrical Engineering

Message to the Class of 1975

It is with a great sense of pride and "kinship" that I express these few words to all members of the Class of 1975.

As you know, this is my final year of service as President of the University, just as it is your final year as Northeastern undergraduates. In a very real way, you and I are graduating together. I hope sincerely that the experiences you have undergone at the University will develop into fond and lasting memories for you in the years ahead. And that the education you have worked so hard for will be the foundation for a long and satisfying personal career.

As you enter business, industry, the professions, social service — or whatever area you have chosen or will choose — you should do so with confidence, both in yourselves and in Northeastern. Your education, with its background of work experience, will enable you to assume places of importance in our community and in our world more rapidly and with more impact than most graduates of other institutions.

I am proud and honored to have been able to be President of Northeastern for the past 16 years. As you take your places as alumni, and see the University continue to grow in service and quality, I hope you will be able to share that pride and honor with me.

God bless you, and best of luck in the times ahead of you, your families, and your friends.

Asa S Knowles

Trustees

haplin Tyler

William Driver

F. Gregg Bemis

Diene Auger

Kenneth Loftman

Amelia Peabody

Russell Steerns

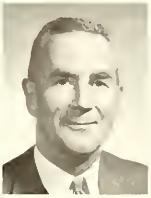
nes Fetcharo

Edward Dene

Lewrence Mertin

Harold Hodgkinson

John Howell


Augustin Perker

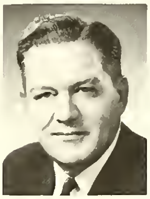
D. Thomas Trigg

nham Smith

David Cogan

Roy Baeton

Eli Jacobson


Edwin Metz

Francis Quirico

Robert Willis

Don Guy

Richerd Chapman

Joseph Riasman

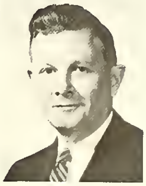
Alvin Zises

nk Farwall

Normen Cahners

Eerl Stevenson

Robert Johnson


Harold Mock

Dwight Robinson

Asa Knowles

Carl Ell
ron Elliott

Louis Cabot
George Brown

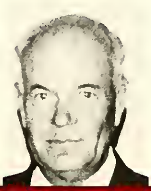
Robert Stone
William Ellison

Henry Jones
Frances Kettarson

Stephen Muger
Thomas Phillips

James Shenahen
George Snell

Donald Smith
Ernest Henderson



The Administration

Richard W. Bishop, dean of university relations

Roslyn F. Drawas, assistant to dean of students

Richard E. Sochacki, associate dean of students

Herbert W. Gallagher, director of athletics

Kenneth G. Ryder, executive vice president (president-elect)

Harvey Vetstein, assistant dean of students

Catherine Allen, dean of Boston Bouve

John Curry, dean of admissions

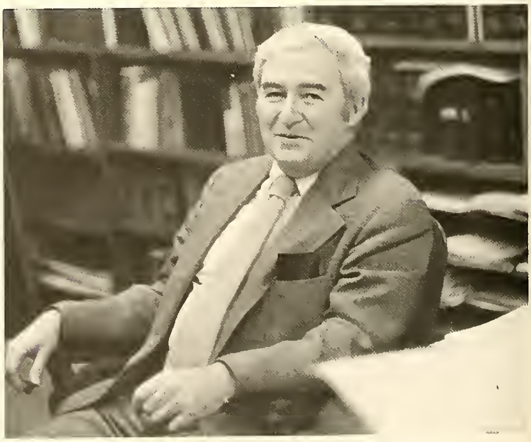
Gilbert G. MacDonald, vice president for student affairs

Roy Wooldridge, executive vice president for co-op

Norman Rosenblatt, dean of Criminal Justice

Thomas Sprague, director of Public Information

Robert Shepard, dean of Liberal Arts



Daniel Roberts, vice president of Business and Finance

Robert Caswell, director of financial aid

Edward Rodriguez, treasurer of student activities

Juanita Long, dean of Nursing

Judy Link, assistant dean of students

Loring Thompson, vice president and dean of planning

Anthony J. Bajdek, assistant dean of students

Sidney Herman, associate dean of faculty

Alan A. Mackey, associate dean of university administration

DEAN HEKIMIAN

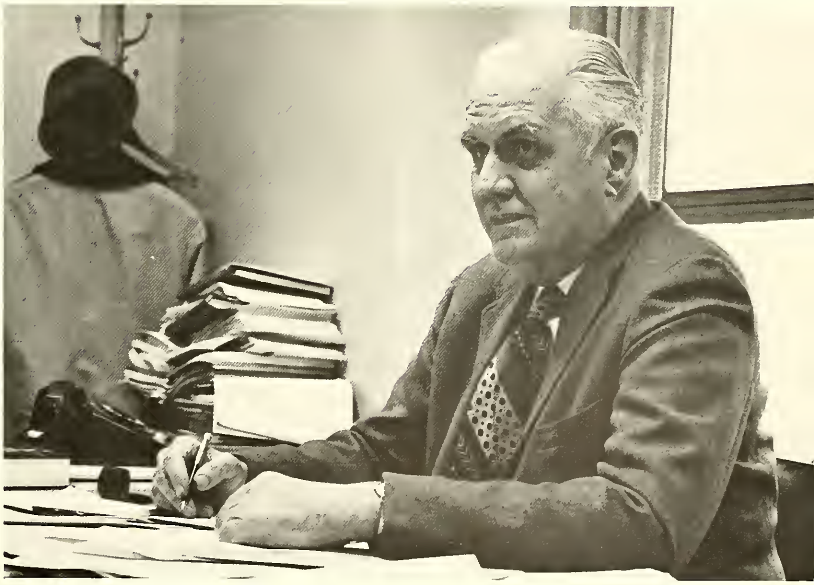
James Hekimian, dean of Business

Frank Marsh, dean of Education

Eugene Reppucci Jr., vice president of development

Christopher Kennedy, dean of students

Royal Toebes, vice president ot alumni affairs



Arthur Fitzgerald, vice president and dean of faculty

Edith Emery, associate dean of students

John C. O'Byrne, dean of Law

Gregory Ricks, director of African-American Institute

Albert Soloway, acting dean of Pharmacy and Allied Health

Melvin Mark, dean of Engineering

Roland Latham, associate dean of students

Edward Robinson, associate dean of students

a

Aalerud, Paul E., Belmont, Mass., Accounting
Abare, Richard J., Provincetown, Mass., Management
Abbey, William J. Jr., Quincy, Mass., Criminal Justice
Abelson, Neil C., Stoughton, Mass., Accounting
Abrams, Gary M., Lexington, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Abreau, Nancy C., Stoughton, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Acolatse, Eric K., Roslindale, Mass., Accounting
Adams, Grant S., Westboro, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Adams, John J., Scituate, Mass., Civil Engineering
Adamski, Joseph R., Niantic, Conn., Physics
Addo, Emmanuel A., Mattapan, Mass., C. E. Engineering
Adeeb, Hassan R., Jamaica, N.Y., Social Studies
Adler, June B., Colchester, Conn., Nursing, AS
Agee, Susan A., Boston, Mass., Nursing, AS
Agneta, David F., Everett, Mass., Power Systems
Agnew, Mary P., Randolph, Mass., Art History
Ahearn, Mark J., Milford, Mass., Biology
Aiken, Bruce W., West Roxbury, Mass., Accounting
Aiyenimelo, Patrick A., Boston, Mass., Marketing
Ajemian, Ross, Quincy, Mass., Pharmacy
Alan, Robert, Lexington, Mass., Economics
Albanese, Anthony P., Revere, Mass., Medical Technology
Alden, Paula, Quincy, Mass., Industrial Relations
Alguadich, Mitchell, New York, N.Y., Civil Engineering
Aliberti, Rosanne M., Medford, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Alicino, Mary E., Brookline, Mass., Nursing, AS
Allan, Douglas, Lexington, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Allard, Ronald, Winchester, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Alldred, Pauline, Brighton, Mass., Biology
Allen, Wendy S., Verona, N.J., Speech & Hearing
Almeida, Frank P., Fairhaven, Mass., Biology
Aluf, Naomi F., Brookline, Mass., English
Amato, Larry, Norwood, Mass., Accounting
Amos, Theodore Jr., Brooklyn, N.Y., Political Science
Anastasi, Nancy, Waltham, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Andersen, Gail B., Randolph, Mass., Special Education
Anderson, Carol A., Wayland, Mass., Economics
Anderson, David S., Pittsford, Vt., Criminal Justice
Anderson, Jeanne K., Cohasset, Mass., Language / Reading
Anderson, Jefferey G., Watervliet, N.Y., Economics
Anderson, Lawrence P., Boston, Mass., Management
Anderson, Lynne, North Weymouth, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Andolina, Mary A., Lexington, Mass., English
Andrews, Sandra J., Newton, Mass., Physical Therapy
Andrus, Janet M., Madison, N.J., Modern Languages, Education
Angelo, Gayle Jean, Wakefield, Mass., Physics
Angsuvarnsiri, Subhajai, Boston, Mass., Management
Anthony, Henry S., Andover, Mass., Marketing
Anthony, Ruth, Newark, N.J., Journalism
Antoine, Philippe M., Newton, Mass., Mathematics
Appel, Howard R., Waltham, Mass., Industrial Relations
Ararso, Asfawossen, Boston, Mass., Economics
Arlund, Carolee J., Ludlow, Vt., Nursing, BS
Armery, Cassie C., Sutton, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Armington, Robert M., Oswego, N.Y., Electrical Engineering
Arruda, Albert, New Bedford, Mass., Civil Engineering
Arseneault, Susan, Reading, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Aschengrau, Ann, Roslindale, Mass., Biology
Ascolillo, Vito A., Boston, Mass., Recreation Education
Asdourian, Hovan, Boston, Mass., Medical Technology
Asprakis, George A., Cambridge, Mass., C.E. Engineering
Atkin, Richard J., Baldwin, N.Y., Political Science
Atkins, Robert R., Wynnewood, Pa., Mathematics
Aucella, Arlene F., Roslindale, Mass., Psychology
Aucella, Peter J., Malden, Mass., Political Science
Audesirk, Nora C., Trenton, N.J., Nursing, BS
Aufiero, Arlene, Brighton, Mass., Nursing, BS
Auger, Maurice, Brockton, Mass., Accounting
Avallone, Richard J., West Medford, Mass., C.C. Engineering
Aversa, Joseph C., West Roxbury, Mass., Chemistry
Ayano, Martha, Boston, Mass., Nursing, BS
Aylward, Christopher, Boston, Mass., Criminal Justice
Azzalina, Richard A., Medford, Mass., Civil Engineering

b

Bachand, Diana J., Peabody, Mass., Medical Technology
Bachelder, Susan, Athol, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Bachini, Thomas, South Hamilton, Mass., Accounting
Bacon, Dean L., Wrentham, Mass., Power Systems
Bagaglio, John P., Milford, Mass., Management
Bagley, Kim E., Natick, Mass., Physical Therapy
Baikewicz, Richard P., Newburyport, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Bailey, Deborah L., Washington, D.C., Marketing
Bailey, Nancy R., Malden, Mass., Drama
Baker, Meryl J., West Roxbury, Mass., Humanities
Baker, Stephen E., Leominster, Mass., Marketing
Bakis, Bruce J., Worcester, Mass., Mathematics
Bakis, Bruan C., Worcester, Mass., Civil Engineering
Balkun, William J., Warwick, R.I., Management
Banios, Ann-Jane, Lexington, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Bannon, Marilyn T., Worcester, Mass., Physical Therapy
Bard, Elisabeth W., Brooklyn, Conn., Physical Education
Barker, Richard P., New Bedford, Mass., Biology
Barksdale, Deborah G., West Medford, Mass., Sociology
Barnicle, James G., Norwood, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Barnwell, Weir E., Andover, Mass., Marketing
Baron, Mark J., Boston, Mass., Mathematics
Barrett, Lamont E., Hallowell, Maine, Political Science
Barrette, Steven A., Fall River, Mass., Management
Barrington, Cecily C., Waltham, Mass., Psychology
Barron, John J., Dorchester, Mass., Management
Barros, John M., Foxboro, Mass., Small Business Management
Bart, Irene H., Boston, Mass., Psychology
Bartlett II, Donald, Brighton, Mass., Physician Assistant
Baruzzi, Silvio J., North Adams, Mass., Civil Engineering
Bastien, Lawrence D., Framingham, Mass., Political Science
Batchelder, Denise E., Wollaston, Mass., Nursing, BS
Bates, Pamela J., Allston, Mass., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Bates, Paul A., South Weymouth, Mass., Civil Engineering
Bates, Steven M., Fall River, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Batrony, Karl, Boston, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Battista, John P., Rockland, Mass., Management
Bean, Diane, Topsfield, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Beatty, Michael J., South Yarmouth, Mass., Political Science
Beaulieu, Paul R., Manchester, N.H., Chemistry
Beauregard, Arthur W., Monville, R.I., Civil Engineering
Beausoleil, Cristenna L., Westboro, Mass., Drama
Beck, Bonaday C., West Roxbury, Mass., Industrial Relations
Beckett, Deborah A., Peabody, Mass., Physical Therapy
Bedoyan, Raffi A., Brookline, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Beebe, John E., Brighton, Mass., Civil Engineering
Begin, Barbara A., Franklin, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Bekier, Steven W., Millbury, Mass., Civil Engineering
Belanger, Louise A., North Dartmouth, Mass., Physical Therapy
Belette, Weynishet N., Boston, Mass.,
Bell, Elaine, Hyde Park, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Bell, James O., Everett, Mass., Criminal Justice
Bell, Richard, C., Pittsfield, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Bellomo, Philip A., Needham, Mass., Biology
Bengston, Robert M., Newington, Conn., Physical Education
Benjamin, Leonard M., Quincy, Mass., Political Science
Bennett, Dean R., Nahant, Mass., Criminal Justice
Bennett II, Robert W., Sudbury, Mass., Biology
Benson, Sheri, Bethesda, D.C., Forsyth Dental
Bercowy, Joanne, Doylestown, Penn., Forsyth Dental
Berfield, Alan M., Boston, Mass., Accounting
Bergman, Lawrence W., Ardsley, N.Y., Mechanical Engineering
Berkowicz, Chris E., Andover, N.J., Civil Engineering
Berman, Esta S., Brookline, Mass., Humanities
Berman, Mark S., Wellesley, Mass., Psychology
Bernard, Deborah A., Brockton, Mass., Political Science
Bernardi, Linda, Holliston, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Bernardo, Ann Marie, Arlington, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Bernazzani, Louis J. Jr., Swampscott, Mass., Industrial Engineering

Bernstein, Bruce D., East Meadow, N.Y., Accounting
Bernstein, Phyllis F., Norwood, Mass., Medical Records
Berson, Robert E., Stoughton, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Bertolami, Robert, Arlington, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Betts, Ann J., Waterville, Maine, Nursing, AS
Bevilacqua, Antonio A., Gloucester, Mass., Power Systems
Beyer, Stephen A., Norwood, Mass., Civil Engineering
Bielawski, Constance F., Watertown, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Bielinski, Darryl M., Depew, N.Y., Marketing
Bielkevicius, Jonas B., Brockton, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Biggar, Diane E., Pocasset, Mass., Sociology
Bilodeau, Peter C., Berlin, N.H., Journalism
Bilozur, Michael, E., Arlington, Mass., Biology
Bimbo, Frank A. Jr., Somerville, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Bingham, David R., Lunenburg, Mass., Civil Engineering
Binladin, Yahia M., Boston, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Biondo, Philip C., Somerville, Mass., Journalism
Bird, Richard P., Chelsea, Mass., Psychology
Bishop, Joyce P., South Boston, Mass., Physican Assistant
Bishop, Benjamin E. Jr., Bristol, Conn., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Bissonnette, Suzanne D., Woonsocket, R.I., Pharmacy
Bjornson, Joan M., Medford, Mass., Humanities
Blake, David A., Medfield, Mass., Marketing
Blake, James A., Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Blanchard, Marion E., Boston, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Blanchard, Tod M., Boston, Mass., Physical Education
Blanchard, Wayne R., Roslindale, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Blanche, Joseph P., Malden, Mass., Political Science
Blanchette, Stephen J., Belmont, Mass., Management
Blaney, Paul E., East Weymouth, Mass., Criminal Justice
Blank, Harry S., Lebanon, Conn., Power Systems
Blanton, Robert E., Newtonville, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Blase, Robert E., New York, N.Y., Physics
Bletso, Vickie, Seekonk, Mass., Criminal Justice
Block, Edward J., Bloomfield, Conn., Criminal Justice
Blonder, Helaine, Newton, Mass., Journalism
Bloom, Edward A., West Hempstead, N.Y., Accounting
Bloomer, Mary Beth, Quincy, Mass., Nursing, B.S.
Blouin, Robert W., Lawrence, Mass., Accounting
Bluhm, Gerald M., Sharon, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Blunt, Margaret, Marblehead, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Bobroff, Mark S., Marblehead, Mass., Sociology
Boccuzzi, Stephen, West Roxbury, Mass., Criminal Justice
Boczenowski, Michael J., Malden, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Bois, Diane T., Winchendon, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Bolef, Steven L., Brighton, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Bollengier, Ronald A., Warwick, R.I., Accounting
Bolt, William J., Somerville, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Bonasera, Richard, Winchester, Mass., Accounting
Bonauto, Francis B., Morristown, N.J., Psychology
Bornstein, Steven P., Natick Mass., Speech & Hearing
Boroda, Edward D., Allston, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Boschetto, Robert J., West Roxbury, Mass., Criminal Justice
Boston, David W., Needham, Mass., General Science
Botte, David A., Roslindale, Mass., Criminal Justice
Bottomly, Stephen J., Groton, Conn., Civil Engineering
Boucher, Denise, Rockland, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Boucher, Dennis P., Waltham, Mass., Civil Engineering
Boulanger, Daniel A., Waterbury, Conn., Pharmacy
Bourassa, Sharon A., Clinton, Mass., Chemistry
Bourbonniere, Katherine A., Peterborough, N.H., Geology
Bourbonniere, Robert A., Smithfield, R.I., Electrical Engineering
Bourdon, Philip L., Holyoke, Mass., Psychology
Boutin, John J., Brockton, Mass., Physical Education
Bowersock, Donald C., Lexington, Mass., Management
Bowes, Susan E., Scituate, Mass., Nursing, AS
Boyadjian, Dana M., Dracust, Mass., Civil Engineering
Boyd, Dennis, Cambridge, Mass., Sociology
Boyden, Roberta M., Leominster, Mass., Nursing, BS
Boyer, Mary, Camp Hill Penn., Forsyth Dental
Bradley, Peter C., Malden, Mass., Physics
Brandt, Lori A., Randolph, Mass., Language / Reading
Breen, Thomas C., Cambridge, Mass., Chemistry
Brehant, Noel M., Norwich, Conn., Industrial Engineering
Brennan, Joseph L., South Weymouth, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Brennan, William A., Norwood, Mass., Biology
Briand, Joseph E., Jr., Journalism
Brickley, Brian, Everett, Mass., Management
Brickley, Marie-Ellen, Highland Mills, N.Y., Forsyth Dental
Brickman, Hollis, Lakeville, Conn., Physical Therapy
Briggs, Herbert M., Chatham, Mass., Art History
Britt, Paul G., Newton, Mass., History
Brock, Wendy M., Yonkers, N.Y., Recreation Education
Broderick, Gregory P., West Medford, Mass., Civil Engineering
Brodtman, Nancy W., Boston, Mass., Nursing, B.S.
Bromberg, Richard B., Passaic, N.J., History
Brooke, Remi C., Newton Center, Mass., Sociology
Brookes, Robert L., Norwood, Mass., Economics
Brookfield, Richard A., Canton, Mass., Marketing
Brooks, Michael H., Roselle Park, N.J., Management
Brooks, Wayne C., Boxford, Mass., Marketing
Brower, Richard H., North Adams, Mass., Physical Education
Brown, Anne T., Belmont, Mass., English
Brown, Catherine H., Roxbury, Mass., Nursing, AS
Brown, David W., Charlton, Mass., Non-Concentration, Business
Brown, Gregory R., West Roxbury, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Brown, Leslie R., Dover, Mass., Nursing, AS
Brown, Margaret R., Roxbury, Mass., Nursing, BS
Brown, Marjorie A., Waltham, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Brown, Michael R., Brockton, Mass., Biology
Brown, Phillip P., Lynn, Mass., Physics
Brown, Robert C., Middleboro, Mass., Medical Technology
Brown, William D., Ramsey, N.J., Criminal Justice
Bruce, Bonnie L., Medway, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Bruce, Valerie L., Philadelphia, Penn., Math / Sciences
Bryant, William, Brighton, Mass., Criminal Justice
Bryer, Howard J., Wollaston, Mass., Special Education
Buchanan, Mark B., Brooklyn, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Buchman, Burton J., Revere, Mass., Political Science
Buciak, Valerie, Manchester, N.H., Forsyth Dental
Buckley, Beverly A., Charlestown, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Buckley, David G., West New York, N.J., History
Buckley, Gerard A., Cohasset, Mass., Criminal Justice
Buell, James C., Cambridge, Mass., Physical Education
Buff, Arthur O., Utica, N.Y., Civil Engineering
Bullock, Jacqueline, Medford, Mass., Biology
Bunk, George M., Beverly, Mass., Civil Engineering
Burbine, Albert L., Wakefield, Mass., Sociology
Burke, Eileen M., Milton, Mass., English
Burke, Walter W., Terryville, Conn., Civil Engineering
Burns, Dennis J., Forestdale, R.I., Transportation
Burr, Patricia M., Duxbury, Mass., Physical Education
Burrows, James W., Hauppauge, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Butler, Laura, Shoreham, N.Y., Physical Therapy
Butler, Oslyn J., Orlando, Fla., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Butler, Patricia A., Berwyn, Penn., Nursing, AS
Butler, Philip H., Foxboro, Mass., Criminal Justice
Butterfield, James B., Boston, Mass., Management
Butterworth, Robert, Hudson, N.Y., Civil Engineering
Buttrick, Douglas E., Needham, Mass., Accounting
Byrne, Kathleen A., Boston, Mass., Nursing, AS
Byrne, Richard J., Roxbury, Mass., Accounting
Byrne, Robert W., Carlisle, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Byron, Stephen F., Waltham, Mass., Criminal Justice
Bzdula, Gloria M., Sturbridge, Mass., Language / Reading

C

Cabana, Ralph E., Portland, Maine, Pharmacy
Cady, Juanita E., Sagamore, Mass., Psychology
Cafarella, Robert J., Massapequa, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Cahalane, Jane A., Brookline, Mass., Nursing, BS
Cahalane, Michael J., Cambridge, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Cahill, James P., Quincy, Mass., Physician Assistant
Caliri, Karyn M., Green Harbor, Mass., Language / Reading
Callahan, Daniel M., Plymouth, Mass., Psychology
Callahan, Ronald J., Everett, Mass., Sociology

Callahan, Thomas P., West Newton, Mass., Physical Education
Camarra, David R., East Boston, Mass., English, Education
Campbell, Donald J., Boston, Mass., Transportation
Campbell, Linda J., Scotia, N.Y., Psychology
Campbell, Lorraine, Roslindale, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Campbell, Maureen, Hyde Park, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Campbell, Robert B., Providence, R.I., Respiratory Therapy
Campollo, Ramon, Boston, Mass., International Business
Cancellieri, Robert J., Freeport, N.Y., Accounting
Canning, Peter M., Hingham, Mass., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Cannon, Charles J., Quincy, Mass., Criminal Justice
Cantarella, Marie R., Norwood, Mass., Industrial Relations
Cappabianca, Anthony L., Haverhill, Mass., Power Systems
Cappello, Sebby, Westwood, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Cardarelli, Ronald D., Quincy, Mass., Management
Cardullo, Christopher, Hopkinton, Mass., Philosophy
Carey, Diane B., Philadelphia, Penn., Sociology
Carideo, Anthony T., Salem Mass., Accounting
Caridi, Angelo, Newton, Mass., Accounting
Carissimi, Louis J., Fairfield, Conn., Mechanical Engineering
Carletti, Janet L., Framingham, Mass., Special Education
Carlson, Leonard E., Canton, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Carlson, Norman C., Lexington, Mass., Criminal Justice
Carlton, Roberta A., Malden, Mass., Physical Therapy
Carniero, Leah Rossi, Amesbury, Mass., Foreign Languages, Liberal Arts
Carniero, Richard F., Amesbury, Mass., Civil Engineering
Carothers, Catherine L., Boston, Mass., Physician Assistant
Carp, Frank J., Allston, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Carr, Christopher, Pocono Pines, Penn., Social Studies
Carr, Margaret C., Dowagiac, Mich., Nursing, BS
Carrie, Danie F., Brookline, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Carrie, Sabine, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Modern Languages, Education
Carritte, William E., Lynn, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Carroll, James M., Lynn, Mass., Criminal Justice
Carroll, Michael P., Malden, Mass., Accounting
Carruthers, Lisa S., Lowell, Mass., Nursing, BS
Carter, Joseph R., Mattapan, Mass., Management
Carter, Martha J., Columbia, Conn., Biology, Liberal Arts
Carter, Mary B., Lancaster, Penn., Pharmacy
Carvalho, Michael G., Plymouth, Mass., Pharmacy
Case, William Needham, Mass., Civil Engineering
Casey, Peggy E., Bronx, N.Y., Management
Casey, William J., Quincy, Mass., Criminal Justice
Casianu, Nicolae M., Brookline, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Casson, Amy F., Medford, Mass., Physical Therapy
Cavanaugh, Jill A., Westwood, Mass., Nursing, AS
Cedrone, Ronald A., Somerville, Mass., Criminal Justice
Cerasuolo, Mary R., Stoneham, Mass., Sociology
Cesareo, Linda A., East Boston, Mass., Humanities
Chan, Ping Kwong, Boston, Mass., Pharmacy
Chan, Tak Chee S., Boston, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Chan, Wing L., Boston, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Chandler, Michael R., Salem, Mass., Political Science
Chandler, Vernon E 3rd, Reading, Mass., Power Systems
Chang, Sanlu Y., Lexington, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Chao, Ching, Boston, Mass., Accounting
Chaplin, Bruce W., Boston, Mass., Philosophy
Chapman, Douglas W., Wellesley Hills, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Chapnik, Suzanne, Chelsea, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Charest, Richard R., North Smithfield, R.I., Pharmacy
Charido, Mary T., Somerville, Mass., Nursing, AS
Charnley, Melissa, South Dartmouth, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Charuphun, Peraphon, Boston, Mass., Criminal Justice
Chernack, Robert S., Great Neck, N.Y., Biology, Liberal Arts
Chew, Bonnie R., Wakefield, Mass., Psychology
Chiao, Yeun S., Boston, Mass., Accounting
Chicksokey, Ronak K., Enfield, Conn., Accounting
Chin, Bing K., Newton, Mass., Transportation
Chin, Elaine M., West Roxbury, Mass., Physical Therapy
Chin, Joyce L., Boston, Mass., Psychology
Chin, Karen B., Arlington, Mass., Nursing, AS
Chin, Kenneth S., Cambridge, Mass., Civil Engineering
Chin, Sew N., Melrose, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Chin, Stanley L., Brookline, Mass., Civil Engineering
Chivakos, Charles A., Malden, Mass., Political Science
Chludzinski, David M., Troy, N.Y., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Chochrek, Joseph J., Somerville, Mass., Accounting
Choi, Wai M., Boston, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Choper, Alice B., Revere, Mass., Physical Therapy
Chou, Howard H., Annadale, Va., Chemical Engineering
Chow, Henry S., Newton Center, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Christoduleli, Charles, Milton, Mass., Small Business Management
Christofi, Phillip J., Stoneham, Mass., Accounting
Chung, Marie E., Hyde Park, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Church, Arthur N., Millbury, Mass., Civil Engineering
Churchill, Paul R., Peabody, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Churchill, William W., Lynn, Mass., Pharmacy
Cidlevich, Ann F., Dorchester, Mass., Physical Therapy
Cingolani, John, M., Quincy, Mass., Management
Ciotti, Robert L., Wakefield, Mass., Industrial Relations
Cirillo, Stephen E., North Reading, Mass., Political Science
Claiborne, James M., Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
Clancy, Lorraine M., Dorchester, Mass., Nursing, BS
Clapp, Robert E., Andover, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Clark, Clifford F., Wakefield, IMass., Management
Clark, Clifford F., Wakefield, Mass., Management
Clark, Diana L., Stoughton, Mass., Nursing, AS
Clark, Janecke L., Kennebunk, Maine, Humanities
Clark, Jay W., Beverly, Mass., Civil Engineering
Clark, Richard E., Ellington, Conn., Accounting
Cleary, Paul F., Reading, Mass., Physics, Liberal Arts
Clement, Paul E., Foxboro, Mass., Medical Technology
Clemons, Barbara L., Boston, Mass., Special Education
Clopton, George W., Hartford, Conn., Industrial Engineering
Clum, Roger W., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Civil Engineering
Coco, Donna, Lawrence, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Coco, Joseph S., Boston, Mass., Criminal Justice
Coffeen, Mary E., Hingham, Mass., Nursing, BS
Coffin, Paul A., Plymouth, Mass., Physical Education
Cogan, Robert, Lynn, Mass., Management
Cognata, Mark P., Farmingdale, N.Y., Special Education
Cohen, Richard B., Randolph, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Cohen, Rita, Pittsfield, Mass., Special Education
Cohen, Robert J., Needham, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Coolan, Mark J., New Bedford, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Colace, Olinto A., Franklin, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Cole, David C., Billerica, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Cole, Michael P., Lynn, Mass., Criminal Justice
Cole, Sandra E., Hyde Park, Mass., Nursing, BS
Coleman, Marian C., Quincy, Mass., Nursing, AS
Coleman, Verna C., Dorchester, Mass., Nursing, AS
Colino, Brian L., White Plains, N.Y., Recreation Education
Collamati, Roger L., Franklin, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Comeau, Lorene A., Bradford, Mass., Political Science
Conboy, Margaret E., Boston, Mass., Psychology
Condon, Daniel T., New York N.Y., Accounting
Conley, Sandra J., Somerville, Mass., Geology
Conlon, Paul F., Newton, Mass., Pharmacy
Conlon, Raymond P., East Taunton, Mass., Economics
Connerty, Maureen A., Mattapan, Mass., Nursing, AS
Connick, Daniel J., Lynn, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Connolly, Carol J., Swampscott, Mass., Nursing, AS
Connolly, Joanne M., Buzzards Bay, Mass., Nursing, AS
Connolly, Patrick J., Dorchester, Mass., Civil Engineering
Connors, Gerald J. Jr., Woburn, Mass., Marketing
Conroy, Thomas J., Brighton, Mass., Criminal Justice
Conville, William T., South Weymouth, Mass., Recreation Education
Conway, James C., Milton, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Cook, Janet, Westwood, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Cook, Raymond C., Boston, Mass., Political Science
Cook, Robert H., Melrose, Mass., Management
Cooke, Donald O., North Plainfield, N.J., Biology, Liberal Arts
Cooper, Joseph P., Everett, Mass., Criminal Justice
Corbett, Bryan H., Norwood, Mass., Transportation
Corr, Steven A., Lexington, Mass., Criminal Justice
Corsello, Carl F., North Providence, R.I., Mechanical Engineering
Corsetti, Kenneth R., Lynn, Mass., Social Studies
Costello, William J., Haverhill, Mass., Business, Non-Concentration
Cotter, Neal J., Waltham, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Coughlin, David C., Needham, Mass., Political Science
Coughlin, Donald J., Arlington, Mass., Criminal Justice
Coughlin, Donna L., Reading, Mass., Sociology
Courville, Paul E., Worcester, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Courineau, Carole L., Danville, Conn., Nursing, BS

Coutermarsh, Barry A., North Hartland, Vt., General, Engineering
Covell, James A., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Chemical Engineering
Craigie, Paul, Stoneham, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Crane, Sharon, M., Marlboro, Mass., Medical Technology
Cranston, Pauline E., Dorchester, Mass., Humanities
Crawford, Philip A., Roxbury, Mass., Psychology
Crawshaw, Joyce L., Medway, Mass., Special Education
Crayton, Frances E., Lowell, Mass., Recreation Education
Cremin, Daniel T., Melrose, Mass., Recreation Education
Criazzo, Angela R., Fayetteville, N.Y., Pharmacy
Crocker, Susan M., Osterville, Mass., Journalism
Crockett, Noelie, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Political Science
Cronin, Gene F., Quincy, Mass., Journalism
Crook, Jane M., Merrimack, N.J., Nursing, BS
Crouch, Dorothy B., Wilmington, N.C., Political Science
Crouse, Steven E., Crouseville, Maine, Criminal Justice
Crowley, Joseph L., Lynn, Mass., Criminal Justice
Crown, Sid S., Philadelphia, Penn., Business, Non-Concentration
Crugnola, Christine M., Needham, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Cullen, Gregory D., Reading, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Cunniff, Thomas E., Medford, Mass., Social Studies
Cunningham, Constance, Roxbury, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Cunningham, William E., West Roxbury, Mass., Journalism
Curley, Anne L., Waterbury, Conn., Nursing, BS
Curley, Kathleen A., Whitman, Mass., Nursing, BS
Curran, Arthur J., Dedham, Mass., Power Systems
Curtin, Charles A., Belmont, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Cutrone, David A., Newton, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts

d

Dacierno, John P., Hampton Bays, N.Y., Chemical Engineering
Dale, Robert A., Natick, Mass., Business, Non-Concentration
Daley, James R., Charlestown, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Daley, Jo-ann R., Brooklyn, N.Y., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Daly, John J., Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
Daly, Maureen E., Auburndale, Mass., Humanities
Dalzell, James P., Hyde Park, Mass., Criminal Justice
Damaskos, Arthur, Boston, Mass., Civil Engineering
Dambrosio, Anthony, Somerville, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Damico, Vincent E., Newton, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Dang, Belinda B., Honolulu, Hawaii, Finance and Insurance
Danpour, Henry N., Brighton, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Dapice, Teresa A., White Plains, N.Y., Language / Reading
Darling, Thomas J., Fairhaven, Mass., Pharmacy
Dashiell, Emmett D. Jr., Roxbury, Mass., Accounting
Davidson, Robert H., Quincy, Mass., Social Science
Davis, Laurie, Weston, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Davis, William N., Brighton, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Day, Andrew W., Beverly, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Day, Roger P., Cambridge, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Dayton, Thomas M., Lynnfield, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Deasy, Francis C., Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Debiasi, Mark S., Waterford, Conn., Power Systems
Decoulos, Nicholas J., Peabody, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Dedes, James G., Merrick, N.Y., Biology, Liberal Arts
Dee, Gregory W., Melrose, Mass., Accounting
Defrancesco, Andrew D., Malden, Mass., Psychology
DeGeorge, Paula R., Arlington, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Deglis, Janis V., Simsbury, Conn., Journalism
Delaney, Michael J., Cohasset, Mass., Marketing
Deleo, Michelle J., Cambridge, Mass., Physical Education
DelGuidice, Marguerite, Madison, N.J., Journalism
Deligianis, Anthony, Brighton, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Delisle, Norman M. Jr., Bradford, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Delle Chiaie, Elizabeth, Cambridge, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Delorenzo, Larry A., Beverly, Mass., Management
Deluca, Donna M., Stanford, Conn., Art History
Demarco, John M., Waltham, Mass., Social Science
Demarco, Rosanna, Boston, Mass., Nursing, BS
Demasi, Carol A., Norwood, Mass., Nursing, BS
Dembo, Phyllis L., Troy, N.Y., Nursing, AS
Dembro, Margaret A., Framingham, Mass., Nursing, LPN
DeMello, Richard P., Hudson, Mass., Civil Engineering
Demko, Barbara, Manchester, Conn., Forsyth Dental
DeMone, Edward J., Arlington, Mass., Civil Engineering
DeMuro, John F., Allston, Mass., Sociology
Dennehy, Maureen H., Dorchester, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Dennery, Raymond D., Forest Hills, N.Y., Biology, Liberal Arts
Deon, Marlene, Swampscott, Mass., Forsyth Dental
DePalma, Joseph M., Roxbury, Mass., Criminal Justice
DePaul, Nancy M., Cambridge, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Derby, Leslie M., Quincy, Mass., Nursing, A.S.
DeRosa, Robert J., Quincy, Mass., Civil Engineering
DeSantis, Andrew B., Revere, Mass., Civil Engineering
DeSantis, Charles V., Yonkers, N.Y., Mechanical Engineering
Desta, Eskinder, Boston, Mass., History
DeTore, Stephen M., Everett, Mass., History
DeVeau, Roger J., Salem, Mass., Accounting
DeVincenzo, Michael, Everett, Mass., Management
DeVine, David A., South Glastonbury, Conn., Civil Engineering
DeWinter, James T. Jr., Circleville, N.Y., Civil Engineering
DeWire, Stephen, West Newton, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Dhembe, Joseph M., Sturbridge, Mass., Recreation Education
Diamond, Lori, Baldwin, N.Y., Forsyth Dental
Diaz, Fernando, Panama, Electrical Engineering
DiBona, Marilyn V., Braintree, Mass., Nursing, AS
DiBona, Michael D., Braintree, Mass., Management
DiBona, Paul L., Quincy, Mass., Civil Engineering
Didham, Reginald A., Reading, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
DiGiulio, Gloria P., Roslindale, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Dilulio, Michael D., Somerville, Mass., Political Science
DiLeo, Peter D., Braintree, Mass., Civil Engineering
Dillon, Eileen M., Cambridge, Mass., Nursing, LPN
DiMaiti, Carl A., Medford, Mass., History
Diomedes, Pamela J., Milford, Mass., Nursing, AS
DiPaola, Steven J., Medford, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
DiRubbo, Charlene, Lowell, Mass., Recreation Education
DiSanto, Edmund R., Canton, Mass., English, Education
DiSanto, James A., Everett, Mass., Earth Science
DiSanto, Sandra, Hyde Park, Mass., Forsyth Dental
DiSenso, Christopher, Medway, Mass., Political Science
Distaso, Theodore Jr., Melrose, Mass., Criminal Justice
Dixon, Charles W., Burlington, N.J., Recreation Education
Djerassi, Dov, Brooklyn, N.Y., History
Dlugosz, Richard J., Meriden, Conn., Civil Engineering
Doe, Edward A., Waltham, Mass., Civil Engineering
Doherty, Martha A., Hyde Park, Mass., Nursing, BS
Dolan, John E., Dumont, N.J., Mechanical Engineering
Dollard, John V., Groton, Conn., Pharmacy
Domingues, Odete, Somerset, Mass., Pharmacy
Donadio, Anthony P., Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
Donahue, Kathleen, Needham, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Donahue, Richard J., Braintree, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Donley, Joan E., Framingham, Mass., Psychology
Donnelly, Joseph R., Scotch Plains, N.J., Marketing
Donnelly, Shelagh, Lowell, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Donnelly, Thomas G., Somerville, Mass., Criminal Justice
Donovan, John J., Boston, Mass., Civil Engineering
Donovan, John L., Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
Donovan, John V., Weymouth, Mass., Economics
Donovan, Kathleen F., Syosset, N.Y., Physical Therapy
Donovan, Robert J., North Quincy, Mass., Journalism
Doolittle, Michael S., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Dorazio, Vincent, Foxboro, Mass., Accounting
Doren, Janice M., Reading, Mass., Physical Therapy
Dorfman, Rona, Brookline, Mass., Social Science
Dorsey, Lynne M., Brighton, Mass., Nursing, BS
Dottin, Rorie F., Mattapan, Mass., History
Doucette, Fern, Tewksbury, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Douglas, Beverly G., Hempstead, N.Y., Accounting
Doulin, James M., Boston, Mass., Geology
Dowd, Linda, Brookline, Mass., Physical Education

Dowd, Mona M., Grafton, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Downs, Kevin C., East Weymouth, Mass., Criminal Justice
Doyle, John E., North Plainfield, N.J., Accounting
Drawbridge, Bruce L., Holden, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Driesen, Linda A., Fairhaven, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Driscoll, Lorraine M., Milton, Mass., Pharmacy
Driscoll, Susan M., Quincy, Mass., English, Education
Drucker, Lois H., Wantagh, N.Y., Sociology
Duato, Sally P., South Weymouth, Mass., Communications
Dubbury, Michael, Bedford, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Dubinsky, Michael D., Valley Stream, N.Y., Psychology
DuBois, Anthony J., Methuen, Mass., Pharmacy
DuBois, Gary F., Beverly, Mass., Psychology
DuFault, Donald J., Somerset, Mass., Electrical Engineering
DuFresne, Catherine L., Milford, Mass., Nursing, AS
Dugas, Brion E., Pawtucket, R.I., Nursing, BS
Duggan, Joyce L., Somerville, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Duguay, Richard T., Manchester, N.H., Respiratory Therapy
Dulkis, Paul B., Everett, Mass., Physical Education
Duncan, Bernice H., Dorchester, Mass., Nursing, BS
Dunkle, Allan H., Red Deer, Alberta, Finance and Insurance
Dunlay, Liza B., West Hartford, Conn., Sociology
Dunn, Edward T., Everett, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Dupont, Edward, Lynn, Mass., Physical Education
Duprey, James G., Harrington Park, N.J., Civil Engineering
Durickas, Vytas S., Newton, Mass., Criminal Justice
Durrah, Rosann D., East Weymouth, Mass., Criminal Justice
Dutka, Barbara A., Belmont, Mass., Nursing, AS
Dutremble, Raymond A., Danielson, Conn., Industrial Engineering
Duval, John K., Wintrop, Mass., Management
Dwyer, Richard, Dorchester, Mass., Economics
Dyment, Edward, Lowell, Mass., Criminal Justice

e

Eaton, Barbara J., Arlington, Mass., Humanities
Eckel, Nancy R., Boxford, Mass., Physical Education
Edelman, Debra, North Woodmere, N.Y., Forsyth Dental
Edmond, Abel P., Waltham, Mass., Psychology
Egan, Mary, Mattapan, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Egan, Sheila, Pittsfield, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Egan, Thomas F., Arlington, Mass., Management
Ehrenfeld, Tomas, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Eitas, Vytavtas J., East Wareham, Mass., Pharmacy
Elbery, Michael G., Needham, Mass., Accounting
Elias, Gerald L., Medford, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Elias, Thomas M., Arlington, Mass., Criminal Justice
Elkavitch, Michael P., Brockton, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Elliott, Kathleen, Boston, Mass., Economics
Ellis, James B., Watertown, Mass., Civil Engineering
Ellsworth, Michael J., Revere, Mass., Criminal Justice
Emerson, David J., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Enfanto, Paul R., Everett, Mass., Physical Education
Eng, Joyce A., West Roxbury, Mass., Nursing, BS
Engel, Carolyn, Brookline, Mass., Nursing, AS
Engelson, Jerrald H., Hull, Mass., Journalism
English, Patricia A., Dorchester, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Epstein, Rhonda J., Swampscott, Mass., Physical Therapy
Esmond, Francis J., Taunton, Mass., Political Science
Espinosa, Jose A., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Political Science
Esposito, Stanley T., West Haven, Conn., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Etheredge, Shirlene, Boston, Mass., Political Science
Etting, Errol E., Plymouth, Conn., Criminal Justice
Eyden, Allan J., Winchester, Mass., Management

f

Fabri, Diane M., Beverly, Mass., Medical Technology
Fadare, Bayo O., Boston, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Fagan, Adele M., Dedham, Mass., Physical Education
Fahey, Jeneth M., Wakefield, Mass., Nursing, AS
Fahey, John J., Waltham, Mass., English, Education
Fallon, Joseph M., Dedham, Mass., Criminal Justice
Fallon, Robert S., West Roxbury, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Fannan, William M., Orchard Park, N.Y., Industrial Engineering
Faria, Fernando, Dorchester, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Faria, Pamela F., New London, Conn., Recreation Therapy
Farley, Steven J., Boston, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Farrell, Donna M., Dorchester, Mass., Nursing, AS
Fava, Lawrence J., Harrison, N.Y., Biology, Liberal Arts
Fay, George E., Boston, Mass., Sociology
Federico, Michael A., Roslindale, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Feeney, Thomas R., Quincy, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Feinberg, Samuel J., New York, N.Y., Electrical Engineering
Feldbauer, Nancy E., Allston, Mass., Criminal Justice
Feldman, Lewis, Plainview, N.Y., Electrical Engineering
Feldman, Marshall P., Boston, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Feldman, Stuart A., Randolph, Mass., Marketing
Ferguson, Bruce W., Weston, Mass., Physics
Ferrante, Santino, Cambridge, Mass., Political Science
Ferrantino, Peter, Taunton, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Ferreira, Donna B., Framingham, Mass., Criminal Justice
Feuer, Jerald, Dorchester, Mass., Physical Assistant
Fifer, Walter W. Jr., Framingham, Mass., Criminal Justice
Figliolini, Anthony R., Roslindale, Mass., Industrial Relations
Fillebrown, Barbara, Cambridge, Mass., Language / Reading
Fine, Joseph A., Brockton, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Finkle, Paul M., Newton, Mass., Marketing
Finlay, John F., Everett, Mass., Power Systems
Finney, Joel R., Baltimore, Md., Management
Fiorentino, Joseph L., West Roxbury, Mass., Business, Non-Concentration
Fiorillo, Robert, Stratford, Conn., Business, Non-Concentration
Fish, Frederick W., Brighton, Mass., Nursing, AS
Fishlyn, Leon I., Newton, Mass., Psychology
Fishman, Michael J., Hewlett, N.Y., Psychology
Fitzer, Jerome P., Sharpsville, Penn., Pharmacy
Fitzgerald, James F., Quincy, Mass., Management
Fitzgerald, John P., Weymouth, Mass., Accounting
Fitzpatrick, Robert G., Everett, Mass., Economics
Fixman, Michael B., Chelsea, Mass., Criminal Justice
Flanagan, Barbara A., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Pharmacy
Flanzagan, Paul L. Jr., North Attleboro, Mass., Political Science
Flanzbaum, Sandra J., Milton, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Fleishman, Joann B., Hyde Park, Mass., Special Education
Fleurant, Beverly, Boston, Mass., Health Education
Flood, Adrianne, Boston, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Flynn, Joseph T., Natick, Mass., Pharmacy
Foley, Karen A., South Boston, Mass., Nursing, BS
Foley, Patricia, Walpole, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Folger, James J., Wakefield, Mass., Accounting
Ford, Thomas J., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Nursing, AS
Ford, Donald L. Jr., Hanson, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Forman, Steven B., Milton, Mass., Psychology
Forte, Elizabeth A., Wellesley Hills, Mass., Nursing, AS
Fortini, Carole A., Wellesley Hills, Mass., Communications
Foulds, Alan E., Lynnfield, Mass., Management
Fountain, Patricia A., Camden, N.J., History
Fox, Arnold S., Brockton, Mass., Psychology
Fradette, Jeanne M., Lexington, Mass., Speech and Hearing
Franco, Nicholas L., Roslindale, Mass., Criminal Justice
Franklin, Edward N., Weymouth, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Frassa, Cheryl A., Cambridge, Mass., Management
Fratea, Frank A. Jr., Waterbury, Conn., Pharmacy
Frechette, Daniel D., Arlington, Mass., History
Freed, Alan M., Newton, Mass., Accounting
Freedman, James B., Medford, Mass., Marketing
Freedman, Mark W., Boston, Mass., Physician Assistant
Freeman, Leland G., King of Prussia, Penn., General, Engineering
Freeman, Ronald, Natick, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
French, Betsy, Mountainside, N.J., Forsyth Dental
French, Raymond W., Framingham, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Fresco, Catherine T., Wakefield, Mass., Management

Friedman, Richard A., Randallstown, Md., Political Science
Friess, Mark R., East Rockaway, N.Y., Accounting
Fucci, Rosemary, Waltham, Mass., Humanities
Fuccillo, Donald, Saugus, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Fuller, Edward C., Seabrook, N.H., English, Liberal Arts
Fulton, Eleanor F., Jamaica, N.Y., Nursing, AS
Fulton, Keith R., Springfield, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Fung, Francis C., Boston, Mass., Civil Engineering
Furman, Walter K., Crompond, N.Y., Biology, Liberal Arts

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Gagnon, Steven P., Salem, Mass., Geology
Gallagher, James E., Newton, Mass., Civil Engineering
Gallagher, Michael E., Burlington, Mass., Political Science
Gallagher, Paul J., N. Andover, Mass., Criminal Justice
Gallagher, Phillip J., Winchester, Mass., Business, Non-Concentration
Gallagher, Wendy L., Waltham, Mass., Humanities
Gallant, Diane, Arlington, Mass., Transportation
Gallison, Melissa, Marion, Mass., Nursing, BS
Galvin, John P., Roxbury, Mass., Accounting
Gardner, Bruce E., Watertown, Mass., Marketing
Gardner, Linda, Lexington, Mass., Communications
Garland, Robert E., Boston, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Gately, Robert F., Foxboro, Mass., Civil Engineering
Gaudet, Arthur D., Waltham, Mass., Physics, Liberal Arts
Gaudette, Edward J., Chelsea, Mass., Accounting
Gauld, Richard A., Needham, Mass., English, Education
Gay, Alonzo, A., Cleveland, Ohio, Finance and Insurance
Gay, Elaine R., Randolph, Mass., Humanities
Gay, Theresa, Medford, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Geary, Walter T. Jr., Watertown, Mass., Management
Gedaminski, John S., West Roxbury, Mass., Accounting
Gee, David Y. K., Brookline, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Gehrig, Joan E., Holliston, Mass., Physical Therapy
Geiger, Louise V., Stoughton, Mass., Medical Technology
Geller, Harold M., Newton, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Genco, Marie A., New Brunswick, N.J., Art History
Genovese, Robert J., Lodi, N.J., Accounting
Gentile, Robert G., West Roxbury, Mass., Marketing
Gentile, Stephen J., Newton Centre, Mass., Recreation Education
Gentile, Thomas J., East Weymouth, Mass., Power Systems
Gentilucci, Robert C., Brighton, Mass., Marketing
George, Isiah, Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
Georgopoulos, Athanasios, Boston, Mass., Power Systems
Gersh, Gail L., Rego Park, N.Y., Marketing
Gerson, Steven I., Syosset, N.Y., Pharmacy
Gheringhelli, Ronald A., Milford, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Gibbs, Brian F., Holden, Mass., Accounting
Gibson, William L. Jr., Durham, N.C., Criminal Justice
Giffels, Fred W. Jr., Canton, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Giggey, Carolyn M., Watertown, Mass., History
Giggi, Paul M., Medford, Mass., Management
Gilbert, Cynthia, Cumberland, R.I., Forsyth Dental
Gilligan, Adell A., Larchmont, N.Y., Nursing, BS
Gilman, Michael I., Randolph, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Gilson, Bruce D., Manchester, Mass., Transportation
Ginnetti, James A., Derby, Conn., Power Systems
Ginsburg, Ronald M., Randolph, Mass., Political Science
Giordano, Anthony J., Stoneham, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Giordano, Anthony V., Everett, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Giordano, Theresa A., New Haven, Conn., Physical Education
Giovachino, Louis C., Belleville, N.J., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Giovannini, John F., Newton, Mass., Accounting
Giovannucci, Robert H., Northboro, Mass., Pharmacy
Giraud, Hayward P., Providence, R.I., History, Liberal Arts
Gissel, Robert R., Monroe, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Gittens, Robert P., Roxbury, Mass., Political Science
Giudici, John F., Quincy, Mass., Civil Engineering
Giuliano, Joseph T., Bristol, Conn., Philosophy
Gladyszak, Joseph J., Chelsea, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Glaser, Robert F., Centerville, Mass., Psychology
Glassman, Michael J., Mamaroneck, N.Y., Economics
Gleason, Marie D., Yonkers, N.Y., Humanities
Glesmann, Deborah J., Boston, Mass., English, Education
Glynn, Michele, Southboro, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Gobron, David M., Framingham, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Goff, Kathryn S., Charleston, W. Va., Pharmacy
Goff, Thomas J., Dorchester, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Goldberg, Alan J., Brighton, Mass., Political Science
Goldberg, David M., Brighton, Mass., Political Science
Goldberg, Jack R., Brooklyn, N.Y., Journalism
Goldberg, Michael H., Kingston, N.Y., Chemical Engineering
Goldberg, Ronald, Long Branch, N.Y., Biology, Liberal Arts
Goldberg, Steven E., Mattapan, Mass., Criminal Justice
Goldberg, Susan E., Medford, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Golder, Sheldon P., Chelsea, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Goldfarb, Joanne R., Mattapan, Mass., Humanities
Goldman, David L., Coatesville, Pa., Sociology
Goldman, Jeffrey H., Newton Highlands, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Goldstein, Alan M., Swampscott, Mass., Marketing
Goldstein, Merrill J., Chelsea, Mass., Marketing
Goldstein, Steven L., Merrick, N.Y., Psychology
Golemme, Joseph M., Norwell, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Golemme, Peter M., Norwell, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Golner, Marcia B., Quincy, Mass., Nursing, BS
Gonsalves, Manuela A., Hyannis, Mass., Special Education
Goober, Phyllis J., Milton, Mass., Nursing, AS
Goodale, William H. Jr., Hanson, Mass., Criminal Justice
Goode, Dennis F., Danvers, Mass., Health Education
Goode, John G., West Roxbury, Mass., Mathematics
Goodwin, Mary E., Roslindale, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Gorczyca, Thaddeus, Wollaston, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Gordon, Harvey J., Chelsea, Mass., Accounting
Gordon, Nancy, Newington, Conn., Forsyth Dental
Gordon, Steven H., Brookline, Mass., Recreation Education
Gordon, Wayne J., Boston, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Gorham, Edward F., Walpole, Mass., Transportation
Gorman, Christopher, Scituate, Mass., Management
Gorman, Elaine M., Medford, Mass., Nursing, AS
Gorton, Bruce S., Newton, Mass., Management
Gottesdiener, Ira, New London, Conn., Mechanical Engineering
Gottlieb, Lisa, Glen Cove, N.Y., Pharmacy
Gracilieri, Robert A., Medford, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Grady, Kevin M., Pittsfield, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Graham, Judith A., Willingboro, N.J., Physical Therapy
Graham, Patricia D., Bronx, N.Y., Accounting
Grande, Robert W., Providence, R.I., Political Science
Grant, Virginia E., Dorchester, Mass., Nursing, BS
Grant, Wanda J., South Ozone Park, N.Y., Speech & Hearing
Grant, William, Somerville, Mass., Management
Gravellese, Peter A., East Boston, Chemical Engineering
Gray, Betty Z., Marlboro, Mass., Health Education
Gray, Robert L., Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
Green, Richard D., Hyde Park, Mass., Psychology
Greenberg, Steven R., Randolph, Mass., Criminal Justice
Greenberg, Susan L., Old Bethpage, N.Y., Sociology
Greenburg, Jacob A., Oceanside, N.Y., Management
Green, Alan P., Putnam, Conn., Chemical Engineering
Greenfield, Judith S., Valley Stream, N.Y., Recreation Education
Greenstein, Gary H., Allston, Mass., Social Studies
Greenwich, George R., Winchester, Mass., Management
Gregoriades, Thomas P., Roslindale, Mass., Civil Engineering
Grenier, Maureen A., West Upton, Mass., Physical Education
Grice, Jill, Marlborough, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Griffin, Ellen M., Quincy, Mass., Journalism
Griggs, Warren L., Camden, N.J., Criminal Justice
Grimes, Ann M., Waltham, Mass., Nursing, BS
Groblewski, Lucia, Topsfield, Mass., Nursing, AS
Groner, Barbara L., Huntington Station, N.Y., Nursing, BS
Gronner, Tamar H., Allston, Mass., Special Education
Grossberg, Barry, Brooklyn, N.Y., History
Grossman, Dorothy E., Somerville, Mass., Math / Sciences
Grover, Edward R., Rockport, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Grover, Peter, Reading, Mass., Transportation
Grubert, Mark Y., Newton, Mass., Accounting
Guanci, Anthony V., Salem, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Guarino, Joseph C., East Boston, Mass., Criminal Justice
Guckin, Mark E., West Haven, Conn., Electrical Engineering

Guerard, Marianne P., Dorchester, Mass., Nursing, AS
Guerin, Larry V., Lynn, Mass., Criminal Justice
Guerrero, Manuel A., Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Guillette, Ruth A., Worcester, Mass., Criminal Justice
Guisti, Sheila A., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Gunning, Jacqueline, Rocky Hill, Conn., Nursing, LPN
Gutschke, Ellen B., Edison, N.J., Nursing, BS

h

Habeshian, Barbara, Belmont, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Hachey, Paul W., Plymouth, Mass., Marketing
Haddad, Stephen F., Boston, Mass., Mathematics
Halas, William J., Chelsea, Mass., Physical Education
Haley, John K., Belmont, Mass., Accounting
Halliday, Janet T., Cambridge, Mass., Physical Therapy
Halpert, Janis M., Brookline, Mass., Special Education
Halterman, George A. III, Kansas City, Missouri, Physician Assistant
Hamel, Stephen C., Southboro, Mass., Criminal Justice
Hamer, Barbara J., Norwell, Mass., Nursing, BS
Hamilton, Judith A., Dorchester, Mass., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Hamlett, Margaret L., Dorchester, Mass., Health Education
Hammond, Donald G. Jr., Duxbury, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Hankey, William C., Lincoln, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Hannah, David W., Boston, Mass., Management
Hannon, Robert, Providence, R.I., Political Science
Hannula, Mark D., Medfield, Mass., Management
Hansis, John S., Needham, Mass., Art History
Hanson, Paula M., Quincy, Mass., Physical Therapy
Haratsis, Jay G., Needham Heights, Mass., Management
Hardegen, Edgar B., Weymouth, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Harding, Robert F., Brighton, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Harding, William J., Dedham, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Harper, Walter W., Lynn, Mass., Economics
Harrington, Paul E., Medford, Mass., Political Science
Harris, Benard B., Acton, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Harris, David R., Pawtucket, R.I., Mechanical Engineering
Harris, Pauline M., Hudson, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Hart, Carolyn D., Jersey City, N.J., Humanities
Hart, Richard W., Lynn, Mass., Civil Engineering
Hartigan, James D., Brighton, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Hartwell, Mary A., Waltham, Mass., Humanities
Hartwell, Francis A. Jr., Stoneham, Mass., Criminal Justice
Harvey, William R., Waltham, Mass., Physical Education
Haslam, Stephen T., Newport, R.I., Civil Engineering
Hatherley, David A., Brighton, Mass., Accounting
Haviland, John D., Braintree, Mass., Marketing
Hawkins, Edward A., Milton, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Hawkins, Gary I., Philadelphia, Penn., Civil Engineering
Hawkins, Irving C., Everett, Mass., Nursing, BS
Haydon, Leon K. Jr., Norwood, Mass., Political Science
Hayes, Alison A., Somersworth, N.H., Physical Therapy
Hayes, Pamela D., Boston, Mass., Social Studies
Hayes, Stephen A., Reading, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Hayman, Delores J., Elizabeth, N.J., Humanities
Hayward, Karen L., Fayville, Mass., Nursing, BS
Healey, Marilyn, Lynn, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Healy, Maureen E., Bedford, Mass., Social Science
Heaney, Michael F., South Boston, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Hebert, James W., Roxbury Crossing, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Hebert, Roberta A., Roxbury Crossing, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Hecht, Ann, Lynn, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Hedstrom, Mitchell W., East Aurora, N.Y., Management
Heintz, Karin F., Westport, Conn., Recreation Education
Heitin, Mark J., Milford, Mass., Management
Heller, Cathy, Boston, Mass., Special Education
Helmecke, Kristina, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Helms, Jeffrey C., Princeton, N.J., Management
Henderson, Linnea A., Canton, Mass., Physical Therapy
Herrmann, Robert S., Seaford, N.Y., Finance and Insurance
Hertz, Michael L., Springfield, N.J., Pharmacy
Hesch, Stewart H., Brookline, Mass., Pharmacy
Hesnan, Michael A., Medfield, Mass., Criminal Justice
Heustis, Alice C., Acton, Mass., Physical Therapy
Hicks, Alan R., Walpole, N.H., Mechanical Engineering
Hideriotis, Maria E., Haverhill, Mass., Speech and Hearing
Higgins, Rosemary J., Dorchester, Mass., Drama
Higgins, Ruth M., Dorchester, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Hill, Glema, Peabody, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Hill, Vicki L., Boston, Mass., Communications
Hillis, Cathleen A., Charlotteville, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Hills, Elizabeth E., Andover, Mass., Nursing, BS
Hilton, Ann C., Gap, Penn., Nursing, AS
Hines, Stephen L., Cranston, R.I., Management
Hird, Richard C., South Boston, Mass., Accounting
Hirst, Warren L., Sterling, Mass., Marketing
Hite, Linda J., Newton Center, Mass., Recreation Education
Ho, Shui K., Roxbury, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Hobin, Donna M., Worcester, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Hodges, Rother V., Roxbury, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Hoffman, Frederick R., Peabody, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Hoffman, Ilene M., Needham, Mass., Sociology
Hoffstein, Joanna M., Natick, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Hoikala, Karen A., South Dartmouth, Mass., Pharmacy
Holden, Jeffrey S., Melrose, Mass., Accounting
Holland, Patricia, Scituate, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Hollis, Angela B., Philadelphia, Penn., Speech and Hearing
Holmes, Renee V., Freeport, N.Y., Political Science
Holroyd, Ellen, Sudbury, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Holtz, Susan, Cheshire, Conn., Forsyth Dental
Honan, Eleanor M., Newtown, Conn., Physical Therapy
Hongtong, Vanchai, Boston, Mass., Economics
Honohan, Pamela A., Charlestown, Mass., Criminal Justice
Hontzopoulos, Theodoros D., Somerville, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Hook, Gerald C., Napanoch, N.Y., Civil Engineering
Hoole, Richard W., Somerset, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Hoots, Michael W., Bedford, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Hopkins, Arthur R., North Quincy, Mass., Criminal Justice
Horan, Linda A., Manchester, N.H., Economics
Horton, Robert W., Middleboro, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Horton, Harry R., Johnson, Kansas, Criminal Justice
Hosker, Joanne M., Peabody, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Houghton, Neil D., Southboro, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Howlett, John A., Wakefield, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Hoyt, Judith E., Reading, Mass., Physical Therapy
Hyrcaj, James G., Amsterdam, N.Y., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Hughes, Anne F., Brighton, Mass, Psychology
Hughes, Debra A., Burlington, Mass., Nursing, BS
Hui, Pui S., Brooklyn, N.Y., Pharmacy
Hui, Shirley, Boston, Mass., Economics
Huling, Randy L., Quincy, Mass., Sociology
Hults, Sara S., Boston, Mass., Journalism
Hunter, Kristine S., Wareham, Mass., Criminal Justice
Hureau, Philip H., Tewksbury, Mass., Accounting
Hussey, Donald O., Rockland, Mass., Criminal Justice
Hutchison, Kris E., East Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Hyland, James F. Jr., Forestville, Conn., Mechanical Engineering

i

Ide, Gregory C., Boston, Mass., Political Science
Indursky, Joan L., West Newton, Mass., Humanities
Intonti, Barbara A., Roslindale, Mass., Nursing, AS
Irgon, Deborah L., Flanders, N.J., History
Irving, Judith G., Medford, Mass., Chemical Engineering

Irving, Richard C., Brockton, Mass., Mathematics
Isenstein, Joanne, Framingham, Mass., Nursing, AS
Israel, Judith A., Portsmouth, N.H., Art History

j

Jackson, Robert W. Jr., Arlington, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Jacobs, Jo-ann E., Newport, R.I., Biology, Liberal Arts
Jacobs, Susan E., Providence, R.I., Sociology
Jacobs, William D., Teaneck, N.J., Marketing
Jacobsen, Claire, Tewksbury, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Jacques, Neil R., Attleboro, Mass., Accounting
Jaffe, Lawrence D., Andover, Mass., Journalism
Jagielski, Edward Jr., Hartford, Conn., Civil Engineering
Jakubielski, Stephen A., Uncasville, Conn., Chemical Engineering
James, Brent C., Mattapan, Mass., International Business
James, Edward P., Bridgewater, Mass., Transportation
James, Gary D., Waltham, Mass., Civil Engineering
James, Phoebe V., East Aurora, N.Y., Physical Therapy
Janiak, John J., Natick, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Jannini, Michael E., Boston, Mass., Management
Janos, Karen, Amesbury, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Jaworski, Gary W., Franklin, Mass., Civil Engineering
Jaworski, Patricia A., Danvers, Mass., Physical Therapy
Jaworski, Teddy M., Watertown, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Jenkins, Russell W., Braintree, Mass., Criminal Justice
Jennings, Edward B., Wellesley, Mass., Accounting
Joannidi, Harold A., Cumberland, R.I., Accounting
Joe, Ronald L. C., Brighton, Mass., Business, Non-Concentrated
Johansen, Robert G., Emerson, N.J., Mechanical Engineering
Johnsen, Kenneth W., Dedham, Mass., Management
Johnson, Alan L., Weymouth, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Johnson, Charles F., Worcester, Mass., Pharmacy
Johnson, Christopher, Enfield, Conn., Biology, Liberal Arts
Johnson, Christopher, Concord, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Johnson, Gerald K., Millis, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Johnson, Mark, Brookline, Mass., Psychology
Johnson, Robert F., Canton, Mass., Management
Johnson, Shirley J., Dorchester, Mass., Accounting
Johnson, Timothy W., Wallingford, Conn., Geology
Johnson, William C., Andover, Mass., Civil Engineering
Jonaitis, George, Shrewsbury, Mass., Management
Jones, Carmencita, Boston, Mass., Language / Reading
Jones, John C., Dorchester, Mass., Accounting
Jones, Lucinda A., Southwick, Mass., Physical Therapy
Jones, Richard D., Hanover, Mass., Marketing
Jones, Robert P., Reading, Mass., Management
Jones, Sharon L., Boston, Mass., Nursing, BA
Jones, Virginia, Canton, Mass., Humanities
Joran, Marvin A., West Roxbury, Mass., Marketing
Jordan, Charles D., Melrose, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Jordan, Samuel D., Washington, D.C., Sociology
Junek, Josef L., Woburn, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Jung, Wendy, Brookline, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Juster, Mark E., Braintree, Mass., Criminal Justice

k

Kadirgamar, Lilan, Brookline, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Kaferle, Daniel J., Meriden, Conn., Journalism
Kahil, Edward H., Mount Tremper, N.Y., Civil Engineering
Kahnhauser, Henry F., Winchester, Mass., Physics
Kajen, Charles F., Saugus, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Kalinoski, John P., Cambridge, Mass., Journalism
Kaliton, Alice L., Dorchester, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Kalman, Meryl N., Newton, Mass., Nursing, BA
Kalustian, Richard E., Winthrop, Mass., Criminal Justice
Kampf, Henry D., Island Park, N.Y., Psychology
Kane, Mark G., Massapequa Park, N.Y., Industrial Engineering
Kane, Michael G., Ashland, Mass., Civil Engineering
Kane, Stephen M., Medford, Mass., Political Science
Kangas, Joseph W., Maynard, Mass., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Kanter, Alan R., Chelsea, Mass., Marketing
Kaponya, Elizabeth, Brighton, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Kaprielian, Gail, Natick, Mass., Journalism
Kaptain, Peter D., Belmont, Mass., Management
Karahalis, Alan J., Peabody, Mass., Economics
Karp, Beverly J., Dorchester, Mass., Sociology
Katz, David E., Boston, Mass., Political Science
Katz, Janice R., Boston, Mass., Humanities
Kaufman, Amy L., Marblehead, Mass., Nursing, AS
Kaufman, Nancy, Palm Springs, Cal., Forsyth Dental
Kaufman, Richard E., Rockland, Mass., History
Kaufman, Susan, Framingham, Mass., Physical Education
Kavanaugh, Kevin M., Dorchester, Mass., Accounting
Keach, Peggie, Swampscott, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Keagle, William A., Hanover, Md., Power Systems
Kearnan, Michael J., Milford, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Kearney, Donald J., Winthrop, Mass., Accounting
Keefe, Gregory J., Revere, Mass., Accounting
Keefe, Nancy, Danvers, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Keenan, John J., Hingham, Mass., Marketing
Kehoe, Wilson H., Princeton, N.J., Management
Keleher, William F., Roslindale, Mass., Criminal Justice
Kellar, Sarah R., Pittsfield, Mass., Nursing, BA
Kelleher, Jeanne M., Hyde Park, Mass., Nursing, BA
Kelleher, Patrick J., Waltham, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Kelley, Linda S., Mount Kisco, N.Y., Physical Therapy
Kelley, Nancy, Malden, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Kelly, Dennis M., Quincy, Mass., Social Studies
Kelly, Dermot J., Cambridge, Mass., Civil Engineering
Kelly, Edmund P., Waltham, Mass., Criminal Justice
Kelly, James P., Braintree, Mass., Management
Kelly, Michael N., Warwick, R.I., Civil Engineering
Kelly, Paul M., Salem, Mass., Marketing
Kelly, Stephen M., Somerville, Mass., Medical Technology
Kennedy, Deborah A., Dorchester, Mass., Humanities
Kennedy, John W., Hyde Park, Mass., Management
Kennedy, Robert T., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Industrial Relations
Kennedy, Christopher Jr., Quincy, Mass., Accounting
Kenney, Malcolm L., Hyde Park, Mass., Criminal Justice
Kenyon, Gerald D., New Bedford, Mass., Criminal Justice
Kerr, Meredith, Concord, Mass., Physical Therapy
Kerr, Russell S., Ringwood, N.J., Political Science
Kilduff, Kathleen, L., Scituate, Mass., Physical Therapy
Kiley, Richard S., Cohasset, Mass., Psychology
Kilgore, Lindsay, S., Waltham, Mass., Humanities
Kimmel, Edward R. Jr., Wilmington, Mass., Criminal Justice
King, Debra, Braintree, Mass., Forsyth Dental
King, Rodney A., Whitsett, Penn., Recreation Education
Kingston, Christine A., Quincy, Mass., Language / Reading
Kirshner, Mark S., Great Neck, N.Y., Small Business Management
Kirshon, Howard M., Roslindale, Mass., Psychology
Kittredge, Lauren R., Beverly, Mass., History
Klapp, Elizabeth J., Boston, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Klebanow, Harry W., Newton Highlands, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Klenke, Martin D., Somerville, Mass., Management
Klimkiewicz, George C., Chelsea, Mass., Geology
Kline, Richard I., Malden, Mass., Accounting
Klipfel, John F., Winthrop, Mass., Psychology
Kneer, Richard W., Medfield, Mass., Marketing
Knight, Margaret M., Newton, Mass., Nursing, AS
Knoll, Patricia A., North Attleboro, Mass., Speech and Hearing
Kohn, Jack B., West Roxbury, Mass., Psychology
Kolosowski, Paul A., Boston, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Konnick, James G., Brookline, Mass., Civil Engineering
Kopp, Robert E., Albertson, N.Y., Psychology
Kordzikowski, Richard A., Kingston, N.Y., Electrical Engineering
Kostka, Frank E., Taunton, Mass., Psychology
Koval, Gregory, Norwood, Mass., Management

Kramer, Jay H., Valley Stream, N.Y., Biology, Liberal Arts
Krasnow, Lawrence L., Newton, Mass., Marketing
Krawczyk, Edward W., Leominister, Mass., Civil Engineering
Krawitz, Philip A., Fair Lawn, N.J., Physics, Liberal Arts
Kreiss, Marilyn S., Lyons, N.Y., Physical Therapy
Krzyanowski, Robert J., Maywood, N.J., Biology, Liberal Arts
Kubik, Bruce W., Newburyport, Mass., Accounting
Kubit, Robert D., Quincy, Mass., Civil Engineering
Kunitz, Gretchen, Somerville, Mass., Philosophy
Kurylo, Orysia M., Brighton, Mass., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Kushmerek, Edward R., Salem, Mass., Accounting
Kuzia, Robert S., Hyde Park, Mass., Marketing
Kwoka, Sandra L., Reading, Mass., Medical Records
Kwolek, Richard J., Lincoln, R.I., Civil Engineering
Kwong, Ping Yen J., Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering

L

Lachs, Bruce M., Oceanside, N.Y., Psychology
Lafond, Gerard E., Hyde Park, Mass., Civil Engineering
Laforme, Dale E., Skowhegan, Maine, Nursing, BS
Laganos, Christos G., Lynn, Mass., Accounting
Laidley, Gerald A., Everett, Mass., Marketing
Laiosa, John P., Braintree, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Laliberte, Gerard, Nashua, N.H., Power Systems
Lamont, Charles E., Williamstown, Mass., Psychology
Lamoureux, Paul A., Brookline, Mass., Management
Lane, John F., Belmont, Mass., Management
Lanell, Peter T., Elmont, N.Y., Mechanical Engineering
Lange, Eric J., Bayside, N.Y., Management
Langhorn, Edward J. 3rd, Boston, Mass., Social Studies
Langley, Edward H., Quincy, Mass., Accounting
Langley, Karen A., Woburn, Mass., Sociology
Langley, Robert F., Quincy, Mass., Accounting
Lapidas, Barbara, Milton, Mass., Pharmacy
Laplante, Gary E., Millinocket, Maine, Criminal Justice
Lappin, Kristina R., North Easton, Mass., Pharmacy
LaPrade, William N., South Attleboro, Mass., Criminal Justice
LaRiccia, Patricia A., Somerville, Mass., Accounting
Laronde, Robert J., Dedham, Mass., Management
LaRose, Gerald A., Woonsocket, R.I., Power Systems
Larson, Nancy V., Belmont, Mass., Nursing, BS
Latosek, Francis J., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Recreation Education
Laufer, Michael S., Brookline, Mass., Small Business Management
Lavers, Steven R., Quincy, Mass., Management
Lavoie, Raymond M., Newburyport, Mass., Nursing, AS
Law, Chi Keung, Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Lawrence, Benny, Needham, Mass., Criminal Justice
Lawrence, Eugene B., Houston, Texas, Political Science
Leahy, Dennis P., Tewksbury, Mass., Criminal Justice
Leahy, Francis D., West Quincy, Mass., Civil Engineering
Learner, Richard A., Newton Center, Mass., History
Leasca, Melanie H., Cumberland, R.I., Pharmacy
Leaston, John, Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
LeBlanc, Richard A., West Upton, Mass., Civil Engineering
Leccese, Anita, Brighton, Mass., Physical Therapy
Lecouras, Peter G., Salem, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Ledo, Dennis R., Fall River, Mass., Civil Engineering
Ledoux, Denise H., Pawtucket, R.I., Medical Technology
Lee, Colleen D., Worcester, Mass., Nursing, BS
Lee, Gloria K., Boston, Mass., Pharmacy
Leeber, Carl J., Waltham, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Leeds, Burton H., Newton Center, Mass., Accounting
Lees, Brian R., Framingham, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Lefave, John D., Wakefield, Mass., Criminal Justice
Lefcourt, Scott A., Allston, Mass., Sociology
Lefkowitz, Dennis S., Flushing, N.Y., Psychology
Leger, Donald R., Fitchburg, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Lehman, Peter S., Hicksville, N.Y., Marketing
Lehrman, Michael D., Allston, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Leibovitz, Debra I., Randolph, Mass., Humanities
LeMay, Jane R., Westbrook, Maine, Pharmacy
Lamelin, George E., Quincy, Mass., Economics
Lenney, Stephen P., Easton, Mass., Psychology
Lennon, Elizabeth J., Fall River, Mass., Pharmacy
Lento, Frank E., East Boston, Mass., Management
Leona, Veronica M., Roslindale, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Leonard, Barbara A., Brookline, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Leonard, Steven E., Milton, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Leong, Fee L., Brookline, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Leong, Ngar L., Brookline, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Lepore, Stephen R., Everett, Mass., Management
Lescoe, Mary, Simsbury, Conn., Forsyth Dental
Leslie, Arthur H. III, Arlington, Mass., Humanities
Lesser, Daniel IM., Randolph, Mass., Psychology
Lesser, Harriet, Natick, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Letts, Doris E., Wallingford, Penn., Foreign Languages, Liberal Arts
Leung, Rita P., Boston, Mass., Pharmacy
Lever, Roy J., Lewiston, Maine, Finance and Insurance
Levine, Ann Ellen, Brookline, Mass., Humanities
Levine, David A., Lynnfield, Mass., Management
Levine, Eric L., Brighton, Mass., Journalism
Levine, Laurence J., New Rochelle, N.Y., Psychology
Levine, Leonard, Brookline, Mass., Accounting
Levine, Martin S., Newton, Mass., Accounting
Levine, Steven B., Newton, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Levine, Susan, Easton, Conn., Forsyth Dental
Levy, Frances K., Reading, Mass., History
Levy, Harriet, Cedarhurst, N.Y., Special Education
Lewalski, Wanda A., Dedham, Mass., Sociology
Lewis, Bruce M., Newton Centre, Mass., Independent, Liberal Arts
Lewtas, Anthony R., Sudbury, Mass., Journalism
Li, Kwan Tang, Hull, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Licciardello, Lloyd R., North Andover, Mass., Industrial Relations
Lichtenstein, Steven T., Roselle, N.J., Political Science
Lightman, Rene C., Teaneck, N.J., Drama
Likos, Stephen F., Milton, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Lincoln, Christine S., Bristol, Conn., Political Science
Lincoln, Howard S., Boston, Mass., Civil Engineering
Lincoln, Patricia, Hingham, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Lindquist, Ruth D., Woburn, Mass., Nursing, BS
Link, Thomas K., Mattapan, Mass., Physician Assistant
Linton, Sandra E., Roxbury, Mass., Humanities
Lipofsky, Steven M., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Political Science
Little, Margaret F., West Long Branch, N.J., Psychology
Liu, Lilly S., Belmont, Mass., Medical Technology
Llevada, Felix, Somerville, Mass., Physics, Liberal Arts
Lloyd, Steven W., Andover, Mass., Marketing
Lobbregt, Ann, Wayne, N.J., Special Education
Lockwood, John J., Watertown, Mass., Criminal Justice
Lodge, Edward A., Hyde Park, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Lofchie, Marc S., Brookline, Mass., Math / Sciences
London, Deborah E., Somerville, Mass., Criminal Justice
Lopatin, Andrew J., Trenton, N.J., Electrical Engineering
Los, Thomas T., Holyoke, Mass., Criminal Justice
Losi, Sheila M., Dorchester, Mass., Physical Therapy
Louie, Pong F., Hollis, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Louis, Paul M., Milton, Mass., Economics
Lovejoy, Everett L., Woburn, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Lovell, John R., Fergus, Ontario, Marketing
Low, Douglas G., Essex, Mass., Economics
Lozeau, Michael E., Nashua, N.H., Physical Education
Lubin, Sheldon C., West Hartford, Conn., Accounting
Lucas, Keith E., Boston, Mass., Geology
Luger, Richard M., Mamaroneck, N.Y., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Luisi, James E., Ansonia, Conn., Management
Luizzi, Francine, Brockton, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Luke, Gerald J., Braintree, Mass., Criminal Justice
Lukiewski, Joan R., Boston, Mass., Sociology
Lulay, Stephen J., Allston, Mass., Marketing
Lund, Lisa J., Stamford, Conn., Nursing, BS
Lundell, Robert R., Braintree, Mass., Management
Lundquist, Pamela M., Woburn, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Lundstrom, Ronald C., Swampscott, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Luongo, Frank G., Medford, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Lushan, Barry H., Newton Centre, Mass., Foreign Languages, Liberal Arts
Luza, Judith L., Joliet, Ill., Physical Therapy

Lydon, Michael L., Brighton, Mass., Accounting
Lyke, Stephen E., Buffalo, N.Y., Chemical Engineering
Lynch, Derek M., Norwood, Mass., Accounting
Lynch, Jeannine, Gloucester, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Lynch, Joanne M., Brighton, Mass., Criminal Justice
Lynch, John J., Boston, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Lynch, Robert S., Baltimore, Md., Political Science
Lynch, William J., Worcester, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Lyons, Dennis J., Stoughton, Mass., Transportation
Lyons, Robert, Pembroke, Mass., Pharmacy
Lyons, Robert J., Sudbury, Mass., Civil Engineering
Lyttle, Judith, Glen Cove, N.Y., Political Science

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Macadino, Anthony, Winchester, Mass., Electrical Engineering
MacArthur, Stephen D., Needham, Mass., Electrical Engineering
MacDonald, Cynthia, Braintree, Mass., Forsyth Dental
MacDonald, Jeanne, Dorchester, Mass., Forsyth Dental
MacDonald, Robert A., Holbrook, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Machunski, Ronald A., Needham, Mass., Marketing
Maciborski, Daniel A., Medford, Mass., Civil Engineering
MacKay, Ronald C., Exeter, N.H., Journalism
MacKean, Stephen A., Wakefield, Mass., Civil Engineering
Mackenzie, Neil D., West Roxbury, Mass., Civil Engineering
Mackie, Sally T., Baltimore, Md., Psychology
MacKinnon, Mark A., Needham Heights, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
MacLean, Charles M., Natick, Mass., Criminal Justice
MacLean, Douglas J., Dedham, Mass., Criminal Justice
Maclone, Dennis D., Somerville, Mass., Management
Macone, Daniel S., Somerville, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Macri, Anthony F., Elmont, N.Y., Electrical Engineering
Maddaluna, Anthony J., Bernardsville, N.J., Chemical Engineering
Maddock, Linda V., Chestnut Hill, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Magdalin, Bonnie, Valley Stream, N.Y., Language / Reading
McMahon, Peter J., Braintree, Mass., Accounting
McManus, Mark J., Watertown, Mass., Accounting
McNeice, Stephen T., Watertown, Mass., Civil Engineering
McNeil, Louis J., Everett, Mass., Business, Non-Concentration
McNeilly, Barry S., Chestnut Hill, Mass., Civil Engineering
McNulty, James S., Dedham, Mass., Civil Engineering
McNulty, Paul R., Schaghticoke, N.Y., Civil Engineering
McPartland, Joan M., Medford, Mass., Physical Therapy
McSherry, Robert G., West Roxbury, Mass., Pharmacy
Meade, Patricia F., Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
Meaney, Anne P., North Adams, Mass., Criminal Justice
Meehan, Christopher, Athol, Mass., Management
Meehan, Thomas K., Melrose, Mass., Criminal Justice
Meehan, William, Pepperell, Mass., Business, Non-Concentration
Mega, Thomas P., Ware, Mass., Criminal Justice
Mehegan, Ellen V., Boston, Mass., English, Education
Mehl, Evelyn A., West Palm Beach, Fla., Modern Languages, Education
Meikle, Nancy, Westboro, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Meisner, John, Stoneham, Mass., Power Systems
Meliones, Keith C., Waltham, Mass., Psychology
Mencey, Frances D., Boston, Mass., Special Education
Mendel, Andy C., Whitestone, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Mendez, Isabel M., Malden, Mass., Math / Sciences
Mennone, Anthony J. Jr., Waterbury, Conn., Political Science
Menoche, Edmond E., East Greenwich, R.I., Management
Mercer, Bruce K., Hyde Park, Mass., Management
Merlino, Dolores M., Nahant, Mass., Nursing, BS
Merrill, Peter K., Randolph, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Merritt, Jean F., Brookline, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Merriweather, Charles D., Philadelphia, Penn., Marketing
Meyer, Chester G., Leonia, N.J., General, Engineering
Miceli, Marian E., Boston, Mass., Nursing, AS
Michael, Nenif Y., West Roxbury, Mass., Marketing
Miele, Stephen R., Waltham, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Miesfeldt, Debra C., Reading, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Milano, Arthur D. Jr., Newton, Mass., Management
Milham, Richard, Canton, Mass., Accounting
Miller, Andrea, Marblehead, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Miller, Ida J., Portland, Maine, Criminal Justice
Miller, Kevin L., Dedham, Mass., English, Education
Miller, Laurie J., Huntington Station, N.Y., Foreign Languages, Liberal Arts
Miller, Mary E., Woburn, Mass., Journalism
Miller, Michael D., Chelmsford, Mass., Management
Miller, Paul C., Framingham, Mass., Political Science
Miller, Richard J., Framingham, Mass., Civil Engineering
Miller, Thomas L., Framingham, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Millheiser, David B., Bayport, N.Y., Marketing
Mills, Charles E., Augusta, Maine, Pharmacy
Mindel, Howard P., Lebanon, Conn., Power Systems
Mingolelli, Karen, Medford, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Minishak, Edward M., Billerica, Mass., Physical Education
Minkwitz, Judith A., Canton, Mass., Physical Therapy
Minott, Edward R., Ellsworth, Maine, Electrical Engineering
Mirto, Diane M., Waterbury, Conn., Pharmacy
Mistovich, Eli, Hull, Mass., Civil Engineering
Mitchell, Douglas F., Auburn, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Mitchell, Rebecca L., Jamestown, N.Y., Physical Therapy
Moffat, David H., Boston, Mass., History
Moffatt, Dennis C., Watford, Ontario, Recreation Education
Mogul, Leslie G., Randolph, Mass., Marketing
Millison, Gayle, San Mateo, Calif., Forsyth Dental
Moloney, Mary E., Worcester, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Mondello, Michael, Belmont, Mass., Accounting
Montroe, Joel, Roslindale, Mass., Sociology
Montagna, Julianne, Lynn, Mass., Special Education
Moody, Paula, Randolph, Mass., Criminal Justice
Moore, Richard I., Auburndale, Mass., Social Science
Moran, John J., Lexington, Mass., Management
Moran, Linda D., Trumbull, Conn., Pharmacy
Moran, Michael V., Sparta, N.J., Management
Moran, Patricia A., Danvers, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Morano, Leonard, Woburn, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Moraros, Dennis S., Nashua, N.H., Accounting
Moreschi, Janice A., Revere, Mass., Special Education
Morgan, Gail M., Leicester, Mass., Accounting
Morin, Michael B., Hudson, N.H., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Morrill, David B., Brewer, Maine, Political Science
Morrill, Deborah A., Medford, Mass., Nursing, AS
Morrill, Frederick E. Jr., Quincy, Mass., Accounting
Morrissey, Mary R., Wallingford, Conn., Special Education
Morse, David R., Duxbury, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Morse, Richard J., Dedham, Mass., Pharmacy
Moser, Alfred L., Canton, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Mosho, Benjamin H., Swampscott, Mass., Accounting
Motarjemi, Hamid, Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Moulton, Alice B., Malden, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Moulton, Daryl J., Brighton, Mass., Pharmacy
Moulton, David F., Malden, Mass., Physical Education
Moulton, Donald L., Brighton, Mass., Pharmacy
Moulton, Paul W., Melrose, Mass., Civil Engineering
Movelle, Daniel E., Boston, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Mucciarone, Donna M., Waban, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Mulattieri, John D., Stoughton, Mass., Criminal Justice
Mulready, Mark E., East Weymouth, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Munger, Michael T., Watertown, Mass., Criminal Justice
Munroe, Susan, Watertown, Mass., Industrial Relations
Munter, Florence, Berlin, Mass., Independent, Liberal Arts
Murphy, Joanne, North Andover, Mass., Accounting
Murphy, Kevin H., Canton, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Murphy, Lauren J., Beverly, Mass., Sociology
Murphy, Richard E., Chestnut Hill, Mass., Physician Assistant
Murphy, Robert B., Woburn, Mass., Physical Education
Murphy, Rosemary A., Hyde Park, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Murphy, Thomas J., Everett, Mass., Accounting
Murray, Barbara E., Westwood, Mass., Nursing, BS
Murray, Marlene P., Boston, Mass., Sociology
Murray, Suzanne M., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Physical Therapy
Murray, Thomas W., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., Criminal Justice
Myatt, Charles L., Arlington, Mass., Civil Engineering
Mycko, Marilyn L., Wakefield, Mass., Nursing, BS

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Nagy, Janet A., Boston, Mass., Nursing, BA
Nahass, Peter T., Wellesley, Mass., Criminal Justice
Nahmias, Edward B., Fairlawn, N.J., Finance and Insurance
Napoli, John G., Holbrook, N.Y., Power Systems
Nardone, Janet C., Arlington, Mass., Language / Reading
Narotsky, Ronna E., New Have, Conn., Criminal Justice
Nashawaty, Brenda J., West Roxbury, Mass., Journalism
Nathanson, Richard M., Brookline, Mass., Psychology
Neckanoff, Robyn E., Westbury, N.Y., Language / Reading
Needel, Peter, Burlington, Mass., Management
Needell, Gerald J., Haskell, N.J., Physics, Liberal Arts
Negrini, Stephen V., Boston, Mass., Management
Neidell, Linda J., Quincy, Mass., Journalism
Neilson, Larz F. Jr., Wilmington, Mass., Journalism
Nelson, John F., River Vale, N.J., Political Science
Nelson, Joseph E., Seekonk, Mass., Physician Assistant
Nelson, Karolyn R., Hanson, Mass., Nursing, BA
Nese, Sheryl C., Pittsburgh, Penn., Sociology
Nesky, Philip D., Watertown, Mass., Psychology
Neus, Gary W., Natick, Mass., Accounting
Neveu, Alfred J., Turner's Falls, Mass., Civil Engineering
Nevulis, Jane E., Scituate, Mass., Journalism
Newman, Lance H., Plainview, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Ng, Angela S.M., Roxbury, Mass., Pharmacy
Nguyen, Duc, Braintree, Mass., Civil Engineering
Nichols, David H., Pittsfield, Mass., Marketing
Nichols, Joan B., Canton, Mass., Social Sciences
Nichols, Linda A., Longmeadow, Mass., Physical Therapy
Nichols, Joseph N. Jr., Cambridge, Mass., Speech and Hearing
Nickerson, Larry W., Cochituate, Mass., Marketing
Nickerson, Phyllis A., North Chatham, Mass., Health Education
Nielson, Karen A., Mattapan, Mass., Nursing, BA
Nobel, Ellen, Wayne, N.J., Forsyth Dental
Noel, Denise K., Nashua, N.H., Physical Therapy
Noga, Pamela J., Montague Center, Mass., Pharmacy
Noonan, David C., Quincy, Mass., Civil Engineering
Norbedo, Anthony J., Newton Center, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Nordone, Lynne A., North Merrick, N.Y., Journalism
Normand, Paul M., Reading, Mass., Power Systems
Norris, Robert C., Belmont, Mass., Physical Education
Northup, William C., Riverside, R.I., Electrical Engineering
Nota, Richard C., Dedham, Mass., Civil Engineering
Novoson, George H., West Roxbury, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Noyes, Alan W., Framingham, Mass., Accounting
Ntapalis, Nicholas J., Lowell, Mass., Pharmacy
Nulman, Lisa J., Providence, R.I., Sociology

O

O'Brien, Charles T., Brighton, Mass., Marketing
O'Brien, Daniel J., East Falmouth, Mass., Civil Engineering
O'Brien, Elaine, Boston, Mass., Physical Therapy
O'Brien, John M., Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
O'Brien, John P., Chelmsford, Mass., Finance and Insurance
O'Brien, Susan, Danvers, Mass., Physical Education
O'Brien, Edward J. Jr., Somerville, Mass., History, Liberal Arts
O'Connell, Daniel V., Boston, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
O'Connell, Robert A., Taunton, Mass., Criminal Justice
O'Connell, William J., Quincy, Mass., Management
O'Connor, Christine C., Salem, Mass., Criminal Justice
O'Dea, Kathleen M., Randolph, Mass., Physical Therapy
O'Donnell, Paul J., Allston, Mass., Psychology
O'Hara, Colleen, Kingston, Ontario, Forsyth Dental
O'Hara, Kathleen J., Westboro, Mass., Health Education
O'Keefe, Sheila M., Westboro, Mass., Pharmacy
Olander, Candyce M., Milton, Mass., Nursing, BA
O'Leary, Ann Marie P., Quincy, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
O'Leary, Brian P., Natick, Mass., Civil Engineering
O'Leary, Edward J., West Quincy, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
O'Leary, Joseph R., Lexington, Mass., Criminal Justice
O'Leary, Susan, Norwood, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Oliva, Donna M., Rocky Hill, Conn., Physical Therapy
Oliver, David A., Providence, R.I., Management
Oliver, Linda A., Santa Ana, Calif., Geology
Oliver, Anthony I., Ossining, N.Y., Accounting
Olmsted, Joanne, M., Dexter, Maine, Nursing, BA
Olson, Jack W., Brockton, Mass., Physical Education
Olson, Kenneth W., Framingham, Mass., Industrial Engineering
O'Mara, Virginia A., Watertown, Mass., Art History
Oppenheimer, Edward J., Rockville Center, N.Y., Accounting
Ordoubeigian, Lily A., Watertown, Mass., Humanities
Oricchio, Mark J., Duxbury, Mass., Chemical Engineering
O'Rourke, John J., Cambridge, Mass., Marketing
O'Rourke, Kevin D., Woburn, Mass., History, Liberal Arts
O'Shea, James J., Peabody, Mass., Chemical Engineering
O'Shea, James P., Plymouth, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Ost, John L., Dracut, Mass., Sociology
Otero, Concepcion, Boston, Mass., Journalism
O'Toole, Laurence P., Brookline, Mass., Industrial Engineering
O'Toole, Patricia A., Norwood, Mass., Special Education
O'Toole, Paul F., Medford, Mass., Criminal Justice
Ouellette, Cheryl R., Mattapan, Mass., Physical Therapy
Oztemei, Katherine, Greenwich, Conn., Business, Non-Concentrated

P

Pacelli, Richard A., Braintree, Mass., Industrial Relations
Pacetti, John R., Fitchburg, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Pagan, Victoria R., Roxbury, Mass., Nursing, AS
Page, Jeffrey B., Boston, Mass., Economics
Page, John A., Braintree, Mass., Physical Education
Pagnini, Charles R., Whitman, Mass., Physical Education
Paika, Michael J., Worcester, Mass., Psychology
Palermo, Jeffrey P., Newton, Mass., Power Systems
Palermo, Paul J., Stoneham, Mass., Political Science
Panciocco, William C., Canton, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Pandolfo, Rita T., East Boston, Mass., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Panetta, Jill A., Cranford, N.J., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Pappas, Angelo N., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Pharmacy
Papps, Patricia F., Norwood, Mass., Sociology
Paquin, Gary W., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Criminal Justice
Paras, Peter C., Dracut, Mass., Criminal Justice
Parcella, Gerard F., Cambridge, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Parfitt, Michelle A., Uniontown, Penn., Criminal Justice
Paris, Eileen H., Revere, Mass., Nursing, AS
Parise, Paula, Norwood, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Pariseau, Judith M., Ware, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Parisi, Paul F., Everett, Mass., Recreation Education
Parkinson, Steven F., Claremont, N.H., Civil Engineering
Parsons, Patrick J., Allston, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Partridge, Douglas N., Boston, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Pasek, Bonita F., Independence, Ohio, Marketing
Pashoogian, John K. Beverly, Mass., Journalism
Pastore, Eugene J., West Roxbury, Mass., Marketing
Patchett, Richard L., Hyde Park, Mass., Marketing
Paterson, William L., Belmont, Mass., Psychology
Pathak, Jitendra D., Belmont, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Patterson, Gregory J., Wayland, Mass., Civil Engineering
Patti, Tina M., Methuen, Mass., Sociology
Paul, Richard M., Livingston, N.J., Pharmacy
Paulson, John B., Lynn, Mass., Civil Engineering
Pavento, Garry L., Framingham, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Payne, Elizabeth Y., Camden, N.J., Nursing, BS
Payton, Ben W., Cambridge, Mass., Political Science
Pearson, James T., Belmont, Mass., Criminal Justice
Pearson, Martha, Westwood, Mass., Physical Education
Pederson, Scott J., Waltham, Mass., Marketing
Pedi, Joseph S., Saugus, Mass., Industrial Relations
Pehrson, David W., Everett, Mass., Pharmacy
Pelletier, John H., Derry, N.H., Civil Engineering
Pendleton, Richard C., East Braintree, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Penn, Felicia R., Hyannis, Mass., Sociology
Penofsky, Elliot I., Fairlawn, N.J., Accounting
Penta, Sally Ann, East Boston, Mass., Economics
Pepper, John W., Winthrop, Mass., Physical Education
Pereira, Charles A., Pelham, N.Y., Political Science

Pereshluha, Darlene J., Waltham, Mass., Physical Therapy
Perkins, John F., Quincy, Mass., Criminal Justice
Perkins, Stephen R., Lynnfield, Mass., Criminal Justice
Perlin, Alan S., Randolph, Mass., Criminal Justice
Perrone, Gaetano, Malden, Mass., Marketing
Perry, Carolyn J., Washington, D.C., History
Perry, John P., Saugus, Mass., Math, Education
Perry, Roberta J., Waltham, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Persons, Teckla, Colden, N.Y., Physical Therapy
Pescatore, James J., Somerville, Mass., Civil Engineering
Pescatore, John E., Saugus, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Peters, Douglas W., Englewood, N.J., Finance and Insurance
Peters, John B., Cambridge, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Petersen, John G., Brookline, Mass., Sociology
Peterson, Pamela J., Allston, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Petrovic, Patricia, South Deerfield, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Petrozzi, Laura, Dedham, Mass., Nursing, BS
Pettis, Robert L., Providence, R.I., Civil Engineering
Phelps, Michael T., Center Tuftnboro, N.H., Electrical Engineering
Phetteplace, Gary E., Grantham, N.H., Mechanical Engineering
Philcrantz, Neil D., Lynn, Mass., Management
Phillips, Roland T. III, North Quincy, Mass., Medical Technology
Phipps, Mary C., Franklin, N.H., Accounting
Pholracha, Rergsachai, Boston, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Piekarczyk, Ruth E., Webster, Mass., Nursing, AS
Piggott, Mary A., Boston, Mass., Journalism
Pikcilingis, David C., Jamaica Plain, Mass., General Science
Pinkard, David E., Washington, D.C., Criminal Justice
Pinney, Deanna C., Keene, N.H., Political Science
Pisacreta, Robert J., Everett, Mass., Management
Pisano, John A. Jr., Revere, Mass., Transportation
Pistorino, Charles L. Jr., McLean, Va., Political Science
Pittella, William S., Peabody, Mass., Management
Plante, Michele M., Medfield, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Plumer, Elizabeth R., Watertown, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Podell, Jeffrey, New Haven, Conn., Political Science
Polcsa, William J., North Weymouth, Mass., Transportation
Pollack, Stephen L., Randolph, Mass., Accounting
Pomarole, Patricia M., West Roxbury, Mass., Nursing, AS
Poole, Bruce M., Auburn, Maine, Biology, Liberal Arts
Pooley, Stephen F., Arlington, Mass., Accounting
Poon, Christopher, Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Pora, Stanley F., Cumberland, R.I., Physical Therapy
Porcello, William P., Norwood, Mass., Accounting
Poretz, Donna E., Rockville Center, Mass., Physical Therapy
Porretta, Stephen A., Malden, Mass., Political Science
Porter, Marian A., Newton Centre, Mass., Physical Therapy
Porter, Raymond F., Reading, Mass., Sociology
Porthouse, Robert A., Williamsport, Penn., Civil Engineering
Posey, John D., Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Potkin, Marc L., North Woodmere, N.Y., Mechanical Engineering
Potts, Lynda, Auburn, Maine, Forsyth Dental
Poulakos, George, Cambridge, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Poulin, Robert D., South Weymouth, Mass., Political Science
Poupis, Kevin J., Jackson Heights, N.Y., Electrical Engineering
Powell, Lisa F., Waltham, Mass., Psychology
Powell, Neil F., South Weymouth, Mass., Independent, Liberal Arts
Power, Albert J., Framingham, Mass., Management
Powers, Richard V., Medford, Mass., Accounting
Powers, Rosemary E., West Yarmouth, Mass., Nursing, AS
Pratt, Frederick P., Somerville, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Pratt, Jennifer A., Readville, Mass., Foreign Languages, Education
Pratt, Ralph J., Norwood, Mass., Criminal Justice
Pressley, Clayton, Philadelphia, Penn., Criminal Justice
Price, Gwendolyn A., Washington, D.C., Sociology
Price, Thomas R., Norwood, Mass., Physics, Liberal Arts
Primeau, David A., Clinton, Mass., Psychology
Prince, Anthony P., Boston, Mass., Foreign Languages, Liberal Arts
Prior, Phaedra G., Quincy, Mass., Nursing, AS
Pritchard, David F., Arlington, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Pritchard, Diane E., Arlington, Mass., History
Prives, Joel J., Lakewood, N.J., Mechanical Engineering
Prochaska, Gail A., Grand Forks, N.D., Biology, Liberal Arts
Proctor, Russell J., Needham, Mass., Management
Prosky, Karen, M., Chartley, Mass., Special Education
Prouty, Niles P., Temple, N.H., Pharmacy
Psoter, Walter J., Meriden, Conn., Biology, Liberal Arts
Pukalo, Walter P., Buffalo, N.Y., Civil Engineering
Putnam, Tyler M., West Newton, Mass., Physics, Liberal Arts

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Quan, Susan S., Boston, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Quigley, Drew L., Cohasset, Mass., Management
Quilici, Marilyn D., Quincy, Mass., Nursing, BS
Quinn, Edward M., Pawtucket, R.I., Physical Therapy
Quinn, Jeffrey C., Pittsford, N.Y., Political Science
Quinn, Linda S., Boston, Mass., Medical Technology
Quintal, Carlos A., Somerville, Mass., Civil Engineering

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Race, David A., Boston, Mass., Power Systems
Rackliffe, John R., Westbrook, Conn., Mechanical Engineering
Radivsky, Paul W., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Radovsky, Susan E., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Raffol, Kenneth J., Needham, Mass., Accounting
Ragins, Deborah L., Washington, D.C., Speech and Hearing
Ragsdale, Sr., Wilbert D., Stamford, Conn., Biology, Liberal Arts
Rahman, Iftekhar, Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Raia, Charles D. Jr., Arlington, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Ramaskewich, William V., Milford, Mass., Recreation Education
Ramos, Orlando, Brighton, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Ranney, Peter B., Jamaicia Plain, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Ranucci, Thomas A., Brighton, Mass., Civil Engineering
Raptis, Georgia, San Carlos, CA., Forsyth Dental
Raschko, John S., Massapequa, N.Y., Chemical Engineering
Raspante, Frank, Centerville, Mass., Art History
Reagan, Cheryl B., Brookline, Mass., Nursing, AS
Redmond, Barbara J., Auburn, N.Y., Physician Assistant
Reed, Arthur E., North Quincy, Mass., Accounting
Reed, Robert E., Hyde Park, Mass., Physical Therapy
Reef, Steven T., Allston, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Regan, Roberta A., Somerville, Mass., Accounting
Reinhardt, William R., Franklin, Mass., Civil Engineering
Reinhart, Fredich C., Brookline, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Reise, Terrence F., Quincy, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Reiss, Alan L., Oceanside, N.Y., Power Systems
Reissman, Larry, Massapequa, N.Y., Psychology
Renner, Richard W., Boston, Mass., Physician Assistant
Renwick, James B., Cambridge, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Renzetti, Joan E., Haddonfield, N.J., Biology, Liberal Arts
Renzi, Marion C., Lynnfield, Mass., Transportation
Repici, Deborah L., Belmont, Mass., LPN
Reske, Linda E., South Weymouth, Mass., Social Studies
Ressler, Robin E., Central Bridge, N.Y., Philosophy
Reynolds, Michael A., Cheshire, Mass., Chemistry
Rezzuti, Thomas J., Newton, Mass., Physical Education
Rhodes, Elizabeth A., East Falmouth, Mass., Nursing, BS
Ribeiro, Laurie T., New Bedford, Mass., Nursing, BS
Ricci, Gary A., Pittsfield, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Rice, James H., Halifax, Mass., Accounting
Rice, Karen J., Framingham, Mass., Nursing, AS
Rice, Kathleen L., Uxbridge, Mass., Psychology
Rice, Theresa M., River Edge, N.J., Math, Education
Richards, Elfred M., New York, N.Y., Finance and Insurance
Richards, Stephanie Jo, Minot, Mass., Nursing, AS
Richardson, Kenneth, Brockton, Mass., Management
Richer, David B., Wantagh, N.Y., Accounting
Richman, Michael L., Peabody, Mass., Criminal Justice
Rickard, Catherine H., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Nursing, BS
Riess, Ellen, Lynnfield, Mass., Forsyth Dental

Riley, Patricia A., Woburn, Mass., Physical Therapy
Riley, Robert P., Brookline, Mass., Criminal Justice
Rinker, Martha L., Brookline, Mass., Criminal Justice
Ripa, Lucille J., East Boston, Mass., Math / Science
Risley, Judith M., Prides Crossing, Mass., Sociology
Ritt, Emeline L., Marblehead, Mass., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Rizza, Joseph, Brighton, Mass., Social Studies
Rizza, Joseph R., Auburndale, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Rizzp, Mary E., Woburn, Mass., Physical Therapy
Roach, Garrett D., Marshfield, Mass., Civil Engineering
Roache, William J., Allston, Mass., Civil Engineering
Roberts, Allen M., Watertown, Mass., Non-Concentration, Business
Roberts, Thomas E., Boston, Mass., Management
Robertson, William S., Concord, N.H., Electrical Engineering
Robie, W. Olin, West Dennis, Mass., Small Business Management
Robinson, Jeffrey H., Bethlehem, Pa., Economics
Robinson, Sheryl A., Roslindale, Mass., Philosophy
Robito, Nancy, Lawrence, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Robshaw, Karen, Natick, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Roche, Janet M., Braintree, Mass., Nursing, AS
Rochefort, Regina M., College, Alaska, Biology, Liberal Arts
Rock, Linda C., Southboro, Mass., Pharmacy
Rodenhiser, James H., Framingham, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Rodgers, Charles J., Mountain Lakes, N.J., Mechanical Engineering
Roditi, Moise, Brookline, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Rodrigues, Kenneth D., Cambridge, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Rogers, Carlan V., Needham, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Rogers, James E. Jr., Quincy, Mass., Accounting
Romano, William V., Netcong, N.J., Political Science
Romero, Fernando A., Brookline, Mass., Power Systems
Rooney, Kathleen E., Medford, Mass., Accounting
Roots, Ronald, Boston, Mass., Criminal Justice
Rose, Arlene, Attleboro, Mass., Management
Rose, Lorna M., Taunton, Mass., Physical Therapy
Rose, Michael, Brighton, Mass., Pharmacy
Rose, Michael J., West Roxbury, Mass., Recreation Education
Rosen, Saul M., Wakefield, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Rosen, Stewart M., Boston, Mass., Marketing
Rosenberg, Arthur, Lynn, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Rosenberg, Susan E., Medford, Mass., Nursing, BS
Rosenblatt, Elliott H., Howard Beach, N.Y., Accounting
Rosner, Bella B., Cambridge, Mass., Physician Assistant
Ross, Barry S., Island Park, N.Y., Industrial Engineering
Ross, Jane E., Brookline, Mass., Sociology
Ross, Marjorie, Randolph, Mass., Nursing, AS
Rossi, Mildred T., Revere, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Rossi, Pamela A., Revere, Mass., Physical Education
Rossi, Richard T., Shrewsbury, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Rossi, Roy J., Everett, Mass., Psychology
Rossino, Sebastian J., Melrose, Mass., Business, Non-Concentration
Roth, Betsy E., Scranton, Penn., Psychology
Rothberg, Bruce J., Plainfield, N.J., Industrial Engineering
Rotiroti, Nicholas A., Norwood, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Roundtree, Eugene M., Hingham, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Rourke, Michael E., Swampscott, Mass., Marketing
Rowell, Richard W., West Newton, Mass., Civil Engineering
Rowen, Robert, Lancaster, Penn., Management
Roy, Brenda, Millis, Mass., Physical Therapy
Rubin, Steven M., Marblehead, Mass., Management
Rubinstein, Robert, Brooklyn, N.Y., Industrial Engineering
Ruderman, Steven, Bronx, N.Y., Accounting
Rufo, Daniel J., Brighton, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Ruggiero, Mark T., Nyack, N.Y., Finance and Insurance
Ruksnaitis, Nancy A., Worcester, Mass., Nursing, BS
Rumrill, Donna M., Quincy, Mass., Criminal Justice
Rund, Ronald E., Quincy, Mass., Civil Engineering
Ruscitti, Francis J., Milford, Mass., Social Studies
Rush, Thomas P., Waterbury, Conn., Economics
Russell, Beverly E., Mattapan, Mass., Nursing, BS
Russell, Courtney C., Mattapan, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Russell, Fredrick M., Lawrence, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Rutter, David L., West Hartford, Conn., Accounting
Ryan, James P., Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
Rybicki, Gerald, Northport, N.Y., Biology, Liberal Arts
Ryer, Gary A., Brighton, Mass., Management
Ryman, Edward, Dedham, Mass., Management

S

Sacco, Richard A., East Rochester, N.Y., Psychology
Sack, Steven C., Plantation, Fla., Industrial Engineering
Sadberry, Edith, Roxbury, Mass., Speech and Hearing
Saeed, Syed N., Boston, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Saffran, Lila C., Chelsea, Mass., Nursing, AS
Sagris, Grantly C., Plaistow, N.H., Accounting
Saint Albin, Pierre, Brighton, Mass., Power Systems
Salfity, Jamil, Waltham, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Salonia, Craig M., Middletown, Conn., Medical Technology
Salvaggio, Robert J., Braintree, Mass., Criminal Justice
Salvatore, Donald V., Weymouth, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Samaha, Edward C., Hyde Park, Mass., Marketing
Sambuco, Mary E., Winchester, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Samiotes, John G., Lexington, Mass., Psychology
Sampson, Bonnie, Randolph, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Sampson, George P., Peabody, Mass., Marketing
Sampson, Jeanne L., East Bridgewater, Mass., Physical Therapy
Samsel, Cynthia A., Elizabeth, N.J., Respiratory Therapy
Sancinito, Ann L., Dorchester, Mass., Nursing, BS
Sanders, Idella L., Roxbury, Mass., Math / Science
Sandus, Deborah S., Parispanny, N.J., Political Science
Santlofer, Jeffrey M., Boston, Mass., Sociology
Sanz, Rafael, Braintree, Mass., Accounting
Sard, Ellen B., West Hartford, Conn., Psychology
Sardo, Mary Ann, Brighton, Mass., Medical Technology
Saroufim, Boutros Y., Hyde Park, Mass., Civil Engineering
Sarret, Ellen, Dumont, N.J., Philosophy
Sasso, Anthony M., Revere, Mass., Criminal Justice
Sasso, Richard A., Lawrence, Mass., Management
Sauca, Frank J., Wakefield, Mass., Physical Education
Saulnier, Thomas A., Chelsea, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Savage, Stephen A., Lexington, Mass., Physical Education
Savini, Linda, Dedham, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Sayetta, Debra J., Yonkers, N.Y., Social Sciences
Scaffa, Raphael G., New York, N.Y., Psychology
Scanlon, Pauline L., Boston, Mass., Sociology
Scarchilli, A. David, Waterford, N.Y., Civil Engineering
Schmidt, Bryan A., Niantic, Conn., Industrial Relations
Schmidt, Robert J., Mount Kisco, N.Y., Political Science
Schmitter, John J., Teaneck, N.J., Transportation
Schofield, Bruce A., Framingham, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Schoonmaker, Stephen J., Boonton, N.J., Mechanical Engineering
Schulman, Linda C., Glen Cove, N.Y., Sociology
Schultz, Cecilia, Cambridge, Mass., Philosophy
Schure, Mark R., Schenectady, N.Y., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Schwab, John S., Chestnut Hill, Mass., Marketing
Schwalbe, Nancy, Stoughton, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Schwartz, David H., Portland, Maine, Criminal Justice
Schwartz, Gary R., Roxbury Crossing, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Schwartz, Laurie M., Allston, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Schweon, Gary B., Allston, Mass., Nursing, BS
Sciortino, Robert, Medford, Mass., Accounting
Scott, Bruce D., Cold Springs Harbor, N.Y., Sociology
Scott, Diane, Beverly, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Scott, Elizabeth, Pittsfield, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Seaquist, Robert A., Natick, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Searle, Robert M., Newton Centre, Mass., Sociology
Sears, Deborah E., Holden, Mass., Physical Education
Sebastian, Charles S., Westwood, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Segall, Karen R., Westbury, N.Y., Special Education
Segelman, Michelle A., Brookline, Mass., Nursing, AS
Seguin, David A., Fitchburg, Mass., Criminal Justice
Seibel, Kimberly J., Whitesville, W. Va., Physical Therapy
Semrad, Elvin L., Waban, Mass., Accounting
Sereno, Frank H., Stoughton, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Serighelli, Diane, Revere, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Serotkin, Paul, Dover, N.J., Accounting
Serret, Jose A., Boston, Mass., Foreign Languages, Liberal Arts

Servizio, Paul A., Beverly, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Seymour, Philip A., Brookline, Mass., Management
Shaaya, Mousa N., Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Shafran, Jeffrey S., Plainview, N.Y., Marketing
Shahran, Mahmoud, Boston, Mass., Physics, Liberal Arts
Shamel, Richard J., Boxborough, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Shankle, Scott, Brookline, Mass., Civil Engineering
Shanley, Kevin D., Stratford, Conn., Criminal Justice
Shannehan, June, Wenham, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Shapiro, Susan, Worcester, Mass., Sociology
Sharpe, Kathryn G., Scituate, Mass., Political Science
Shaw, Alfred R. Jr., Walpole, Mass., Criminal Justice
Shea, Stephen B., Braintree, Mass., Management
Sheehan, Robert L., North Easton, Mass., Health Education
Sheehan, Rosemary L., Brockton, Mass., Nursing, BS
Sheerin, Thomas J., North Quincy, Mass., Criminal Justice
Shepard, Nancy A., Randolph, Mass., Biology, Education
Shepley, Bernadette, Cranston, R.I., Nursing, BS
Sheppard, Edward H., Arlington, Va., Industrial Engineering
Sheridan, Catherine A., Newton, Mass., Nursing, BS
Sherman, Karen R., Waldwick, N.J., Pharmacy
Sherokey, Stephen M., Schenectady, N.Y., History
Shields, Gail M., Tewksbury, Mass., Art History
Ship, Carl S., Brookline, Mass., Pharmacy
Shore, Neal, Belmont, Mass., Economics
Shuman, Bernice, Weston, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Shumrak, Ellen J., South Natick, Mass., Nursing, BS
Sidman, Michael D., Malden, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Sieberg, Ronald J., Boston, Mass., Criminal Justice
Siebert, Ronald C., Bergenfield, N.J., Accounting
Siegal, Eliot, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Political Science
Siegel, Alan P., West Hartford, Conn., Management
Siegel, David A., Pomona, N.Y., Psychology
Siegel, Lisa H., Central Valley, N.Y., Drama
Silverman, Paul H., Providence, R.I., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Simeone, Silvana M., Medford, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Simmons, Dwight E., Boston, Mass., Political Science
Simon, Robert S., Bronx, N.Y., Civil Engineering
Simon, Steven S., Clinton, N.J., Sociology
Simon, Susanne M., Newton, Mass., Sociology
Simonetti, William P., Belmont, Mass., Humanities
Simonians, Victor, Brighton, Mass., General, Engineering
Simpson, Thomas B., Hawthorne, N.J., Pharmacy
Sims, Andrew C., Chelmsford, Mass., Recreation Education
Sinchuk, Nicholas N., Trumbull, Conn., Chemical Engineering
Singer, Arlene L., Toms River, N.J., Special Education
Singleton, Jo Ann, New York, N.Y., Management
Singleton, Shirley L., East Bridgewater, Mass., Physical Education
Siple, Kenneth J., Milford, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Sirkin, Ellen M., Torrington, Conn., Sociology
Sisley, Edward H., Allston, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Siwicke, Karen H., Winchester, Mass., Physician Assistant
Skaparas, James, Boston, Mass., Physical Therapy
Sklersky, Joan B., Laurelton, N.Y., Special Education
Slade, David W., Manchester, Mass., Management
Slater, Andrew J., Valley Stream, N.Y., Biology, Liberal Arts
Slesinger, Brenda L., Marblehead, Mass., Psychology
Sliva, John C., Brighton, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Sliwa, John W. Jr., Brockton, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Smallwood, Janine M., Waterville, Maine, English, Liberal Arts
Smiddy, Stephanie, Nahant, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Smith, Adrienne M., Fairfield, Conn., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Smith, Betsey H., Brookline, Mass., Special Education
Smith, Donna M., Belmont, Mass., Nursing, BS
Smith, Gregory R., Dorchester, Mass., Civil Engineering
Smith, Janet E., Allston, Mass., Non-Concentration, Business
Smith, Janet L., Newtonville, Mass., Humanities
Smith, Michael J., Buzzards Bay, Mass., Marketing
Smith, Muriel F., Boston, Mass., Economics
Smith, Myrielle D., Faffney, S.C., Criminal Justice
Smith, Richard J., Malden, Mass., Accounting
Smolewski, Stephen A., Darien, Conn., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Snider, Barbara G., North Bergen, N.J., Independent, Liberal Arts
Snitman, David L., Allston, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Snow, Alan W., Beverly, Mass., Accounting
Snyder, Larry M., Sharon, Mass., Business, Non-Concentration
So, Yuk Kwan, Boston, Mass., Physics, Liberal Arts
Sobiech, Anthony V., Dorchester, Mass., Criminal Justice
Solinger, Beverly P., Cranston, R.I., Journalism
Solomon, Frank C., West Hartford, Conn., Accounting
Solomon, Paul B., Fair Lawn, N.J., Industrial Relations
Solomon, Robert, Milton, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Somers, Fredrick D., Amesbury, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Soo Hoo, Anthony, Allston, Mass., Accounting
Sosnowski, Alan P., Burlington, Mass., Social Studies
Soter, James K., South Boston, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Southwick, Marcia, Bedford, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Souza, Richard J., Cambridge, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Spada, Vincent W., Middletown, Conn., Civil Engineering
Spakowski, Stephen J., Brockton, Mass., Criminal Justice
Spears, Howard W., Springfield, Mass., Social Science
Spector, Joseph, Lawrence, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Sperber, Jeffrey P., Albany, N.Y., Marketing
Spiller, Charles J., Brockton, Mass., Accounting
Springer, Phyllis A., Sharon, Mass., Humanities
Sriberg, Ellen N., Arlington, Mass., Independent, Liberal Arts
St. Cyr, Paul L., Lynn, Mass., Electrical Engineering
St. Sauveur, Thomas W., Brookline, Mass., Civil Engineering
St. Vincent, Michael S., Melrose, Mass., Civil Engineering
Starr, Julie A., Whippany, N.J., Physical Therapy
Starrett, Steven E., Middleboro, Mass., Small Business Management
Steenbergen, James R., Everett, Mass., Physical Education
Stefaniak, Joseph L., West Newton, Mass., Management
Steiff, Ellen B., Peabody, Mass., Speech and Hearing
Stein, Debra L., Springfield, Mass., Criminal Justice
Stein, Gary H., Randolph, Mass., Accounting
Stein, Robert E., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Civil Engineering
Steinbauer, Ellen E., Melrose, Mass., Nursing, BS
Steinberg, Elliot I., Winthrop, Mass., Civil Engineering
Steinberg, Robert H., Newton, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Steinlauf, Beth M., Brooklyn, N.Y., Nursing, BS
Stelmack, Mark J., Manchester, N.H., Civil Engineering
Stetson, Dawne, Framingham, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Stevens, Deborah L., Allston, Mass., Medical Technology
Stevens, William K., Quincy, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Stevenson, Lynne D., South Windham, Maine, Physical Therapy
Stewart, Martha L., Reading, Mass., Nursing, AS
Stilwell, Penelope, Cambridge, Mass., Physician Assistant
Stiros, Paul, Peabody, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Stirrat, Deborah, Cranford, N.J., General Science
Stockman, Jane E., Boston, Mass., Nursing, LPN
Stokinger, George E., Belmont, Mass., Accounting
Stone, Charles H., Norfolk, Mass., Criminal Justice
Stone, Joyce, Brockton, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Stone, Lawrence E., Brookline, Mass., Marketing
Stowbridge, Mark D., Sudbury, Mass., Psychology
Stoyers, Richard J., Wakefield, Mass., Marketing
Straight, Dennis H., Esmond, R.I., Pharmacy
Strain, Dianne M., Roxbury, Mass., Sociology
Stramondo, Iris D., Boston, Mass., Criminal Justice
Strassfeld, Mala A., Brookline, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Stratton, David, Allston, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Strum, Lisa A., Valley Stream, N.Y., Language / Reading
Sturges, Richard K., Hyannis Port, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Sturniolo, Louis, Medford, Mass., Political Science
Suhr, Martin G., Bergenfeld, N.J., Industrial Engineering
Sullivan, Daniel P., Stoughton, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Sullivan, Denis M., Newtonville, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Sullivan, James A., Framingham, Mass., Management
Sullivan, Joseph J., Arlington, Mass., Industrial relations
Sullivan, Kevin P., Waltham, Mass., Recreation Education
Sullivan, Loretta F., Waltham, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Sullivan, Madeline M., Newton Centre, Mass., Special Education
Sullivan, Mark J., Nashua, N.H., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Sullivan, Mary E., Braintree, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Sullivan, Peter C., Lawrence, Mechanical Engineering
Sullivan, Richard F., Northfield, N.J., Electrical Engineering
Sullivan, Robert B., Watertown, Mass., Psychology
Sullivan, Sharon P., Milton, Mass., Nursing, BS
Sund, Daniel L., Worcester, Mass., Math / Sciences
Suntayodom, Prasit, Boston, Mass., Economics
Surabian, Jasper K., Watertown, Mass., Mathematics
Surks, Mark I., Brooklyn, N.Y., Finance and Insurance

Suskind, Glenn S., Allston, Mass., Criminal Justice
Suziedelis, Remigijus, Brockton, Mass., English
Svenson, Jon E., Reading, Mass., Management
Swain, Jonathan B., Boston, Mass., Accounting
Swanson, Mark T., Glen Rock, N.J., Geology
Sweeney, Daniel G., Littleton, Mass., Business, Non-Concentration
Swenson, Susan M., Lynn, Mass., Math / Sciences
Szafir, David R., Hadley, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Szeeley, Pamela J., Morristown, N.J., Biology, Liberal Arts
Szeto, Joanne F., Milford, Conn., Pharmacy
Szoke, Joanne F., Chestnut Hill, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Szuflan, John G., Brookline, Mass., Accounting
Szyolo, Jon H., Hyde Park, Mass., Physician Assistant

t

Tanenbaum, Paul G., Revere, Mass., History
Tanghey, Daniel P., Brookline, Mass., Recreation Education
Tankanow, Bonnie H., Randolph, Mass., Humanities
Tao, Peter C., Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Tapsell, Charles J., Westwood, Mass., Criminal Justice
Tartarkin, Shelley, Milton, Mass., Nursing, AS
Tatum, Thelma L., Mansfield, Mass., Marketing
Tawa, James A., Rockland, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Taylor, Finest A., Birmingham, Ala., Biology, Liberal Arts
Taylor, Melmoth B., Dorchester, Mass., Physical Education
Teebagy, Anthony, K., Somerville, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Tehranian, Massoud, Hudson, N.H., Electrical Engineering
Tensley, Alexander J., Boston, Mass., Health Education
Tepper, Robert S., Milton, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Tereshko, Stephen P., Chelmsford, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Tereshkow, Henry B., Cambridge, Mass., Sociology
Tessaglia, Armand S., Providence, R.I., Criminal Justice
Tessler, Kathy A., Allston, Mass., Sociology
Tetrault, Stephanie A., North Attleboro, Mass., Nursing, BS
Thomas, Alvin J., Dorchester, Mass., Accounting
Thomas, Dwight A., Boston, Mass., Sociology
Thomas, James C., Boston, Mass., Business, Non-Concentration
Thomas, Robert C., Winchester, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Thompson, Mark J., Swampscott, Mass., Civil Engineering
Thompson, Mary J., Norwood, Mass., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Thompson, Thomas W., Canton, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Thrasher, Kevin E., Boston, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Thrope, Susan D., Hyannis, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Thunell, Susan, Medford, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Thurman, Ellen F., Newtonville, Mass., Math, Education
Tibaudo, Linda M., Lynnfield, Mass., Recreation Education
Ticken, Francine, Whiting, N.J., Drama
Tielis, Cheryl, Forest Hills, N.Y., Nursing, BS
Tien, Shirley N., Boston, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Tierney, Theresa J., Walpole, Mass., Physical Therapy
Tilles, Donna L., Brookline, Mass., Nursing, AS
Tilley, Douglas W., Everett, Mass., Accounting
Timofeev, Sonia, Framingham, Mass., Pharmacy
Tinker, Sharleen M., Cambridge, Mass., Nursing, AS
Titorenko, Joan M., Williamsville, N.Y., Nursing, AS
Titus, Jan, Ashland, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Toal, Terry P., Brighton, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Tobey, David J., North Reading, Mass., Marketing
Tobier, Susan A., Lakewood, N.J., Physical Therapy
Todd, Elizabeth, Lawrence, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Tolf, Steven K., Bolton, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Tolini, Richard S., Dorchester, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Toll, Joan E., Newton, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Tomb, Kenneth G., Succasunna, N.J., Criminal Justice
Tompkins, Judith L., Mattapan, Mass., Nursing, BS
Tomporowski, Stephen E., New Haven, Conn., Electrical Engineering
Torti, Walter, East Boston, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Tortola, Angelo, Waltham, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Townsend, Richard H., Roxbury, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Train, Victor H., Union, N.J., Pharmacy
Traina, Pamela, Medford, Mass., Physical Education
Trautwein, Robert C., Pequannock, N.J., Criminal Justice
Tremel, Walter D., Holtsville, N.Y., Chemical Engineering
Trementozzi, John R., Hyde Park, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Triccla, Janet B., Melrose, Mass., Physical Therapy
Trigilio, George J., Lynnfield, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Tringale, Thomas G., Medford, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Tripodi, Joseph, Braintree, Mass., Marketing
Tronni, Richard W., Boston, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
Troy, Richard A., Westboro, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Trubee, David L., West Roxbury, Mass., Physician Assistant
Truedson, Paul H., Holdon, Mass., Marketing
Trusselle, Susan, Melrose, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Tsang, Betty Wai-M, Brighton, Mass., Accounting
Tse, John, Melrose, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Tsonos, Dean G., Barrington, R.I., English, Liberal Arts
Tsouvalis, George C., Boston, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Turner, April C., New Haven, Conn., Nursing, BS
Turner, Elizabeth M., Buffalo, N.Y., Nursing, BS
Turner, Stephen C., Revere, Mass., Humanities
Turner, Veronica E., Wyckoff, N.J., Journalism
Twyner, Kathleen D., Davenport, Iowa, Biology, Liberal Arts
Tyrrell, Robert G., Milton, Mass., English, Education

U

Ullman, Stuart G., Brighton, Mass., Management
Urevith, Patricia A., Brooklyn, N.Y., Political Science

V

Vachun, Ronald L., Cambridge, Mass., Physician Assistant
Valko, Edward J., Trumbull, Conn., Civil Engineering
Vallon, Mark D., Belmont, Mass., Biology, Education
Van Haur, James K., Duxbury, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Vanbuskirki, Darby G., Dennis, Mass., Sociology
Vann, Charles E., Boston, Mass., Management
Vaughan, Steven C., Natick, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Veghte, Sallie C., Belle Mead, N.J., Speech & Hearing
Venet, Kenneth S., Newton Highlands, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Victor, Beverly A., New York, N.Y., Speech & Hearing
Vieira, Gary R., Peabody, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Villemure, Daverine M., Manchester, N.H., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Viola, James M., Dedham, Mass., Marketing
Vitali, Kim A., Madison, Conn., Pharmacy
Vizzi, Michael C., Bellmore, N.Y., Psychology
Voges, Jean E., Islington, N.Y., Sociology
Vollmuth, Gary R., Woburn, Mass., Criminal Justice
Vonhandorf, Erik P., Chelsea, Mass., Psychology

W

Wacks, Karen S., Bethesda, Md., Independent, Liberal Arts
Waddicor, Christine L., Swansea, Mass., Physical Therapy
Waddicor, Christine L., Swansea, Mass., Physical Therapy
Wagner, Thomas J., Allston, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Wahkor, Dennis D., Cambridge, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Wainer, Michael V., Stoneham, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Waldman, Jacqueline, Longmeadow, Mass., Sociology
Waldron, Charles E., Norwood, Mass., Nursing, BS
Waldron, Evans W. Jr., Reading, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Walker, Douglas S., Middleton, Mass., Economics
Walker, Lillian D., Cambridge, Mass., Health Education
Walker, Linda J., Washington, D.C., Accounting
Wall, Deborah E., Milton, Mass., Nursing, BS
Wall, Joanne, Dover, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Wallace, Gary A., Boston, Mass., Economics
Walsh, James A., Fort Washington, Penn., Journalism

Walsh, John T., Natick, Mass., Criminal Justice
Walsh, Michael J., Newton, Mass., Civil Engineering
Walsh, Michael M., Medford, Mass., Physical Education
Walsh, Coleman F. Jr., Hull, Mass., Management
Walthall, John L. Jr., Burlington, Mass., Criminal Justice
Wiggins, Frederick G., Billerica, Mass., Criminal Justice
Wilbur, Richard W., Dalton, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Wilcox, Rose L., Sugar Grove, Penn., Physical Therapy
Wilde, Alfred F., Taunton, Mass., Industrial Engineering
Wilkins, Paul W., Watertown, Mass., Criminal Justice
Williams, Clifford S., New Haven, Conn., Psychology
Williams, David J., Brockton, Mass., Civil Engineering
Williams, Eric A., Lincoln, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Williams, Lexie L., Cambridge, Mass., Criminal Justice
Williams, Mary A., West Winfield, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Williams, Samuel J., Boston, Mass., Chemistry, Liberal Arts
Williamson, John J., Natick, Mass., Marketing
Williamson, Marcia C., Somerville, Mass., Independent, Liberal Arts
Willis, Elizabeth M., Dorchester, Mass., Math / Sciences
Wilmot, James J., Middleboro, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Wilson, David R., Arlington, Mass., Physical Education
Winer, Philip K., Milton, Mass., Pharmacy
Witherell, Charles L., Allston, Mass., Nursing, BS
Wojtkun, Christina, Andover, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Wolbrom, Norman, Jackson Heights, N.Y., Marketing
Wolf, Eugene H., Brookline, Mass., Pharmacy
Wolfe, Gary S., Sharon, Mass., Criminal Justice
Wolfe, Lisa, Needham, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Woloschuk, Anne R., Dorchester, Mass., History
Wolynski, Lisa, Boston, Mass., History
Wong, Annette, Brookline, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Wong, Brian D., Allston, Mass., Civil Engineering
Wong, Bruce J., West Newton, Mass., Pharmacy
Wong, Clifton E., Melrose, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Wong, Gee F., Brighton, Mass., Economics
Woo, Ming K., Boston, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Woo, Vivian, Boston, Mass., Physical Education
Wood, Pamela A., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Independent, Liberal Arts
Woods, Jeanne M., Arlington, Mass., Physical Therapy
Woods, Robert D., Saugus, Mass., Management
Wooten, John R., Weymouth, Mass., Civil Engineering
Wornum, Larry D., Roxbury, Mass., Criminal Justice
Worobey, Karen G., Brockton, Mass., Physical Therapy
Worth, Mark L., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Wright, Katherine J., Pepperell, Mass., Nursing, BS
Wyka, Kathleen A., Haverhill, Mass., Nursing, BS
Wyman, Chris M., Dedham, Mass., Physical Education
Wanstall, Carol W., Brookline, Mass., Physical Education
Ward, Robert J., Roxbury, Mass., Sociology
Ward, Terry L., East Berlin, Conn., Civil Engineering
Waskom, Alison, Weston, Mass., History
Wasp, Glenn S., Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Criminal Justice
Waterman, David R., Rehoboth, Mass., Economics
Watkins, Daniel C., Mattapan, Mass., International Business
Watkins, Gordon H., Roslindale, Mass., Civil Engineering
Watters, Robin A., Belmont, Mass., Speech & Hearing
Watts, Robert J., Mystic, Conn., Chemical Engineering
Weaver, Lynda J., Cochituate, Mass., Social Science
Webb, Harry D., Arlington, Va., Finance and Insurance
Weinberg, Susan E., Randolph, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Weinberg, William, Brookline, Mass., Psychology
Weiner, Edward J., Malden, Mass., Biology, Liberal Arts
Weiner, Sydna C., Randolph, Mass., Foreign Languages, Education
Weinroth, Robert S., Boston, Mass., Management
Weisberg, Daniel I., Swampscott, Mass., Civil Engineering
Weisberg, Marlene H., Medford, Mass., Language / Reading
Weisman, Randy J., Glen Rock, N.J., Criminal Justice
Weiss, Angela, Brighton, Mass., Physical Therapy
Weissbard, William, Brooklyn, N.Y., Physics, Liberal Arts
Weissbrod, Kathy A., Lenox, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Welch, Barry J., Wollaston, Mass., Recreation Education
Welch, Martin J., Haverhill, Mass., Criminal Justice
Weldy, Charles W., Avoca, N.Y., Psychology
Welford, Lawrence R., Wakefield, Mass., Civil Engineering
Wentworth, Edward W., Harrison, Maine, Civil Engineering
Wenzell, Jeffrey A., Ashland, Mass., Civil Engineering
Wessling, Mary G., Quincy, Mass., Journalism
West, Douglas L., Woodstock, Vt., Industrial Engineering
West, Edwin S. Jr., Townsend, Mass., Civil Engineering
Weston, Marcia J., Bedford, Mass., Mathematics, Liberal Arts
Westra, Rosemary J., Reading, Mass., Nursing, AS
Wetherbee, Richard A., Pembroke, Mass., Physical Education
Wheaton, Mark J., Waltham, Mass., Respiratory Therapy
White, Denise A., Avenel, N.J., Psychology
White, Kimberly A., Mahwah, N.J., Nursing, BS
White, Stephen W., Reading, Mass., Marketing
Whitman, Robert S., Boston, Mass., Small Business Management
Whitney, Anne S., Easthampton, Mass., Nursing, BS
Whitney, John C. Jr., Brighton, Mass., Accounting
Wido, Judith A., New Milford, N.J., Physical Education

Y

Yang, Julia, Boston, Mass., English, Liberal Arts
Yanus, Paul E., Quincy Point, Mass., Criminal Justice
Yanuss, William A., Whitman, Mass., Finance and Insurance
Yardley, Sharon, Lawrence, Mass., Criminal Justice
Yazbek, Daniel M., Brighton, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Yearwood, Kevin W., Cambridge, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Yee, Alma L., Paramus, N.J., Sociology
Yee, David, Salem, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Yee, Raymond W., Boston, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Yerushalmi, Moshe D., Ale, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Ying, Donna Marie, Flushing, N.Y., English, Liberal Arts
Yip, Thomas D., Somerville, Mass., Power Systems
Young, Judy B., L., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Civil Engineering
Young, Stephen B., Juneau, Alaska, Biology
Yu, Benedict S., Cambridge, Mass., Industrial Engineering

Z

Zack, Diane, Marblehead, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Zagon, Aimee, Cambridge, Mass., Physician Assistant
Zailskas, Gloria E., Waterbury, Conn., English, Education
Zamansky, Elaine S., Chelsea, Mass., Language / Reading
Zambouras, George J., Peabody, Mass., Civil Engineering
Zardeskas, Carol A., Mattapan, Mass., Nursing, BS
Zarr, Sylvia, H., Worcester, Mass., Speech and Hearing
Zayas, Fred, Elizabeth, N.J., Accounting
Zbell, Regina C., Brookline, Mass., Nursing, AS
Zdanowich, John S., Fairfield, Conn., Electrical Engineering
Zebora, Mark G., Meriden, Conn., Recreation Education
Zeidler, Steven E., Baldwin, N.Y., Journalism
Zeles, Richard S., Brockton, Mass., Chemical Engineering
Zelinski, Douglas J., Boxford, Mass., Physical Education
Zelony, Dale I., Patchogue, N.Y., Management
Ziakas, Charles, Lowell, Mass., History
Zides, Michelle, Needham, Mass., Forsyth Dental
Zilboorg, John T., West Medford, Mass., Modern Languages, Liberal Arts
Zile, Barbara A., Forestville, Conn., Nursing, AS
Zingarello, Gerald J., Revere, Mass., Electrical Engineering
Zino, Andrew J., Staten Island, N.Y., Accounting
Zolnierz, Michael W., New Bedford, Mass., Pharmacy
Zona, Peter C., Wollaston, Mass., Accounting
Zora, Glenn T., Attleboro, Mass., Mechanical Engineering
Zucker, Gary M., Brighton, Mass., Accounting
Zuckerman, Gary M., Olean, N.Y., Pharmacy
Zukauskas, Victor J., Dorchester, Mass., Civil Engineering
Zwickert, Marie R., Bergenfield, N.J., Special Education

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